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A biographical album of
prominent Pennsylvanians

A
BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM
OF
PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS



NON MULTA, SED MULTUM.

THERE IS NO LIFE OF A MAN, FAITHFULLY RECORDED, BUT IS A HEROIC
POEM OF ITS SORT, RHYMED OR UNRHYMED.—*Carlyle.*

V, 2

THIRD SERIES.

FINANCIERS, RAILROAD OFFICIALS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACT-
URERS, INVENTORS, PUBLISHERS, AND OTHER
PRACTICAL MEN OF AFFAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA :
THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

(CHARLES R. DEACON, MANAGER.)

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F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

A BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM OF PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON.

THE history of Philadelphia is rich with the records of individual achievements which stand out to mark the progress of events. From the earliest period of its annals there have been in the front ranks of its business, professional and social life men whose enterprise and genius have loaned lustre, not only to themselves, but to the city and State. In the colonial period we had Franklin. During a later cycle we had Dallas. In the present time there is in the community a man as modest as "Poor Richard," as capable as the great Biddle, and as resourceful as Dallas. His name is ROBERT E. PATTISON, lawyer, financier and statesman.

Ex-Governor Pattison was born, December 8, 1850, at Quantico, Somerset county, Md. His father, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., an honored Pennsylvanian, was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the accident of the son's birth was traceable to the itinerant system of the denomination, in whose communion he was serving the Master. Rev. Dr. Pattison had for his first charge a church in the above-named little town, situated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He had married Miss Catherine Priscilla Woolford, daughter of Dr. Thomas Woolford, of Cambridge, Md. He was a devout man, an earnest, able and assiduous worker, and an eloquent pulpiteer. Besides that he was a devoted husband and an affectionate father. An earnest and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, he was for many years the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, and wrote a work upon the organization which materially helped the public in understanding the aims and purposes of the order. But while those duties absorbed the time and attention of the father of the future Governor, his mother divided her time in her attention to the consideration of religious subjects and public affairs. The son was therefore brought up in correct lines both in relation to religious and

patriotic works. His matured life proves that he profited by the teachings in both fields.

When the boy was only six years of age the father was assigned to service at the Asbury Chapel, West Philadelphia. There, as elsewhere, he labored assiduously and with such effect that until his death, in 1875, he continued the ministrations, and was one of the most popular divines in the conference.

Robert E. Pattison obtained his education in the public schools. Having had a home training of the best type, he began his scholastic tuition under the most favorable auspices. From the beginning he was apt, studious and industrious, and, because of these qualities, attracted the notice and won the commendation of his instructors. Through the various grades he passed in regular order to the High School, from which he graduated in 1870. He was a leader in the sports of the school as he was in the exercises of the recitation room, and in all cases he had the confidence, esteem and support of his associates.

Young Pattison early evinced a military spirit. This is not surprising, in view of the period during which his mind was in an impressionable and formative state. From 1861 to 1865 the country was pervaded with a martial spirit, and, being of a patriotic turn, he naturally partook of this feeling. Thus animated, he looked to the Military Academy at West Point as an objective point of his youthful ambition. This was not without reason, for the bent of his mind in school was in the direction of history. But his father, who was a "man of peace," objected to the military profession with such vehemence that the boy was forced to yield reluctantly and turn again to his books. But he had one of those happy dispositions which could meet disappointment with philosophic resignation, and he contented himself by expending his military ardor by joining the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Company A, Fourth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, in which, while performing the duties of a private with punctuality, he served as the speechmaker on all public occasions. Upon his graduation from the High School he took the highest honor of his class, and delivered the valedictory.

Among the inheritances of his youth was a scholarship in Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., an institution of learning which dates its history back for more than a century. His father had graduated from it, and in his mind it had a most exalted place. Naturally he looked forward hopefully to the fruition of this expectation. But no boy is master of circumstances, and when the time came at which he might have availed himself of the advantages an event occurred which changed the tenor of his life. Through Professor George Inman Riché, Principal of the Philadelphia High School, he received an offer to enter the office of the late Lewis C. Cassidy. The young man thought favorably of the proposition, but was undecided. Finally he concluded to visit Mr. Cassidy, and to that end took a letter of introduction from Professor Riché and presented himself to his future preceptor. He was not encouraged much as to the result, but received kindly welcome and judicious advice and admonition. The struggles of a student-at-law and the trials of a young practitioner were pointed out to him,

and he was told to take time for reflection and consult freely with his father and friends. To most youths this would have been discouraging. To him it was rather an incentive. A few days afterwards the boy and his father called together upon Mr. Cassidy, and the result was that he became a registered law student with that gentleman, and immediately after his graduation entered his office. During the first year of his tuition he spent most of the time with his books, but in the second year he was thrown actively into the duties of the office, entering court freely and performing all the functions of an attorney. After his admission to the bar, in 1872, he continued with Mr. Cassidy, and actively participated in the work of the office until his election to the position of Controller of Philadelphia removed him to another field.

From an early period he took an active interest in public matters and in political affairs. While yet a student he participated in the work of the Reform Association. His facility of speech was soon recognized, and he was constantly called into service on the stump. By 1876 he had made so good an impression among his colleagues of the bar and in the field of politics that he was regarded by many as the most available candidate of the Democracy for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, but he declined the compliment. In 1877 his name was presented to the Democratic State Convention for the office of Auditor-General. The Philadelphia delegation supported him unanimously, but the exigencies of politics directed the nomination, and Hon. William P. Schell was chosen. The result, however, turned in his favor, for the same year he was nominated for Controller of the city of Philadelphia, and elected by a majority of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two over James W. Sayre.

This event was the turning point in his career. He had then the matter in his own hands, and determined to make the best of it. The affairs of the city had been carelessly managed, and he set about to correct the evils with the result that public sentiment was immediately aroused in the interest of improvement. He saw that the office was not simply clerical, but involved semi-judicial functions which were designed to protect the public from the abuses which had been prevalent. During his first term he resisted every effort of the plunderers, and when the time came for the election of his successor, although it was a Presidential year, he was nominated and elected by the remarkable majority of thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-three. The opposing candidate, E. Harper Jeffries, was a man of the highest character and standing in the community; but the people were so emphatic in their approval of Mr. Pattison that party lines were broken down, and every consideration gave way to what seemed a public duty. The Republican Electoral ticket at the same election received a majority of twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which fact is of itself the most substantial testimony of the confidence in which Mr. Pattison was held. He had no endorsement aside from the nomination of the Democratic party, but the people had faith in his intelligence, ability and integrity, and there was no party influence in consideration.

In 1882 the Democratic party began looking about for an available candidate

for Governor of the State. The opposition was divided and distracted, and there was a general feeling, that, with a proper candidate, the Democrats might win. Reform was in the air, and all people looked forward to a change in the political morals of the Commonwealth. It was this sentiment that impelled the friends of Controller Pattison to bring his name forward. The people out of the city had no personal knowledge of him, but they had a perfect acquaintance with his sterling character, ability and integrity. The convention met in June, and, though the hope of success had brought out a good many candidates, he was nominated on the sixth ballot. The campaign which followed was a memorable one. Both sides put forth their best efforts, and strove to bring success. But though the opposition was the dominant political influence in the State, and was in possession of the official patronage, Mr. Pattison was elected by a plurality of forty thousand two hundred and two. The official vote was: Robert E. Pattison, 355,791; James A. Beaver, 315,589; John Stewart, 43,743; Armstrong, 23,996; and Pettit, 5,196. Mr. Pattison was inaugurated Governor on the second Tuesday in January, 1883.

Governor Pattison's career as the Chief Executive of the State covers one of the brightest periods in the history of Pennsylvania. As in the Controller's office, he brought to the State capital a determination to do right, an intelligence to see it, and a courage to follow his convictions. His administration was characterized by the simplest and purest Democracy. His guide was the public interest, and his inspiration the general good. Abuses shrank away before him, and scandals hid from his scrutiny. He was able, honest, manly, and for all time his administration will mark a period of purity, intelligent control and patriotism in the history of the State government.

On retiring from office Mr. Pattison resumed the practice of law in this city, in partnership with W. S. Stenger, Secretary of the Commonwealth during his administration. In July, 1887, he was elected President of the Chestnut Street National Bank, and has devoted a considerable part of his time to the management of this institution. He was not permitted, however, to retire absolutely from public service. President Cleveland in March, 1887, tendered him the Auditorship of the Treasury, which he declined. Shortly afterward he was tendered the appointment of Pacific Railway Commissioner, which he accepted. He was made President of the Commission, and entered upon his active duties April 1, 1887, in pursuance of which he travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, took thousands of pages of testimony, and wrote the minority report, his term as Commissioner expiring December 31, 1887. Since then he has administered the executive functions of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust Company, and the success which they have achieved is strong testimony of the wisdom of this selection.

Mr. Pattison was married, December 28, 1872, to Miss Anna Barney Smith, a daughter of Mr. Edwin A. Smith. Three children have been born to the union, one of which, a son, died in Harrisburg while the family were residing in the executive mansion.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENUNT

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WHARTON BARKER.



GUTENFUND

1861

THOMAS COCHRAN.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

THE remarkable increase in the number of trust companies, and the almost universal success of these fiduciary institutions in Philadelphia, have become matters of wonder among those who have not given the subject much thought. The cause for their multiplication is the success achieved by the pioneer concerns, and this is largely due to the careful, intelligent and sagacious direction of their affairs, which has been of such a nature as to increase the reputation of Philadelphia for the sound conservatism of its monetary and commercial institutions. The active beneficial results which have accrued to the city by these aggregations of capital have largely advanced her interests in the country at large, and have been the means of not only developing her resources and improving the city, thereby enhancing taxable values, but have inured to the good of other communities as well, by furnishing the means for improvement that would otherwise have had to await the slow growth of wealth and population. Unlike the trusts that are organized to control necessary commodities, they lay no tribute on helpless consumers, and their influence is wholly beneficial. Indeed, their main object is to unite the ordinary advantages of banks of deposit, excepting the discounting of paper, with the duties of trusteeship, suretyship, executorship and similar responsibilities, and to provide specially constructed safes and vaults for the safe-keeping of valuables; while at the same time they enable persons of small means to deposit their capital, where they will receive compensation for it or have it invested safely by the trust companies, which the national banks would not do.

Probably in no city in the world are these institutions so numerous, or so firmly established in public confidence, as in Philadelphia. Many reasons might be assigned for this, among others the abundance of capital in that city awaiting chances for safe investment, while there is no place in the country in which the business men are keener in discerning opportunities or more ready to take advantage of them; but perhaps the leading cause of their popularity is the prudence, conservatism, and sagacity of the men who manage them. Being a city of homes and a community of wage-earners, inducements and opportunities abound for investment in and through these beneficent corporations, and it is not surprising that they multiply in number and yet are all prosperous.

Among the earlier of them was the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. Its first start was not propitious, but in 1876 HON. THOMAS COCHRAN was induced to take the Presidency of the company, and succeeded in soon placing it upon a firm financial basis; and it is now one of the leading monetary institutions of the city, and its success has induced the formation of many somewhat similar concerns. Mr. Cochran was born near Mercersburg, Pa., April 12, 1832. He is the son of Robert B. and Mary (Allison)

Cochran, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish descent—a race that formed an important element in the settlement and development of the State of Pennsylvania. When he was little more than an infant his father died. Shortly after her bereavement Mrs. Cochran removed with her family to Harrisburg, and subsequently to Philadelphia. In the former and latter city Thomas Cochran's early education was received. After finishing a regular academic course he began the study of law, and on completing the usual term was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, December 2, 1854. He at once opened an office in that city, and engaged in regular practice, evincing a marked aptitude for the profession. His ready grasp of political affairs and his great personal popularity gradually brought him into relations mainly of a public character, and he eventually abandoned the active practice of the law. In October, 1861, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from what was then the Seventh Legislative District in Philadelphia. By successive re-elections he continued a member of that body until the close of the year 1865, receiving every year an increased majority at the polls. During his term of service the war of the Rebellion was in progress, and many very important questions bearing upon the great struggle were brought before the State Legislature. In both houses there was an unusual number of able men, who were called from the walks of private life by the disturbed condition of the country, and who had already, or have since, attained high distinction in public affairs and in the various spheres of private life. Mr. Cochran was one of the active members of the House of Representatives, serving on nearly all the important committees during his terms, and in 1865 was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. His labors and influence were steadily exerted in securing State aid for the Union cause, and in supporting every measure tending to hasten the abolition of slavery and the downfall of the Confederacy. Especially worthy of note were his valuable services in the matter of establishing throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania home schools for the orphans of those who gave their lives in support of the Union. Certain measures had been presented to the House of Representatives looking towards the establishment of such institutions, but, owing to the difference of opinion as to details, their defeat was certain. At this juncture Mr. Cochran presented as a substitute a joint resolution, the simple but effective provisions of which commended the measure to his colleagues, and it became a law. Under this law these schools were established, and through their instrumentality incalculable good has been effected.

In 1865 the city of Philadelphia was on the verge of financial embarrassment, occasioned by the large expenditures incident to the Civil War and the small amount of revenue received from taxable property, mainly due to inequality in assessments. As a means of solving the difficulty thus presenting itself the Board of Revision of Taxes was created by legislative enactment, and was given power to assess and adjust the valuation of property, and to control the details looking forward to an equitable basis of taxation. By appointment of the Judges

of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Cochran became a member of the Board, which consisted of himself and two associates. Through the unremitting labors of this body, Mr. Cochran being its moving spirit and for a long time its Chairman, the entire tax system was remodelled and the valuation of property returned at three times its former amount. No unjust discriminations were tolerated, and the city, by obtaining a fair tax upon the valuation so returned, was lifted from its financial difficulties. This required the steady and untiring effort of several years, and when Mr. Cochran resigned his position at the close of 1876, he left to the city a tax system that impartial judges regard as equal, if not superior, to that of any other municipality in the land. Having become thoroughly familiar with the subject by close study and an extended practical experience, Mr. Cochran wrote a series of treatises on "Methods of Valuation" and "Local Taxation," which attracted considerable attention and were at once received, and are to-day accepted, as standard authority on matters pertaining to taxation, being frequently quoted and referred to.

A most important work in which Mr. Cochran took an active and leading part was the United States Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876. With this gigantic undertaking he was prominently connected from its inception. At the first meeting of the subscribers he was chosen a member of the Board of Finance, and being yearly re-elected served as such until the completion of the work, and the dissolution of the Board, holding, during its existence, the office of Vice-President, and being also Chairman of the Committee on Ground Plans and of the Committee on Buildings. For the three years previous to 1876 he gave this work his entire attention daily, both on the grounds and in the offices, personally directing all that pertained to these most important committees. To him was intrusted every plan, and he was consulted regarding every suggestion for the location, arrangement and supervision of the grounds and buildings, and the supply of water, gas, etc., together with all the specifications and contracts for the various buildings. So well did he perform his work that, in the face of many difficulties, the grounds and buildings were in readiness for the opening of the exhibition, and not only in readiness, but so perfectly and tastefully arranged that the Centennial City of the Park was the admiration of the world for its completeness, compactness and beauty.

Mr. Cochran was an early advocate for the increase of the Fairmount Park area, and some of his published arguments were prophetic in their predictions of the future of the city. In one of the articles from his pen, which has recently been republished, he gave facts and figures as to the population and needs of Philadelphia, present and future, which time has verified to a remarkable degree.

In 1874 Mr. Cochran was appointed, by act of Congress, one of the Commissioners to dispose of the old Navy Yard belonging to the National Government, his associates being Secretary Robeson of the Navy Department, Secretary Bristow of the Treasury Department, and Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief-Engi-

neer of the Army. Mr. Cochran, as the representative of Philadelphia, attended to all the details in that city, and disposed of the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the round sum of one million dollars.

Recognizing his exceptional skill as a financier, and his extraordinary executive ability, many institutions have sought to secure his services. At the close of 1876 the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia elected him as its President, and he assumed the position in the beginning of 1877. Through his labors this corporation has been placed on a substantial basis of prosperity as before stated, and has been raised to the foremost rank among the financial institutions of the country. Its stock, which at the time of his accession to the Presidency was selling at half its paid value, is now quoted at more than thrice its par value, and the surplus of the institution is one million dollars. Mr. Cochran was selected in 1877 by City Councils as the citizens' representative on the Sinking Fund Commission of Philadelphia—a body which controls the management of all the city's loans. He is a Director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, of the Union League Club (of which he is also Treasurer), and also a member of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade. He served on the Executive Committee in the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and is now one of the Managers of that important corporation. During the Constitutional Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia, in September, 1887, he was Chairman of the Citizens' Committee. He was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Exhibition in London in 1887. Governor Beaver appointed him one of the Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held in the summer and fall of 1888.

Mr. Cochran was married on September 7, 1857, to Kate C., daughter of the late Hon. John H. Campbell, once a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar and a Representative in Congress during the war with Mexico, who died January 19, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have one son, William Allison Cochran. In every sphere of usefulness, public and private, in which his services and talents have been afforded exercise, Mr. Cochran has shown himself a man of broad views, vigorous industry, remarkable ability and unquestioned integrity.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

JAY COOKE.

JAY COOKE.

JAY COOKE, whose name was prominently and honorably identified with the finances of the nation for many years, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, August 10, 1821. His father, Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, who was a distinguished lawyer, and served at times as a member of the Ohio Legislature and as a member of Congress from Ohio, was a direct descendant of Francis Cooke, who was one of the pilgrims in the "Mayflower," and who erected the third house built in Plymouth. His father is accredited with having obtained the first charter ever granted for a railroad in the United States, and before a locomotive had been built. His mother, Martha Cooke, was descended from Scotch Presbyterians, who left their native land on account of religious persecution and colonized in Northern New York, near Saratoga.

Young Cooke was educated chiefly at home by his father and mother, although he afterwards attended an excellent school, where he excelled especially in algebra and the higher mathematics. When but fourteen years old he entered a store in Sandusky, where he served as clerk and studied book-keeping. In 1836 he went to St. Louis, then a town with a population of only seven thousand five hundred, where he remained nearly a year as clerk in a large mercantile establishment until his employer became embarrassed, when he returned home and spent the winter of 1837 in study. In April, 1838, he came to Philadelphia, accepting for a time a position with his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, who was largely engaged in railroad and canal enterprises, and then entered the well-known banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co. He was but seventeen years of age when he became a clerk in that house, but he so impressed the members of the firm with confidence in his ability and trustworthiness that before he had attained his majority he was intrusted with full power of attorney to sign the name of the firm, and when he was twenty-one years old he was admitted as a partner. He remained with them for the greater part of the time as their active business manager until 1858, when he retired from the firm and devoted himself to the negotiation of railroad bonds and other securities of various kinds, in which he was very successful.

In January, 1861, a very dark and discouraging period in our national history, he resumed the banking business in association with his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, at 114 South Third street. When the civil war broke out, and the Government needed money for its armies, he obtained and sent to Washington, without compensation, a large list of subscriptions, and despite the great financial and commercial depression under which the country was suffering he succeeded in placing a large part of the loan of Pennsylvania at par. During the war he was the principal fiscal agent of the Government in negotiating the original five-twenty loan of five hundred and thirteen millions,

the ten-forty loan of two hundred millions, the whole of the seven-thirty loan of eight hundred and thirty millions, and many other smaller loans, amounting to nearly two thousand millions of dollars. The work attending these negotiations he performed in the earlier days of the war without compensation, and afterwards for one-fourth to one-half per cent., a provision at times barely covering actual advertising and commissions to agents, frequently expending in advance tens of thousands out of his own pocket.

A complete history of Mr. Cooke's connection with the finances of the Government during the war would be full of deeply interesting facts and incidents, and, if his life and health are spared, we believe it is his intention to publish a large and magnificent volume that will contain not only his personal experiences, but a complete and inside history of the finances of the war and much interesting matter, not generally known, relating to that notable period in our national career. It is undoubtedly true that during this period he performed a work as important as that of any of the departments of the Government, oftentimes more difficult and embarrassing, and upon the success of which depended the success of the others; for without the money which he, in great part, provided, the success of our arms would have been greatly delayed, if not wholly imperilled. Jay Cooke may be called the financier of the war of the rebellion as Robert Morris was the financier of the revolution.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch bears strong testimony to Mr. Cooke's efficiency in providing the sinews of war during this perilous period. In his first report as Secretary of the Treasury he referred to Mr. Cooke in the following language :

"Upon the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies it became apparent that there would be an early disbanding of the forces of the United States, and consequently heavy requisitions from the War Department for transportation and payment of the army, including bounties. As it was important that these requisitions should be promptly met, and especially important that not a soldier should remain in the service a single day for want of means to pay him, the Secretary perceived the necessity of realizing as speedily as possible the amount—\$530,000,000—still authorized to be borrowed under this act. The seven and three-tenth notes had proved to be a popular loan, and although a security on longer time and lower interest would have been more advantageous to the Government, the Secretary considered it advisable, under the circumstances, to continue to offer these notes to the public, and to avail himself, as his immediate predecessors had done, of the services of Jay Cooke, Esq., in the sale of them. The result was in the highest degree satisfactory. By the admirable skill and energy of the agent, and the hearty co-operation of the National Banks, these notes were distributed in every part of the Northern and some parts of the Southern States, and placed within the reach of every person desiring to invest in them. No loan ever offered in the United States, notwithstanding the large amount of Government securities previously taken by the people, was so promptly

subscribed for as this. Before the 1st of August the entire amount of *five hundred and thirty millions of dollars* had been taken, and the Secretary had the unexpected satisfaction of being able, with the receipts from customs and internal revenue and a small increase of the temporary loan, to meet all the requisitions upon the Treasury."

In his last report he referred to Mr. Cooke's services again as follows:

"It was estimated that at least *seven hundred millions of dollars* should be raised, in addition to the revenue receipts, for the payment of the requisitions already drawn, and those that must soon follow, preparatory to the disbandment of the great Union army, and of other demands upon the Treasury. The anxious inquiries then were, by what means can this large amount of money be raised? and not what will be the cost of raising it? How can the soldiers be paid, and the army be disbanded, so that the extraordinary expenses of the War Department may be stopped? and not what rate of interest shall be paid for the money? These were the inquiries pressed upon the Secretary. He answered them by calling to his aid the well-tried agent who had been employed by his immediate predecessors, and by offering the seven and three-tenth notes—the most popular loan ever offered to the people—in every city and village, and by securing the advocacy of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the land. In less than four months from the time the work of obtaining subscriptions was actively commenced, the Treasury was in a condition to meet every demand upon it."

In a letter to the editors of this work Mr. McCulloch says:

"A large part of Mr. Cooke's valuable services were rendered before I became Secretary, but I know that to him was the Government greatly indebted for the success of the loans upon which it had to depend for the means to prosecute the war. I do not think that any other responsible banker in the United States would have taken upon himself the responsibility which Mr. Cooke assumed in the negotiation of the first five hundred million loan, and I am very sure that by no other banker could the work have been so successfully accomplished. In this, and in the other loans in the disposition of which Mr. Cooke's agency was required, he displayed extraordinary energy, ability and zeal. To my predecessors, Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, and to myself, his services were invaluable."

Like Robert Morris, Mr. Cooke subsequently suffered severe financial reverses, in consequence of having made too large advances upon bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in whose future he had great confidence, and of which he was the Fiscal Agent; but all who held their claims until the estate was settled received principal and interest, and the success of the road has established the wisdom of his confidence in the enterprise.

Mr. Cooke has four children (all married) and sixteen grandchildren. He is the proprietor of Ogontz, one of the most beautiful and costly places at Cheltenham Hills, and which he has rented for a time as an institute for the education of

young ladies, and now in a flourishing condition. He also owns and occupies during the spring and fall "Gibraltar," an island of great beauty in Lake Erie, besides other resorts for fishing and hunting, in which sports he takes great delight, and which no doubt have aided in preserving the excellent health he now enjoys.

E. T. F.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

GEORGE WALLACE DELAMATER.

IF the history of this country is carefully traced, it will be seen that the successful business men have from the beginning reflected a full share of its renown, as well as contributed most valuable services to the people. The professions have done much, and the records of the bar, the pulpit and the medical fraternity have been marked from the first with the evidences of progress and the testimony of patriotism. But, after all, it is to the ranks of the trained business men that the people turn in every emergency for those practical ideas and methods which are essential to the advancement and improvement of their condition in the development of all utilitarian problems.

Among those who have contributed largely to the good of the Commonwealth may be justly ranked HON. GEORGE W. DELAMATER, State Senator from Crawford county, banker, railroad President, attorney-at-law, and general man of affairs of Meadville, Pa. He was born in that city on March 31, 1849. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, and subsequently took a course in Allegheny College, one of the oldest and best educational institutions in the country, and graduated with honor, after which he entered the Harvard Law School, and there acquitted himself with credit.

Mr. Delamater is of the eighth generation of the family in this country, Claude le Maitre, or De La Maitre, and his wife, Hester, daughter of Pierre Du Bois, from whom he is descended, having been married in Holland, whither they had gone to escape religious persecution in 1652, and in the same year emigrated to New Amsterdam, now New York. His maternal ancestry is traced back for nine generations in this country, William Towne, from whom he is lineally descended, having settled in Massachusetts in 1640. Salem Towne, the educator, was a descendant from this branch of the family, and the late Schuyler Colfax was descended from the Delamaters. No family has displayed a more patriotic devotion to country, whether in the earlier or later struggles for free institutions and their perpetuity, than this one, the rolls of the army in every contest in which the country has been engaged bearing the name of Delamater.

The father of Mr. Delamater, Hon. George B. Delamater, well known throughout the Commonwealth, having represented the Crawford and Erie District in the State Senate, has proved himself one of the ablest and most successful business men in the country. Large interests have been intrusted to his charge with implicit confidence, and never has the trust been abused. The family escutcheon has never been tarnished, and the name is to-day the synonym for honor.

After one year at the law school he at once began the required period of preparation for the bar, and was admitted to practice in the courts of his native county. Possessing himself of a law library of rare excellence, and a miscellaneous collection of the best works on science and polite literature, he entered

upon the practice of his profession with every prospect of a brilliant career. His training had been thorough and ample, and his tastes were professional. But after three years devoted to the practice of law, openings for large business enterprises presented themselves, and he entered upon them with all his characteristic vigor, and has been successful beyond his wildest dreams. He is at the head of the banking-house of Delamater & Co.; a Director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Meadville, Pa.; President of the Company and owner of a controlling interest in the Meadville and Linesville Railroad; President of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company, and is connected with other local enterprises. It will be seen by this enumeration that to manage business so extensive and varied in this age of enterprise and sharp competition, and to manage it successfully as he has done, demands capacity of no common order.

While thus engrossed in large business transactions, sufficient to turn the head of a man of less nerve than he and absorb all his effort, he has not been oblivious to educational and philanthropic enterprises, and his neighborhood and State have abundant cause for gratitude for his counsel and aid in these lines. In the midst of his cares he has allowed no pinched or penurious policy to gain a foothold in his heart, but exemplifies that broad philosophy that the prosperity which gives him the means to do good heightens the pleasure of living, and warms and enlarges the heart in its desire to benefit his kind.

In participating in public affairs Mr. Delamater has been influenced more by a desire to harmonize conflicting and warring interests and factions than for personal or selfish advancement. To subserve the good of the public, to uphold a broad, vigorous, reasonable and just policy in State and nation, has been his settled, unyielding purpose. To give to every man, of whatever faction or clique, a fair hearing and his legitimate influence—in short, to forego the dictation of masters and to return to the simplicity of the best days of party management—has been the cardinal doctrine in his political life. How well his principles have been endorsed and approved is shown by his advancement, which, for so young a man, is highly creditable and unusual. He was Mayor of Meadville in 1876, Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention in 1878, and Chairman of the Republican County Committee of 1878-79. In 1880 he was chosen a Republican Presidential Elector for Pennsylvania, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate. In all these positions he has shown himself a safe and sagacious leader, harmonizing conflicting interests, pointing out the goal of success by the path of justice and honor, without producing embittering antagonisms, and to-day the party with which he is allied was never in a more united and healthy condition in Crawford county.

In early life Mr. Delamater adopted the principles of the Republican party. Indeed, he was just entering upon his boyhood when that party had its birth. There were elements in this young and vigorous organization which appealed strongly to his youthful imagination; and when the contest for supremacy in Kansas and Nebraska was at its height, and the public press teemed with the

heated discussions of partisans, and eminent statesmen on the floors of Congress poured forth their impassioned eloquence, carrying their contentions even to violence, young Delamater was alive to the cries of freedom, and was, from the very outset, in sympathy with the men and the party that championed the rights of man and the ultimate freedom of the slave.

The famous "Ossawatamie" Brown, whose ill-advised attempt to free the negro slaves culminated so disastrously to him and his party at Harper's Ferry prior to the war of the rebellion, was once a neighbor of the Delamaters, having at one time carried on the business of tanning in Richmond township, Crawford county, Pa., near the old Delamater homestead. Long before the emigrations to Kansas had set in or the trouble had culminated in bloodshed, the old martyr was accustomed to discuss the rights of the slave, and the powers and prerogatives of the General Government as against the rights of the States; whether the State or the National Government would have control in the forts and arsenals of the nation, and whether there were in the several slave States statute laws that would deprive an individual, referred to as "Jim," of his liberty if legally defended in the courts. These and kindred questions he was accustomed to discuss with great metaphysical acuteness, to fortify his position with strong logic, and enliven his arguments with "wise saws and modern instances." Such were the themes familiarly discussed with the father of Mr. Delamater, and subsequently, when Brown emigrated to Kansas, and one of his sons was taken off in the border warfare and himself proclaimed an outlaw and hunted down by border ruffians; and still later, when the old man, embittered by the outrages to his sense of justice, made his rash and impolitic descent on Harper's Ferry, and was tried and hung, the members of the Delamater family could but deeply sympathize with him in his persecution and martyrdom, though deprecating the course he last pursued, and would have counselled against it had they been aware of his purpose.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Delamater at an early age came honestly by his Republican principles, and from these principles he has never deviated. He believes in protecting American products, because by this policy the laboring man is enabled to secure higher wages than he otherwise would; that protection is not in the interest of the manufacturer, because every man is at liberty to become one, and there is nothing to prevent any one from engaging in and sharing the profits of any line of business.

It follows from what has already been said that Mr. Delamater is not a professional politician, but rather a successful business man, and has gradually been drawn into political life by a belief that his principles and methods of political management were better and more just to all than the methods prevailing. While he has not persistently sought office, he has not shrunk from any of the responsibilities which the holding of office has imposed when once accepted by him.

During his term in the Senate he has shown marked ability and honesty, and fairly achieved the place of leader in that body, though surrounded by men

much older and more experienced than himself. In recognition of his ability he was made Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Judiciary General, Railroads and other less important ones. He is always ready in all these positions to take the laboring oar. Indeed, he has won the reputation of a hard worker in committee rooms, and an able advocate on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Delamater's advent into the realm of State politics was almost simultaneous with his entrance into the State Senate. He at once manifested qualities of leadership which attracted the attention of the older politicians, and he was immediately taken into the party conferences at the capital. In 1888 his friend, Hon. W. H. Andrews, became a candidate for the important position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee. State Senator Thomas V. Cooper, who had filled the office with ability for several years, was an aspirant for re-election, and had the earnest support of Hon. J. Donald Cameron and Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburgh. Senator M. S. Quay declined to take an active part in the contest. The odds seemed to be overwhelmingly against Mr. Andrews, but, undismayed by appearances, Senator Delamater became his champion and entered the field in his behalf. The press of the State, with surprising unanimity, supported Mr. Cooper, or predicted his triumphant re-election. Nevertheless, Messrs. Delamater and Andrews proceeded with the work, and, when the convention met, achieved a triumph that was the more gratifying because it was accomplished by intelligent effort and fair means.

Another notable service which he has rendered to his party and his country was performed during the Presidential campaign of 1888. It is well known that, when General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, there were grave doubts felt of the possibility of electing him. Many staunch Republicans were despondent, and were almost ready to give up the contest, so hopeless seemed the prospect. When the National Committee of that party established their head-quarters in New York and commenced work the outlook was gloomy. Among the trusted men who were called to do work at those head-quarters was Mr. Delamater. He was not put forward as a figure-head. Indeed, there are probably very few people in the country who have ever known of the position he held there. But all through that trying campaign, by night and by day, he was at his post, and he was relied upon by the chairman as a wise counsellor and an able lieutenant.

Mr. Delamater was made Permanent Chairman of the Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg, August 7, 1889, and his able and appropriate address upon that occasion was received with much applause. He is a prominent candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1890.

Mr. Delamater was married on November 23, 1871, to Miss Mary McFarland, daughter of James E. McFarland, of Meadville, Pa. They have two children—a daughter, Susie Louise, and a son, James Scott Delamater.

G. D. H.



W. G. BROWN

18

JOHN J. GILROY.

JOHN JAY GILROY.

JOHN J. GILROY, Secretary of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, was born in that city April 16, 1846, being the oldest of eight children of Washington L. and Mary Gilroy, both residents of Philadelphia. He attended the common schools of the city, and was admitted to the Central High School in 1862, but the following year left that institution and entered the pay department of the United States Navy, and served in the blockading squadron on the United States steamer "Paul Jones," off Charleston and the South Atlantic coast, until 1865, when he was appointed to the United States steamer "Suwanee" (double ender), and ordered to proceed on her to the Pacific coast. While on that station he visited all the important points from Vancouver's Island to the Straits of Magellan, passing through the latter and visiting the West Indies, Brazil and Uruguay, gaining much valuable knowledge and business experience.

He resigned from the Navy in 1867 and took a clerkship in the Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, being gradually promoted from one position to another, until he reached that of general book-keeper. He remained with that institution until 1876, when he was elected Secretary of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which needed the services of a bright, efficient business man in that capacity. Hon. Thomas Cochran had just been elected President of the concern, and the prosperity of the company for the past twelve years evinces the wisdom of placing these gentlemen in charge. Many new features in the conduct of the business, which have been of benefit to the community and have proved profitable to the institution, have been introduced.

One of the heaviest, if not the largest, financial operations of the times was undertaken by this company in 1887. It was selected by the Reorganization Trustees of the Philadelphia & Reading Co. as depository for the reception of the bonds and stock obligations of that corporation, amounting in round figures to \$200,000,000. This colossal transaction, requiring a thorough knowledge of finance in all the technical points, was placed principally in the hands of Mr. Gilroy, the energetic Secretary of the company, whose twenty-five years' experience in financial matters peculiarly fitted him for the task. Mr. Gilroy immediately organized an efficient corps of assistants, and, by a remarkably thorough and systematic order of proceedings, handled the thousands of bonds and certificates, examined every detail of endorsement, registered them and issued a new form of obligation in exchange. All this was done within a period of ninety days and without an error. Upon its completion the trustees expressed their appreciation of the efficiency and completeness of the work. This was not the first experience of the Guarantee Company in handling a reconstruction scheme. The Car Loans of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company were put through the same process within a

few months, and the details of the transaction were conducted by the same official with complete success.

Mr. Gilroy, since his selection to the Secretaryship of the Guarantee Trust in 1876, has, by his thorough business qualifications, earned for himself and the institution an enviable reputation. His quiet and gentlemanly bearing and urbanity of manner, and his way of looking you squarely in the eyes, inspires you at once with confidence that whatever business is intrusted to his care will receive prompt and thorough attention.

Mr. Gilroy is in the vestry of St. Matthew's P. E. Church and is a teacher in the Sunday-school connected therewith, having a class of young men who are devotedly attached to him. He is also Secretary of St. Matthew's Beneficial Association, a position he has held since it was founded thirteen years ago, when he was mainly instrumental in organizing it, with only eleven members, of whom he was one. The membership is limited to four hundred, and this limit has been filled for a number of years. The offshoots from this association have now about two thousand members. He is also Treasurer of St. Matthew's Coal Club and a delegate to the Congress of Workingmen's Clubs of the United States, of which body he was President in 1886.

Mr. Gilroy has been interested in building associations for a number of years, and as President of the Good Hope Building Association has, by his conservative and careful management, made it one of the most prosperous organizations of the kind in the city. It is now running its nineteenth annual series. He is also a Director in the Philadelphia Home Purchasing and Investment Company, organized in 1885, for the purpose of enabling persons of limited means to become owners of homes by the payment of a monthly sum slightly in excess of ordinary rental. This organization has had a phenomenal success, and bids fair to become a large financial institution.

Mr. Gilroy is also a prominent and influential member of the Masonic fraternity, having reached nearly to the highest degree attainable. He is one of the organizers of the Masonic Art Association recently started for the purpose of decorating the Masonic Temple of Philadelphia, and has been made Treasurer of the fund.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Florence, third daughter of the late William H. Williams, formerly a banker of Pittsburgh, but at that time President of the Bullock Printing Press Company. Four children have been born to them, two boys and two girls; but one of the boys died in infancy.

C. R. D.



F. GUTERUNST.

PHIL.

BENTON K. JAMISON.

BENTON KNOTT JAMISON.

BENTON K. JAMISON, one of the best known and most successful private bankers in the city of Philadelphia, comes of a long line of strong ancestors. His lineage can be traced back to a mixture of the Scotch-Irish and a delicate strain of German blood. On the mother's side it runs to the pure Scotch-Irish; while the paternal branch adds the strong, conservative and economical characteristics that make up the rather interesting combination of Scotch-Irish and German lineage which one finds in the Jamison family in this country. His grandfather came to America before the Revolutionary War, and took part in that struggle. He found a home at Hagerstown, Md., at a point where the rich Cumberland Valley begins its approach to the Potomac river, to be separated by that stream from the Shenandoah Valley, and there he married a German lady named Shryock, a family prominent in Maryland annals. Hovering along the border, sometimes living in Virginia and again in Maryland, the Jamison family grew to be a part of that interesting life in the valley of Virginia, where the principles of freedom and slavery were for so many years in constant conflict with one another. At Martinsburg, the western outpost of that "granary of the Old Dominion," B. K. Jamison's father was born. When he was but two years old the family left that region and crossed the Allegheny mountains to Greensburgh, Pa., and went thence to Indiana county, in this State. Here they made a permanent home, after their years of shifting and striving to find a place where, by industry, they could make a start unhampered by the prejudices which the institution of slavery bred against the performance of manual labor by the white race; and there the father of B. K. Jamison, when grown to manhood, found a partner in a daughter of John Bell, who came from the north of Ireland, and was one of the earliest settlers in Indiana county. This was a most happy union, and the fruit born of it proves its quality. Rarely have man and woman been wed who so joined an earnestness of purpose with perfect unison of effort for good—good in a moral as well as a material way. They had ten children, seven girls and three boys. Their first son, Benton Knott, was born in March, 1837. His father was a great admirer of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, which accounts for Mr. Jamison's first name. Knott was the name of a village postmaster near by whom the elder Jamison very much admired, and the father, to show his regard for his friend, gave his surname to his son.

Young Jamison's schooling was rather limited. He attended the district school in the winter during his earlier years, and did his share of the labors on the farm in the summer until his age and strength admitted of his being sent to the academy at Saltsburg. The latter institution would be considered to-day rather a primitive affair, but for those times it was a pretentious temple of learning. Here he finished the ground-work of a good English education, which he

afterwards built upon with a multitude of peculiar and practical experiences. Indeed, the fortunes and vicissitudes that came to him after his school-days were over really constituted his education, and it was not until he came to Philadelphia that opportunity and inclination combined to enable him to more fully develop his mental capacity.

Of all the important public improvements that attracted attention at the time of its construction the Pennsylvania Canal was perhaps the greatest. The western part of this artificial waterway Mr. Jamison's father helped to build. He was afterwards, for nine years, superintendent of the division that ran from Tarr's lock westward towards Pittsburgh. This occupation brought his son into employment on the canal. Young Jamison was also with his father during the time that the latter, as a contractor, was building a section of the Erie Canal in New York State. Whether as time-keeper, water-carrier for the workmen, driver on the canal or steerer on the boats, the youth early displayed the saving and industrious qualities which have made him eminent in financial circles. During all his boyhood he was popular with the men with whom he worked and came in contact, and every one along the line knew Benton K. Jamison.

In 1852, when he was a little more than fifteen years of age, his father obtained a contract to build a portion of the Northwestern Railroad, running from Blairsville to Indiana county. During the continuance of this work young Jamison attended the country store and warehouse located at Saltsburg, besides keeping the time of the six hundred laborers who were employed on the work. Long before this he had shown his inclination for finance, and, as money was scarce when he was very young, he would cut up pieces of pasteboard, pretend they were bank-notes, and in his play carry on a regular system of banking.

The Northwestern Railroad failed and was absorbed by the Pennsylvania, and is now known as the West Penn Railroad. This circumstance sent young Jamison out on the road as a live-stock drover. In 1853, while he was thus engaged, his father, who had grown into prominence in public affairs in Indiana county, became an independent candidate for the State Senate, and was elected. He was a Democrat, but his popularity carried him through, notwithstanding he was in a Whig district.

For several years before his election to the Senate he had been brigade inspector, with the rank of major, of the militia of the four or five counties surrounding his home. In the annual musters of those days, which were great events to the country people, Major Jamison was a conspicuous figure. No man was better known or more highly respected than this pioneer in a rapidly advancing civilization.

Successful men's lives are brimful of accidents. A contest in the Legislature for the election of State Treasurer was the means of giving young Jamison his opportunity to win fame and fortune in the occupation in which he is now engaged. Robert J. Ross was then head of the successful banking-house of Robert J. Ross & Co., of Philadelphia. He was a personal friend of Henry S.

Magraw, the candidate for State Treasurer, whom the elder Mr. Jamison favored. The canvass was a spirited one, and Magraw was elected. Mr. Ross, appreciating the value of Mr. Jamison's aid in the crisis, offered to take his son Benton in his banking-house. The proposition was eagerly accepted by the boy, though the salary was small and the work hard. His first position was that of a messenger or sort of errand boy, and it was only by the strictest economy that he was able to save enough from his earnings, after paying his board, to keep supplied with a fair suit of clothes. He got along with the firm as he had done in everything else, and was well thought of by all its members. When he had worked there a year or more he was advanced to a clerkship, but soon thereafter he left the establishment through some misunderstanding on the part of the partners. He was not long away, however, when he was sent for and asked to return. He refused to go back in his old position, asking advancement to a confidential place in the front office, with power to do business in the name of the firm. The demand was at first scouted, but he had shown such ability and aptness that it was finally agreed to; and he took his place as one of the important men in a large banking-house, and remained in its employ as one of the most trusted employés, until admitted as a partner, of the firm of P. F. Kelley & Co., which had succeeded Robert J. Ross & Co., in 1859. His mother, who had great hopes for her boy, had frequently encouraged him with the prophecy that he would in time be one of the firm. The good fortune came to him sooner than he expected. Early in 1862, when the necessity of a war condition began taxing all the financial institutions, he was admitted into partnership. On the day of his good fortune he telegraphed to his mother: "Your prophecy has come true. To-day I am a member of the firm."

While clerking in the banking-house young Jamison availed himself of every opportunity to improve himself mentally and to gain useful information. His evenings were spent in the Mercantile Library and at other places where good books could be obtained, and, by associating with his elders and those of more learning and greater experience than himself, he added to the education which had only been begun at his boyhood home. Thus it comes that he is largely self-educated as well as self-made. His knowledge and means grew together, and both are the results of character inherited from good stock.

The three years following the close of the war were busy and profitable ones for Mr. Jamison. He grew rapidly in financial knowledge, and his advice regarding investments was sought by many of the strongest men in the city and State. Both business men and speculators daily counselled with him, and he was the active man of a solid and growing financial concern. His friendships were strong with several of the leaders of material affairs both in Philadelphia and New York. Col. Thomas A. Scott, the alert and eminent railroad magnate, reposed great faith in his judgment and business tact, and for years, up to the time of his death, intrusted nearly all of his private business, involving millions of dollars, to Mr. Jamison's care; and often, as Mr. Jamison takes pride in

averring, "without the scratch of a pen." He rendered valuable aid to Mr. Scott in gaining control of the Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad, and other lines forming the western connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Other men of prominence also evinced their perfect confidence in his prudence, sagacity and integrity. Each succeeding year found him stronger with the public, and of more influence in the house to the head of which he was rapidly approaching. In 1868 he had advanced to the point where the firm which he had entered as a messenger boy twelve years before ceased to exist, and Colonel Jamison assumed the grave responsibilities of the head of a great banking-house which he had largely helped to build. The name of P. F. Kelley & Co. changed, and that of B. K. Jamison & Co. took its place.

For nearly twenty years this house has been one of the best known and most successful among the banking firms in Philadelphia. In fact, since the organization of the original house in 1856, it has enjoyed a remarkable credit, and in all the panics and failures that have played havoc with private banks and bankers this house has never been in the slightest degree affected. Mr. P. F. Kelley, Jr., son of Mr. Jamison's former employer and subsequent partner, is to-day one of the members of the firm, and Mr. J. H. Kershaw and Mr. William M. Stewart are the others. Display is not one of the features of the partnership. The little banking-house at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, where the firm remained until October, 1889, and where so many large transactions were consummated, might easily have been taken for the abode of some struggling firm hardly able to keep its head above the waters of the stormy financial sea. The westward movement of the "street" consequent upon the removal of the Stock Exchange to the Drexel Building necessitated a change of location on the part of the firm, however, and they have secured a lease on the property at the north-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, which they now occupy.

The record of the work accomplished by Mr. Jamison is a long one, and shows large investments outside his banking business. He is at present a Director of five railroads, President of the Saltsburg Coal Company, Trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Media, Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, President of the West Philadelphia Institute, Trustee and member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, and was one of the organizers and for five years a Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Norristown. Add these occupations to the time devoted to his banking business, and every working hour of the day is filled with important matters. A careful consideration is given to every subject which appeals to his practical mind, and he is wary in all his dealings, whether directing the use of money in his own bank, purchasing property of any description on others' account, or managing the affairs of charitable or educational institutions. He has also taken considerable interest in politics, and has been urged at various times for different State offices of importance, especially that of State Treasurer. His party solicited him to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of Philadelphia. He is a Demo-

crat of the old school; but has declined all political honors, owing to the pressing demands of his business, and other claims upon his time. Mr. Jamison has also taken considerable interest in military affairs, and has served successively on the staffs of Generals Bankson, Brinton and Thomas L. Young. The title of "Colonel," by which he is so well known, resulted from his service on the staff of General Young.

His principal relaxation from the mental strain imposed upon him by his large business and many public duties consists in driving, four-in-hand, about the country during the summer months on a coach containing his family or friends. His tally-ho coach, "The Rambler," built especially for him after his own ideas, with "four bays and one in reserve," is well known in this and parts of many other States. On these trips he has met with many adventures and humorous incidents that he delights to tell in social circles, even though not always complimentary to himself. On one occasion while driving over a mountain road in Lancaster county, in this State, near the haunts of the Abe Buzzard gang of outlaws, and stopping to admire the beautiful scenery, an old farmer in an empty wagon drove up and began inspecting the novel coach leisurely. After he had looked it all over from single-tree to boot, he exclaimed:

"What kind of a waggin' is this, anyhow?"

"It's a pleasure vehicle," responded the Colonel, affably.

"What do you do with it?" was the countryman's next question.

"I carry gentlemen around in it from place to place to see the country and admire the beautiful scenery such as you have about here."

"Do it pay?" was the next query.

"Oh, yes," said Colonel Jamison, "it pays me very handsomely."

The countryman gathered his reins a little tighter, took another look at Jamison, and, as he touched his off-horse with the whip, ejaculated:

"You just look like a feller that could make a livin' that-a-way!"

Kindness to his friends and relatives is one of his crowning characteristics, and he has never forgotten the home of his childhood, nor the associates of his youth. The memory of his father and mother is the dearest of all earthly recollections to his heart, and his reverence for them is sincere, boundless and creditable. Both gave him the best of their many good qualities, and taught him lessons of fidelity, industry and honor that have neither been forgotten nor neglected. These elements of honorable manhood seem to have been the cornerstone of his success, and now, when he is independent, he does not forget those who bore and reared him, and is true to their memory and himself in recalling their teachings. An elderly lady, who has known him from youth, remarks: "I think one of his best traits has been his devotion to his parents. Faithfully did he supply their wants ever since he came to Philadelphia."

"I remember him from boyhood. I never saw him rude or ungentlemanly to the poor or infirm, the old or the young. His behavior is always above reproach." So writes an old-time friend of Colonel Jamison, and this is the

record of his life among all those who know him. Amidst all his cares he never neglected writing frequent letters to his father and mother, and almost every one carried some substantial token of his love. During their later years they were not overburdened with this world's goods, but their every want was provided for by their prosperous son. Now that they are dead he has built a substantial and practical monument to their memory: A few years ago he purchased the old homestead, near Saltsburg, and endowed it with a handsome sum. This is the Jamison Home, and is to be maintained for all time for any of his kindred who may desire to accept a shelter beneath its roof. It now consists of about two hundred acres of ground, and more will be added. At present only industrial features of the home have been agreed upon; but educational facilities will some day be included. "Woodland," as it is called, is a beautiful place, and it is fitting that the old home should be endowed, and the homestead kept intact, as a monument attesting the affection of a son for the memory of his revered and honored parents.

Colonel Jamison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Past-Master of Lodge 51, A. Y. M., and is a Thirty-second Degree member of Philadelphia Consistory. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Commonwealth Club during its existence, and is a member of the noted Clover Club; and while abroad, in the early part of 1889, received much attention on that account from the distinguished Europeans, who, while visiting this country, had been the guests of that organization.

On September 19, 1865, Colonel Jamison was married to Miss Hattie A. Holmes, who died April 30, 1887. She was a woman of superior character and most lovable disposition. The loss was deeply felt by the poor of the section of the city in which she resided, for she was active in all charitable works. Two children survive her—Benton K. Jamison, Jr., now a clerk in his father's banking-house, and William S. Jamison, a student in the University of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Jamison visited Europe for the first time in December, 1888, and remained abroad about six months. On May 23, 1889, he was married in London, England, at the Royal Chapel, Savoy, to Miss Jean Willard, a member of a distinguished Washington family. The wedding was a notable affair, and was attended by nearly all the Americans of note then sojourning in the British metropolis.

F. A. B.



F. J. TRUNST.

AMERICA

ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN.

ANDREW JOHN KAUFFMAN.

ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, now President of the Central National Bank of Columbia, Penna., is a name well and favorably known to the leading lawyers, Free Masons and politicians of the State. He was born near Washington borough, in Manor township, Lancaster county, Penna., in 1840, and is the son of Andrew I. Kauffman, who, in 1825, married Catharine, only daughter of Christian Shuman, of Manor township. The progenitor of the family in America was Christian Kauffman, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Lancaster county in 1717.

After spending some years in the schools of his neighborhood, Mr. Kauffman at the age of fourteen entered the drug-store of his brother in Mechanicsburg as a clerk, and remained in that position for about four years, when he left to resume his studies in the Pennsylvania State College. Subsequently he purchased the drug establishment of his brother, but the business not proving congenial to his tastes he disposed of it in 1862 and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Hugh M. North, a leading member of the Lancaster county bar. On December 3, 1864, he was admitted to the bar of Lancaster, and possessing a fine presence, frank and popular manners, he soon secured a large and remunerative clientage. Five years subsequently he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

Within a few years after his admission to the bar he was appointed Solicitor for the borough of Columbia, a position that he has held with but little interruption to the present time, and about the same period he became Solicitor for the Columbia Building Association. This association has been a most potent factor in the growth and development of Columbia, enabling hundreds of workingmen to become owners of homes, and so great was the interest Mr. Kauffman manifested in its establishment that he canvassed the town from door to door to make its objects known to the people, and solicit them to partake of the benefits that it would confer.

He was one of the organizers of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, now having a trackage of more than one hundred miles, and from 1862 to 1866 served as its Secretary. Later he became interested in the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and served as its Treasurer until the accounts of the company were removed to Philadelphia.

In 1887 he was elected to the Presidency of the Columbia Iron Company, an establishment that employs two hundred and fifty hands. This company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, operates sixteen puddling and two heating furnaces and three trains of rolls, and has a capacity of producing ten thousand tons of finished merchant bar iron annually. Its operations have been very successful, and its stock commands a premium of fifty to sixty per cent. The company has lately acquired a valuable wharf property, which makes it one of the most complete and conveniently arranged plants in the State.

In March, 1888, he organized The Central National Bank of Columbia with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and was subsequently called to serve as its first President. This institution commenced business May 7, 1888, and has proved exceptionally successful. Although only a year old the last statement shows a surplus and undivided profit of about thirteen thousand dollars, with deposits amounting to over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The stock, which is owned by prominent merchants of the town and leading farmers of the vicinity, already commands a fair premium, and with Mr. Kauffman as the guiding spirit a bright future is predicted for the bank in financial circles.

Mr. Kauffman is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., Corinthian Chapter, No. 224, Royal Arch Masons, and Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar, and has filled all the chairs in each of these bodies. He was Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania for the term of 1876-77, and at present is District Deputy Grand Master of Free Masons for Lancaster county.

In politics he has always been a prominent and active Republican. Many times he has been called to represent his district in county and State conventions, and in June, 1880, he was one of the delegates from the Ninth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He was one of the memorable "306" who voted to nominate General Grant for a third term, and prides himself on possessing one of the valued memorial medals struck in honor of the event, and as a souvenir for those who were members of that forlorn hope.

In 1882 President Arthur appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, a position that he held for a period of three years and one month.

Of late years his attention as a practitioner of law has been largely directed to matters pertaining to the Orphans' Court, and when, in 1887, the question of the organization of a separate Orphans' Court for Lancaster county was in contemplation Mr. Kauffman was prominently and favorably mentioned as Judge of the new tribunal.

In church affairs he is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Columbia, and one of its vestrymen, and has frequently been a member of diocesan conventions.

On June 6, 1866, Mr. Kauffman married Anna Fausset, daughter of Dr. Daniel Ireland Bruner, of Columbia, Penna. They have three children—Bruner Kauffman, of Philadelphia, Elizabeth Davies Kauffman, now pursuing her studies in Zurich, Switzerland, and Reginald Kauffman, who is with his parents at Columbia.

W. U. B.



F. GUTHRIE & CO. N.Y.

PH. LA.

FRANCIS W. KENNEDY.

FRANCIS WRIGHT KENNEDY.

FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, President of the Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., December 6, 1843. His father, Thomas Kennedy, Jr., was a prominent merchant and manufacturer of that place, who removed in 1862 to Philadelphia.

Mr. Kennedy is of Scotch descent, and received a good English education at the public schools of Pittsburgh, and finished at the Western University located there. After leaving the university he read law under David W. and Algernon S. Bell, the eminent attorneys of his native city, and afterwards attended the law course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the Pittsburgh bar December 9, 1865.

Early in the succeeding year he followed his father to Philadelphia, and was at once admitted as a practitioner at the bar of that city. He, however, did not practice in his profession, but relinquished it in order to engage in the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he embarked on January 1, 1867, as a member of the newly-established firm of Fling, Kennedy & Co., whose place of business was located at the north-west corner of Fifth and Market streets, the necessary capital having been furnished and the building purchased for the purpose by his father. The firm's name was afterwards changed to F. W. Kennedy & Co., and the business was carried on until November, 1870, when the bank over which Mr. Kennedy now presides having been organized by his father, he wound up his dry-goods business, and was elected the first Cashier of the institution, which opened for business April, 1871. His father was the President of the bank from its organization, until declining health prompted his retirement from business on March 1, 1883. The son was immediately promoted to the vacated office, and has filled the position ever since with marked success and popularity.

The bank, of which Mr. Kennedy and his family are large owners of the stock, occupies a prominent place among the financial institutions of the great commercial and manufacturing city in which it is located, both with regard to its credit and the amount of the business it transacts, having a capital of \$750,000, with assets of more than \$3,500,000. Its President is regarded in financial circles as an able, intelligent and progressive bank officer.

Mr. Kennedy is also well known in commercial, philanthropic and social circles. He is Treasurer and large owner of stock of the Hero Fruit-Jar Company of Philadelphia; Vice-President of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, one of the largest and most important coal-mining corporations in the State; is a Director of the Delaware and New England Company, which controls the great Poughkeepsie Bridge and its connecting railroads; is a member of the Union League and of the Manufacturers' Club; a Trustee of the Hahnemann Medical College and of the Homœopathic Hospital. He is the

President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, in the work of which he has been actively engaged as an officer for over twenty years, and is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kennedy was married on October 2, 1873, to the second daughter of the late Peter B. Simons, a well-known silversmith and jewelry merchant and manufacturer. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA

GEORGE D. MCCREARY.

GEORGE DEARDORFF McCREARY.

GEORGE D. McCREARY, now Vice-President of the Market Street National Bank, and a leader in the higher politics and active in the philanthropies of Philadelphia, was born at York Springs Village, Adams county, Pa., on the 28th of September, 1846. He is the son of Rachel D. and the late John B. McCreary. His early ancestors, on his father's side, were Scotch-Irish, and emigrated to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland. His mother's family, the Deardorffs, were of German descent—Dunker Baptists, who came to this country to avoid religious persecution in the year 1729, and temporarily located in or near Germantown, Philadelphia.

In the year 1848 his parents moved to Tremont, Schuylkill county, where his father became one of the pioneer coal operators. About 1856 the family removed to Tamaqua, where they remained till 1859, when they went to reside in Mauch Chunk, remaining there until the year 1864, when Mr. McCreary's father moved permanently with his family to Philadelphia. George D. McCreary's early education was obtained in the different towns above named, but in 1861, while the family were residents of Mauch Chunk, he, with his brother, was sent to Saunders' Military Institute in West Philadelphia, which was then one of the best known boarding schools of the day. In 1864 he and his brother entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1867. At that time he had an offer to engage in active business in the employ of the Honeybrook Coal Company, of which his father was President. The question of a mercantile life or the adoption of a profession then presented itself, and he decided to accept the proffered position. He availed himself of the rare opportunity thus offered of learning the coal business, and devoted his earnest attention to thoroughly mastering the details of that important branch of trade. During this period he also edited a weekly column devoted to the coal interests for the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. In the year 1870, with his father's assistance, he associated himself with W. Beaumont Whitney, of Philadelphia, and Mahlon S. Kemmerer, of Mauch Chunk, as wholesale coal-selling agents, under the firm-name of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer, and established a large and profitable business.

In 1879, by reason of the important and varied duties which fell to his care owing to his father's death, and the necessity of the active attention to the latter's affairs which devolved mainly upon him, he sold out his interest in the firm and devoted himself entirely to the administration of the estate. As its representative he is a Director in the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, and the Nescopeck Coal Company. He is also a Director in the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, the Lochiel Furnace Company, and the Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company. In 1887 he assisted to organize the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and became its first Vice-President.

While Mr. McCreary has time and again held back his friends who have urged him to take public office, he has felt and taken a deep interest in municipal, State and National politics, and in scores of ways, notably as one of the foremost men in the famous Committee of One Hundred, has done much to eradicate the taint of dishonesty from the political atmosphere of Philadelphia, and to raise in the public mind a high and just appreciation of what our officials should be. He was one of the pioneer members of that noted reform organization, and during his association with it he was a member of the Campaign Committee, the Executive Committee, the Legislative Committee and the Ward Organization Committee, and he was Chairman of the two last named. He was also Chairman of the Special Committee on the Investigation of the Almshouse under the Phipps *regime*. It was largely owing to the persistent personal investigation of Mr. McCreary that those extensive frauds were unearthed. The committee as a body had halted in the investigation, but Mr. McCreary, believing the matter of the greatest importance, personally employed counsel, and, as a result, the committee again resumed active inquiry into the conduct of the institution, and carried it on under his lead to a successful issue.

He was a delegate to the last two Republican conventions which nominated George S. Graham for District Attorney, and each time was honored by being made the Chairman of the conventions. He was also a delegate to the Tax Receiver's Convention, and was again honored by being made one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. He has persistently refused several places of honor and profit which have been tendered him through appointment, and also of an elective character. He was, however, prominently spoken of for the Mayoralty prior to the adoption of the "Bullitt Bill" charter now in force in Philadelphia, and as he is popular, and a strong man in every sense, possessing unusual executive ability and the reputation of succeeding in all his enterprises, had he been nominated he would undoubtedly have been elected and have made an excellent chief magistrate of the city whose prosperity he cares so much for, but he was in no sense a candidate.

While, however, he has not sought office himself, he has had a strong influence, all-powerful at times, in naming good men for public positions where political tricksters have attempted to usurp them. He has a marked public interest in the well-being of the citizens of Philadelphia and in the good name of the city itself. Among the important public positions Mr. McCreary has filled or is now filling are the following: He is the Vice-President of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most unselfish charities in the State, the good accomplished by which can hardly be overestimated either in a sanitive or moral view, and Vice-President of the Franklin Reformatory Home, whose good work is attested by many men who are now occupying prominent places in society, and who owe their regeneration to the assistance and encouragement received by them while inmates of the Home, and from the active managers of it after they have left it and began anew the struggle of life.

Mr. McCreary was one of the originators and is President of the Pennsylvania Humane Society, which was incorporated December 31, 1887. Its object, as stated in the charter, was "to recognize, encourage and reward, by suitable testimonials and otherwise, acts of heroism, courage and charity, and other good and excellent services rendered in behalf of humanity." It was organized primarily as a stimulus to the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia, although its general purpose is to recognize and reward any person for saving life, or for any other deserving effort made or result obtained in behalf of humanity. Previous to the formation of the society members of the Fire and Police Department of Philadelphia, as well as citizens in private life who had performed in many instances noble and self-sacrificing deeds in efforts to save and protect life and property, had gone unrewarded save in the consciousness of having done a good and brave deed, and the gentlemen forming the society determined that in the future such acts should receive recognition in a more substantial manner, and that those performing them should be furnished with tangible evidence that their acts were appreciated.

Mr. McCreary is a Director of the Sheltering Arms, and is Treasurer of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, which organization presented him at its annual reception in 1887 with a beautiful and unique testimonial of their esteem in the form of an album containing a series of original sketches and etchings, the plates of which latter were destroyed after the single impression was made for the album. As a work of art it is exceedingly valuable, and as an offering of good-will he holds it above price. He is a Trustee and member of the Sunday Morning Breakfast Association, an active member of the Union League, a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M., and a charter member of Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

While Mr. McCreary is a communicant member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and now an active teacher in one of the mission schools of that congregation, he, however, officiated for a long time as Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Western M. E. Church, where he regularly taught a class of young men. He has been a member of the numerous committees which have been formed during the last fifteen years for the relief of sufferers by flood, fire and disease, frequently being selected to visit the points where the distress existed as one of the city's representatives. He visited the Southwest, and, with his associate members, disbursed a large sum to relieve the wants of those suffering from the distress caused by the great flood which followed the overflowing of the Ohio river. He went to Brisbin, near Houtzdale, Pa., which was entirely destroyed by fire, to investigate the needs of the people there, and was also one of the committee which went to Shenandoah, Pa., to see to the distribution of the fund raised for the sufferers by the disastrous fire at that place. He also went to Plymouth, Pa., during the typhoid fever scourge, and went through the hospitals investigating their needs and the system of relief and nursing. Mr. McCreary was also a member of the Charleston Relief Committee organized to raise funds for the earthquake sufferers.

He has devoted considerable time to travel, but has confined himself in this to the North American continent. He made an extended tour through Mexico in company with Bishop and Mrs. Simpson in the winter of 1873-74, and again travelled through that country in the spring of 1886. He has visited nearly every portion of his own country, including the wonderful Yellowstone Park.

Mr. McCreary was married in 1878 to a daughter of the late Mr. William Howell, the prominent wall-paper manufacturer, and has four children—two daughters and two sons. He is a cultured gentleman, a good judge of human nature, a staunch friend, and a foe to the oppression of the poor and weak, no matter from what quarter it may emanate. He has wealth, a spotless character, a wide experience of life, unusual executive ability, and business interests that alone would take up the time of six ordinary men, yet he has leisure to devote to the many charities with which he is connected, and to which he gives invaluable aid and counsel. Mr. McCreary contributed to the *Press* of Philadelphia an essay on "Success in Life," which was one of a series of articles on the subject by successful business men which were published in that journal, and attracted very considerable attention. He is a clear, forcible public speaker, whose evident sincerity is more attractive and winning than the flowery verbiage of more fluent orators, and is in every particular an excellent sample of an American gentleman and a consistent Christian, "with malice towards none, with charity for all."

C. R. D.



F. GUTHRIE ENST.

PHILA

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS.

SAMUEL HENRY REYNOLDS.

IT is said that success is not a matter of accident so far as the professions are concerned. "An illiterate, almost ignorant miner may become a millionaire, for instance, because he may by mere chance 'strike a lead' that will make his fortune, but no man will succeed in the practice of a profession unless he possesses qualifications for it allied to industry, and an aptitude for his chosen calling." HON. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, for over thirty years a prominent and successful member, and a leading practitioner of the Lancaster county bar, and late President of the People's National Bank of Lancaster, was apparently made for the law, but showed that he had also a keen ability in the ways of finance and business, and would undoubtedly have succeeded in whatever vocation he might have entered upon.

Mr. Reynolds was born at Brier Creek, Columbia county, Pa., November 20, 1831, but soon after his birth his father, Thomas Reynolds, moved to Danville, Pa. Here the boy spent his childhood, and attended the ordinary schools of the day. He was then sent to Bellefonte, and completed his preliminary education in the Presbyterian school of that town. He was early prepared for college, and chose Dickinson for his *Alma Mater*. Among his classmates, who subsequently won distinction in the walks of life which they entered, may be mentioned Rev. C. H. Tiffany, in the ministry; Moncure D. Conway, in journalism and letters; and George DeB. Keim, in the law and in the railroad business. After graduation he took a literary course under Professor Allen, of Philadelphia, and then returned to Bellefonte, where he entered the law office of Hon. James T. Hale, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, and was admitted to the bar when but twenty-two years of age. He was advised to settle in St. Louis; but the prevalence of epidemics, a dislike for the place and the urgent request of his father to return to Pennsylvania led him to establish himself at Bellefonte in this State. While in St. Louis he occupied the office of the late Senator Polk, who afterwards became a Confederate general. After a short stay in Bellefonte, Mr. Reynolds turned his steps toward Lancaster, which has always been noted for an exceedingly able bar. He took with him letters of introduction to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Colonel Reah Frazer, Thomas E. Franklin, Rev. Samuel Bowman and others. Being a Democrat in his political faith, he was kindly received by Colonel Frazer, who welcomed him as a young, enthusiastic and eloquent political ally. On Colonel Frazer's motion he was admitted to the Lancaster county bar.

Mr. Reynolds early entered into politics. Young, full of enthusiasm for his home-taught Democratic faith, made all the more strong by the intense currents of heedless passion that were fanning the smouldering fires so soon to burst forth into the flames of civil strife, ambitious to make a name, full of the influ-

ences of the classics and the glowing rhetoric of college days, honest and fervid in his belief of the tenets of his party, commanding a wonderful vocabulary which admitted of no hesitancy of speech, but rather dragged the speaker on, possessing a marvellous voice, rich, deep, sonorous, vibrating, pleasing and sympathetic, he was the *beau ideal* of the popular orator. His first speech on the hustings was made in Lancaster in the fall of 1855, where he had been located but a short time when he was called for at a Democratic meeting being held one evening in the market house. The call was largely intended as a joke, and he was introduced by the chairman of the meeting as the "Mountain Sprout," a name which clung to him for a long time afterwards. There was a meeting of Whigs in the adjoining square, and Mr. Reynolds not only attracted the attention of the Democratic gathering, but his unfamiliar and sonorous voice reached across the square and attracted the attention of the Whigs, who flocked to hear the unknown speaker, thereby breaking up their own meeting. The fearless and trenchant denunciation of the Know-Nothings in which the orator indulged made his speech notable, and the ability he displayed as a speaker was the town-talk next day. In fact, it made his reputation throughout the county, and in 1856 Mr. Reynolds made fifty-six speeches for Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster, and at the age of twenty-five, after but a short residence in their midst, he became the orator and pride of his party in the county of his adoption. So popular had he become as a speaker that his voice was often heard before lyceums and literary societies, and in a very short time his name was as familiar as a household word in the community to which he had come as a stranger but a twelvemonth before.

But popular as he was in his party, then in the zenith of its power, he had no desire for political preferment. President-elect Buchanan asked him to be his private secretary; but after ten days' consideration Mr. Reynolds declined the honor, and was commended by the shrewd old statesman for his decision. Mr. Reynolds was always willing, however, to respond to the call of and serve his party, and led a hopeless contest against Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and served nine years on the public school board of Lancaster. Though often a delegate to State and national conventions, he sought nothing for himself. His true mistress was the law, and to her jealous demands he ever gave his allegiance, and at the outbreak of the rebellion his place at the bar was established as among the first.

Mr. Reynolds was neither handicapped by wealth at the start of his career, nor was he pinched by poverty, although the latter does not always keep genius from pushing to the front. In announcing his proposed retirement from practice on May 1, 1889, the *Lancaster Daily Examiner* in an appreciative article contained the following comments:

"He started with that comfortable fortune which does not dwarf endeavor, but gives dignity to action and makes ambition honorable. He had a keen, active mind; he could analyze motives; he understood human nature, both in its nobility and selfishness; he learned men and their ways by association,

not by books; he acquired the knowledge of law more by practising it and in attrition with the keen intellects of the bar than by poring over musty volumes in a stuffy office; he was full of expedients and resources; could not be browbeaten nor bullied; was always courteous to young or old when deserved, but terrible in denunciation and sarcasm when justified; accurate in detail, but greater in generalization; well grounded in the foundation principles of the law, he cared less than many for the hoary precedents of past conditions and dead judges; keen in cross-examination, his clear, ever-moving eye caught every expression on judge or juryman's face. To these qualities add accuracy of statement, clearness of argument, and all maintained with an expressive eloquence, rich in choice rhetoric, in which every sentence ended with a rhythmic cadence, and it can readily be seen why at twenty-nine he had secured a position which he maintained until the present, when, full of honor and with an abundance of wealth, he retires in the prime of life to enjoy what he has earned in many a forensic contest. Mr. Reynolds was equally great in civil and criminal practice. His complete knowledge of the law made him one of the leading counsel in all the important civic suits in this and often in the neighboring counties, while his splendid eloquence was in demand when character and life hung in the balance of fate. It can be said with justice that Mr. Reynolds, during his twenty-four years' practice, has been retained in more important cases than any of his contemporaries of the Lancaster bar."

Although he gave up the active duties of his profession, Mr. Reynolds still continued to act as counsel for the corporations and unsettled estates which he represented at the time of quasi retirement. In an interview regarding his contemplated withdrawal from active practice at the bar just prior to that event he said:

"It is with great reluctance and deep regret, and not without weighing carefully the sacrifice, that I concluded to abandon the forum and the delightful professional associations that I have heretofore had with an enlightened and spotless court and a most distinguished bar. For more than thirty years, under the administration of justice by such shining lights as Judges Long, Hayes, Livingston and Patterson, I have enjoyed marked courtesy and kind consideration at the hands of the bench, and, may I not believe, maintained the confidence and respect of the bar. . . . The shadows are drawing longer every day. The old must make room for the young, or be prepared at all times to do battle with the energy, the strength and the ambition of youth, which is always a terrible contest. The law is a jealous mistress. She exacts constant work, indefatigable effort, in the performance of all her behests. She will not tolerate idleness one day, and give you the choice of what is most agreeable the next. You must do everything she demands, otherwise no reward, no legal reputation.

"I have only one thing to add. It will always be my earnest prayer and the height of my ambition to carry with me into private life the same esteem and confidence which I have enjoyed as a member of the noblest profession known among men."

Mr. Reynolds enjoyed his relief from the cares of his professional duties for but a comparatively brief period. His health was not good during the summer following, and early in the fall he was taken seriously ill, and on September 10, 1889, the attack terminated fatally at 3 A. M. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the stomach, superinduced by indigestion and a general collapse of the vital powers. The daily papers all over the State contained notices of his death, which were tributes to the high estimation in which he was held in his profession and by the community at large.

Mr. Reynolds resided in a handsome marble front dwelling on Duke street, in Lancaster. He was a member of and long had been a vestryman in the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, and was frequently a lay delegate to the church councils.

Mr. Reynolds was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Fordney, a daughter of the late Colonel William B. Fordney, of Lancaster, Pa., and there were five children born to the union, two sons and three daughters, all of whom, with their mother, survive him. His eldest son, W. Fred, is engaged with his uncle in an extensive banking business in Bellefonte.

C. R. D.



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SAMUEL SHOCH.

SAMUEL SHOCH.

COLONEL SAMUEL SHOCH, who died Friday, May 24, 1889, was a leading and prominent citizen of Columbia, Pa., and said to be the oldest Bank President then living in this country. He was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covered some of the most eventful periods in our National history, and was so closely identified with the progress and events of his locality, that it formed an inseparable part of them.

His grandfather, Michael Shoch, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home, near Philadelphia, and who, in 1792, removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin county, and there remained until his death, in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and they had nine children—Mary, Sarah, Eliza, Rebecca, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died at birth.

Samuel Shoch's early education was commenced at the preparatory schools which existed before the establishment of the present common school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, Md. His further education and preparation for professional life was the result of personal application directed by himself.

As early as 1812 he was Recorder of Patents under John Cochran, Secretary of the Land Office, and Recorder of Surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then Surveyor-General. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within twenty-four hours after the British had burned the Capitol at Washington, and he was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg at that time. The company marched to York, and thence to Baltimore, remaining on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city. For his services on that occasion he was rewarded by the Government with one hundred and sixty acres of land and an annual pension of ninety-six dollars.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Amos Ellmaker, Attorney-General, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy, skill and fearlessness in prosecuting what he believed to be wrong. In 1835 he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837, again defeating Francis R. Shunk, he was elected Secretary to the Convention which framed the Constitution under which Pennsylvania was governed from 1838 to 1873. At the adjournment of that body he was the recipient of the unanimous thanks of the members for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duties of his position. The recollections of his services and connection with the convention were always a pleasant memory to him, and one to

which he always referred with gratification, and reminiscences of which he recounted with just pride.

In 1839 he removed to Columbia and cast his fortune with that place, having been elected a Cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but an actual working capital not exceeding one hundred thousand, as a bridge owned by the company, and costing more than a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, had been swept away by the breaking of an ice-gorge in 1832, and the loss had not been fully made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and again in 1857 to three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the National Bank Law, and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, at which it still remains with a surplus of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, having in the meantime erected a splendid banking house that stands unrivalled by any bank building in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He maintained official relations with the corporation, first as Cashier and later as President (to which position he was elected in December, 1878) during a period of forty-six years, the events of which are of the greatest interest to that institution.

Colonel Shoch was married in 1842 to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster county, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second marriage in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E. Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, Esq., of Columbia, who survives him.

In 1845 Colonel Shoch was appointed an *aide* on the staff of Gov. William F. Johnston, which, by courtesy, conferred upon him the title of Colonel, a designation by which he was better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 he was a member of the State Committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. During the war he was among the foremost in acts of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first volunteer company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag. He always took a warm interest in the public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library" of Columbia, named in honor of its patron, was established.

Colonel Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time President of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Columbia Public Ground Company, the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike Companies. He was also Treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862 previous to going abroad on a Continental tour. He was for ten years President of the School Board of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice devoted to the interest of the public schools was erected. He served a term as Director of the Poor in Lancaster county, two terms as County Auditor, was a Trustee of the Millersville

Normal School, and Director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Colonel Shoch was surely favored above all of his fellow-citizens.

Colonel Shoch was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career he was both a teacher and superintendent of a Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church at Harrisburg, and aided largely towards the erection of a school-house for that congregation, which was unfortunately destroyed at the same time the church was burned. Within the last ten years of his life the enthusiasm displayed in his younger days for the cause was especially reawakened, and his active services as a teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with his gratuitous erection and furnishing of a beautiful chapel (named Salome, in honor of his mother), attested his deep and sincere interest. About four years prior to his death the chapel was abandoned by the Presbyterian congregation, and was then given by the Colonel to the United Brethren denomination, who razed it and built a handsome structure with portions of the material. The new church is known as Salome United Brethren, and this building stands as one of the many monuments to his memory. In 1854, and for several years thereafter, he sustained, at his own expense, a public night-school, employed teachers, furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by the knowledge that the school was well attended. Many of the pupils, since grown up, have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages derived from the institution. He always took a warm interest in the public schools of Columbia, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the Shoch Library, named in honor of its patron, was established. His contributions to the library fund formed a nucleus from which has grown a flourishing circulating library of several thousand volumes. It occupies a place in the public school building, and is under the immediate control of the Columbia School Board, which body annually appoints a librarian and also contributes to its support. At his death he bequeathed the greater portion of his valuable private library, numbering about five thousand volumes, to the Shoch Library.

In politics he was uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, and in full accord with the Republican party. He was a warm admirer and disciple of Thaddeus Stevens, the "Old Commoner," whose teachings and principles he ardently supported and advocated. Colonel Shoch's life was an eventful and a busy one, and even in his ninety-second year his mind was fresh and vigorous, and he possessed a remarkable activity of body.

The prominence of Colonel Shoch in religious, social, political and financial affairs for a full half century invested his life with peculiar interest, and his fellow-townpeople watched his declining years, and especially the last days of his life, with loving tenderness and anxiety. The newspapers throughout the State contained daily bulletins of the condition of his health, and upon his death bore tribute to the esteem in which he was held by the public at large. W. U. BARR.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA

JOHN SLINGLEUFF.

JOHN SLINGLUFF.

JOHN SLINGLUFF, President of the Montgomery National Bank, Norristown, Pa., was born August 3, 1839, in the borough of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., and is the oldest son of the late William H. Slingluff and of Mary Knorr Slingluff, and is descended from a line of ancestors dating in this country on the maternal side from 1688. On the paternal side the first of the name was Henry Slingluff, who came to this country in 1727, purchasing and settling upon a tract of land now situated in Salford Township, Montgomery county. Henry Slingluff came from England, but was descended from the Waldenses who went to England to escape religious proscription, and, still flying from church persecution, finally crossed the Atlantic and settled in America.

The oldest ancestor in this country on the mother's side was Dirck Keyser, a friend and partner of Pastorius in the purchase and settlement of Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia. Dirck Keyser was descended from an ancient Holland family, and one of his immediate ancestors suffered death at the stake in the cause of his religion. Many marriages were contracted among the settlers of the vicinity, and consequently the Slingluffs are more or less connected with many of the older families of the sturdy Germans of eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Slingluff's ancestors, like most of the German settlers of the State, were connected with the Mennonites and Tunkers, or Dunkards, who were, and are still, noted for plain, unassuming manners and the strictest integrity, combined with great firmness of character and earnestness of purpose.

Mr. Slingluff's father, William H. Slingluff, connected himself with the institution then known as the Bank of Montgomery County in 1825, and remained in its service until his death, in 1880, having obtained the record of the longest continuous service as a bank officer in the State—a period of fifty years—and the reputation of having been one of the ablest financiers the State has ever produced. He was teller of the bank for about ten years, and then filled the office of cashier until 1868, when he was chosen president, and his son John succeeded him as Cashier. In 1875 he resigned the presidency of the bank and was elected vice-president, John succeeding him as President, and his other son, William F. Slingluff, being appointed cashier. Thus there has been an unbroken connection between this bank and the family for almost sixty-five years.

The Bank of Montgomery County, directly after the failure of the United States Bank, was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1814, simultaneously with all of the older banks in Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania, excepting only the Bank of North America, which derived its authority directly from the Congress of the United States. The bank had an authorized capital of \$400,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$600,000. Of this privilege it never availed itself, however, and was rechartered by the State at periods of twenty years' intervals until, in May, 1865, it took advantage of the enabling act of

Congress and became a national bank, under the title of the Montgomery National Bank of Norristown.

The bank has always been conservatively managed, and did not call in its entire capital until about 1856; and at the time of its conversion to the national bank system had acquired a surplus of \$85,000, and built for itself one of the finest banking buildings in the State outside of the larger cities. It passed through the dark days of 1837 and 1857 with its capital unimpaired, securing and maintaining its position as one of the strongest banks in the country. Up to 1857 it was the only bank in Montgomery county, and its circulation having always been kept at par its notes were favorites all over the United States, and its circulation was for years equal to any of its contemporaries. But one run was ever made upon the bank, and that was in 1857. It lasted for some three days, during all of which time its doors were open day and night, and every note presented was paid in gold or silver. During this run proffers of assistance were made by many of the Philadelphia banks, and by the well-known house of Drexel & Co., the latter offering \$400,000—an amount equal to the entire capital of the bank. All of these offers were respectfully declined, and the bank gained a still higher standing in the community.

In the early days of 1861, when the Government was unable to pay the Pennsylvania soldiers, then in the field in large numbers, the bank joined with some of the capitalists and financial institutions of Philadelphia in offering to advance to the State Government sufficient gold coin to pay the troops. The loan was accepted promptly by Governor Curtin, and the crisis passed. When the Government issued its first bonds the bank at once subscribed for them to the extent of its available funds. This aided largely in increasing confidence in the Government among its patrons, and eventually, as agent for the Treasury of the United States, it succeeded in placing millions of the bonds in its vicinity. The bank continued to hold large amounts of these securities, and, as the credit of the Government strengthened and bonds carrying lower rates of interest, dropping from seven and three-tenths per cent. to finally four per cent., were offered, the bank wisely sold the higher-rate bonds and bought those bearing lower interest, and continued the operation until its capital had been invested in the four per cent. United States bonds. Through these changes large profits were made, and in 1880 the surplus of the bank had grown to an amount equal to its capital—\$400,000. By this time numerous other banks had been opened in the small towns of the county, and the amount of its capital thus invested had become too large to be profitably and safely handled. The President, John Slingluff, conceived the idea of reducing the capital, and, after great opposition on the part of some of its stockholders, succeeded in getting the necessary three-fourths vote in favor of the measure. The proper form being complied with, the idea was carried out and at the same time the surplus fund was also reduced to \$200,000, and \$200,000 of its capital and \$200,000 of its surplus were divided among the shareholders, thus returning to each stockholder the whole par value of his shares, equal to a dividend of one hundred per cent. New shares of the

par value of \$100 each were issued to the stockholders to the amount of \$200,000, the present capital. The \$200,000 of the surplus fund was, by successful management, increased to \$300,000, and dividends amounting to sixteen per cent. per annum have since been declared on the par value of the capital stock, resulting in the advance of the price to over \$400 per share. This exhibit is not excelled by any bank in the State, and is only equalled by three or four.

Mr. Slingluff's education was acquired partly in the public schools of Norristown, and partly at the Elmwood Institute, under the charge of Rev. G. D. Wolf; and at the early age of sixteen he entered the office of J. Morton Albertson, then a rising conveyancer and civil engineer, with whom he remained about one year, acquiring the rudiments of engineering—a profession for which he has always retained a liking. At the earnest solicitation of his father, however, he at this time (1856) abandoned engineering and entered the bank as note clerk, and has continued in its service ever since, having been elected Cashier in 1868, and, as before stated, President in 1875, upon the retirement of his father from the latter position.

Besides being President of the leading bank in Montgomery county, Mr. Slingluff is connected with so many other enterprises in which he holds important positions that space will only permit us to enumerate them. He is President of the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company; President of the Norristown Water-works; Treasurer of the Norristown Gas Company; President of the Economy Mutual Insurance Company; President of the Norristown Junction Railroad, which he was instrumental in building; and President of the Board of Inspectors of the Montgomery County Prison, in which he has introduced many reforms by which the cost to the county has been reduced one-half and the health and comfort of the prisoners largely increased. He has for many years been Treasurer of the Montgomery Cemetery Company, in whose grounds lie the remains of General Hancock, Hon. John Freedley, and many others once prominent in the State and nation. He is Treasurer of his Masonic Lodge, and of the Second National Saving Fund and Loan Association, which has enabled hundreds of the citizens of the borough to become owners of their homes. He is also Treasurer of the Montgomery Lead and Zinc Company, which owns and profitably works large mines in Jasper county, Missouri. He is a Director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown, the Plymouth, the Stony Creek, the Perkiomen, and the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroads; and a Manager and Vice-President of the Citizen's Passenger Railway of Norristown, and is also interested in the management of the King of Prussia Turnpike Company and the Swedes' Ford Bridge Company.

The formation of the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company is entirely owing to Mr. Slingluff's business foresight and acumen. A few years since, after settling several of the largest estates in the county, he perceived the necessity for a company that could more properly transact such business, and he at once set to work to organize an institution of the kind. The stock was so rapidly taken that many subscriptions that were offered had to be

declined, and the above-named company was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania and came into being with a capital of \$250,000. The company is in successful operation, and is doing an excellent business; and, while paying its stockholders a satisfactory dividend annually, it is building up a surplus fund that will assure its perpetuation, and the confidence it has obtained in the community is such that the shares readily sell for more than one hundred per cent. premium on the amount paid in.

Although pretty closely employed with the many business interests with which he is connected, he has yet found it possible to devote a portion of his time to Free Masonry, and has been honored with the highest offices in the gift of Charity Lodge, No. 190, A. Y. M.; Norristown Royal Arch Chapter, No. 190; Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar; and Palestine Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters. He is Treasurer and Trustee of his lodge, and its representative in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and represents his chapter in the Grand Chapter of the State. He is a member of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and representative therein of the R. W. Grand Lodges of West Virginia and Georgia; and for several years served as District Deputy Grand High Priest for the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, which position he was compelled to relinquish on account of the pressure of his private business.

Politically Mr. Slingluff has never made himself prominent, and, though raised in the tenets of the old line Whig faith, that party had become disintegrated when he cast his first vote in 1860, and he voted for the national candidates of the American party and for the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. He then attached himself to the Democratic party, and was its nominee for Congress in the Seventh District in 1880, and, though defeated by a small majority, he ran largely ahead of the rest of his ticket. He is, and has always been, however, a strong protectionist, and when, in 1888, the Democratic party, following the lead of President Cleveland, placed itself upon the platform of free trade, Mr. Slingluff openly threw off his allegiance and united himself with the Republican party. The only public offices he ever held were Treasurer of Norristown for several years, and a membership in the School Board of the borough; the last year of his connection with the latter he served as President of the Board.

Mr. Slingluff was united in marriage, September 3, 1862, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of Frederick Gilbert, Esq., of Norristown, who is descended from an old English family which settled among the Germans in the vicinity of Pottstown, Montgomery county, about 1727. By this marriage there are three children—Mary, now the wife of Howard Boyd, the only child of Hon. James Boyd, of Norristown; William H. Slingluff, named after his grandfather, and employed as corresponding clerk of the bank; and Helen G. Slingluff.

Mr. Slingluff resides with his family in a comfortable and attractive cottage in the west end of his native town, where he dispenses a warm hospitality, and enjoys the society of his many friends and those near and dear to him.

E. T. F.



F. GUTENST.

1874

J. WESLEY SUPPLEE.



F. GUTEKUNST.

PHILA.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D., President of the Quakertown National Bank and one of the most prominent citizens of that place, was born near Doylestown in New Britain township, Bucks county, Penna., June 15, 1830. He is a son of Elias Thomas, whose grandfather came from Wales and settled near Danborough, in the vicinity of Doylestown. The place receives its name from Daniel Thomas, who was his granduncle. His mother was of German origin. Her maiden name was Sarah Snyder, a family whose ancestors emigrated from Germany, near Threi Brücken, over a century and a quarter ago, and settled in the upper portion of Bucks county in Richland township. Both his father and mother are deceased, the latter having died in 1886 at the ripe age of eighty-three years. His father died in 1855, when nearly seventy years of age.

He received his education in private schools and at an academy near Doylestown of which Thomas J. Clark, a gentleman of thorough classical attainments, was the principal. From 1847 to 1853 he was engaged in teaching school, the latter part of the time at the Fox Chase, Philadelphia. He then commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Hunt, late demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in medicine at that institution in the spring of 1856.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Applebachville in his native county, where he remained until the breaking out of the great rebellion in 1861. About two years before the war he organized a military company called the Applebachville Guards and was commissioned Captain. In the spring of 1861 he tendered the services of his company to the Governor of the State. The offer was accepted and the organization became Company "H," Third Regiment of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves. He participated in the Peninsula campaign and in the engagements in front of Richmond during the celebrated seven days' retreat to Harrison's Landing on the James river. At Charles City Cross Roads Captain Thomas was seriously wounded in the breast, his life only being saved by the fact that the ball struck a memorandum book in his coat pocket, which, although perforated by the missile, effectually stayed its force, so that the wound was not fatal.

He resigned his commission at Harrison's Landing on July 7, 1862. After recovering from his wound he was, on August 15, 1862, commissioned as surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the Corn Exchange Regiment, and served with that command as chief medical officer and as surgeon of the Second Brigade, and of the Field Hospital of the First Division, Fifth Corps. He was Surgeon in charge from its organization in March, 1864, until the close of the war, and displayed great energy and ability in organizing this new branch of the medical service. His

attainments as a surgeon commanded wide recognition. He added to this a reputation for true courage which was well deserved. Probably no officer of that famous regiment commanded a wider measure of respect and confidence or was better entitled to such.

He was mustered out with the regiment June 1, 1865, and then re-entered the service for a short time as Surgeon of the Eighty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. After finally resigning he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue and continued in that position for five years. During this time he moved to Quakertown and resumed the practice of medicine and established in connection therewith a retail drug store at that place. In 1870 he organized the Quakertown Savings Bank and was selected as its Cashier. The institution was eminently successful, for, in 1877, when it closed business and a National Bank took its place, the Savings Bank paid all its obligations, and a dividend from the profits of *over three hundred per centum* was made to the stockholders in addition to having paid annually a dividend of twelve per cent. while it was in operation.

In 1877, when the Quakertown National Bank was organized, he was chosen as its President and has continued in that capacity to the present date (1888). The institution has flourished under his management and it is to-day one of the most successful and reliable banking institutions in the county, having nearly doubled its capital (\$100,000) in a surplus accumulated during the eleven years of its existence.

In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican in a district which was strongly Democratic, and in this position he made an honorable and distinguished record. When he was in that body he presented and had charge of a bill for the registration of the physicians of the Commonwealth, and defining who shall practise medicine. The bill passed the Legislature against a strong opposition, received the sanction of the Governor, and became a law. It was the first legislation upon the subject, and it has proven very satisfactory and a most useful and beneficial statute. Its passage through the Senate was mainly due to his influence and efforts. During his term a bill was introduced in the Legislature to reimburse those who had suffered loss in the Pittsburgh riots engendered by the railroad strikes, known as the Pittsburgh Riot Bill. Although it did not reach the Senate on account of its having failed to pass the House, yet Senator Thomas was active in his opposition to it, and by his advice and influence aided to prevent its passage in the lower branch. It was while he was a member that the memorable struggle for the United States Senatorship occurred in which the chief Republican candidates were Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Henry W. Oliver. The contest waxed very bitter and lasted nearly three months, but it resulted finally in a withdrawal of both the opponents, and by a compromise Hon. John I. Mitchell was chosen. Senator Thomas supported Mr. Grow throughout the contest, and was the teller on behalf of the Senate in the joint meeting of the two houses while the balloting was in progress. He served on the Committees of Education and Library, and was Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He

was a candidate for election a second time, receiving the unanimous nomination of the delegates to the convention, but the canvass occurred while the party was divided, and two Republican candidates were in the field for governor—General Beaver as the nominee of the regulars, and Hon. John Stewart as the standard-bearer of the Independents—and in consequence of the existing demoralization and division he was defeated. He was chosen and elected a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1876, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 at Chicago.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was the originator and one of the Charter members of Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, A. Y. M., of which he was the first elected Master. He is also a member of Zinzendorf Royal Arch Chapter of Bethlehem and of Allen Commandery, Masonic Knights Templar, Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is also a member in good standing of Quakertown Lodge, No. 714, I. O. of O. F., and of Sellersville Encampment. He is a member (No. 77) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He also holds membership in the Bucks County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society and the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He is also a Director in the Bucks County Trust Company.

Dr. Thomas is quite a student of natural history and prepared the articles on the "Birds of Bucks County" and the "Quadrupeds of Bucks County," which appeared in Davis' history of the county. At a Farmers' Institute, held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania at Newtown, Bucks county, in December, 1887, he prepared and read a paper entitled "Birds, Beneficial and Injurious to Agriculture." He defended the crow and blackbird, but had little else than reprobation for that imported pest, the English sparrow.

At a meeting of the Bucks County Medical Society, held at Doylestown, November 22, 1888, in commemoration of its fortieth anniversary, he was selected to prepare a paper on one of the subjects designated on the programme as "Some of the Prominent Physicians Deceased of Bucks County." The paper consisted of a series of biographical sketches of medical men who were eminent as practitioners in their profession in the county from the early colonial days to the present time. He pretty thoroughly covered the period named, and gave descriptions and related anecdotes of the doctors of Bucks county who have, by meritorious deeds and faithful services rendered in their efforts to alleviate suffering humanity, deserved to have their names written upon the scroll of fame. His sketches were most interesting to the members, and the paper was a suitable tribute paid by a competent authority to the worth of those heroes of peace, whose acts are too often overlooked and too seldom appreciated at their true value. His sketches were entirely confined to those who had at that time ended their work on earth and gone to their reward beyond.

Dr. Thomas is a good example of what the free institutions of America are capable of doing for the youth of the country. Though commencing life with

but few advantages and in a poor and humble way, he has, by industry, energy, perseverance and probity, attained an honorable position and the respect of the community in which he lives, and has secured for himself at the same time a comfortable home and financial competency. He is a well-preserved man of fifty-eight with every prospect of many years of usefulness yet before him; enjoying excellent health and the esteem of his neighbors to a marked degree. He divides his time between attending to his duty at the bank, visiting the sick and afflicted and indulging his literary tastes by extensive reading in the classics, natural history, and general literature.

In 1860 Dr. Thomas was married to Sarah Ott and they have one child, Byron Thomas, who is now teller in the Quakertown National Bank. Dr. Thomas has one brother and two sisters living. The former, Mr. John Thomas, is a citizen of Detroit, but the sisters reside in Philadelphia.

C. R. D.



W. T. TERNUM,

NY.

JASPER M THOMPSON.

JASPER MARKLE THOMPSON.

THE character and remarkable career of the late JASPER M. THOMPSON, for many years President of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., may perhaps be best illustrated by a brief recital of the history of his immediate progenitors, from whom he evidently inherited the elements of the vigorous but modest character which he manifested throughout his career in life. He came of an ancestry on both the maternal and paternal sides—the one Scotch-Irish; the other Pennsylvania Dutch—who were driven from the lands of their birth because of their religious convictions, and found a refuge in the Colonies of America, in the province of Pennsylvania, early in the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather, like many other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley, desiring to stand upon the frontiers of civilization, drifted westward to Westmoreland county, prior to the Revolutionary War, and took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant. His wife was Mary Jack, a daughter of John Jack, a gentleman who was prominent, with others of his family, in drafting and uttering the Hannastown Declaration of Independence in 1775. A new field of operations was about that time opened to men of strong arms and unflinching courage, and he determined to meet the red man on his own battle-field. Inclination, if not duty, pointed to the choice soil of Kentucky, and Mr. Thompson's grandfather, together with his wife and about a half dozen families, nearly all immediate relatives, pushed their way through the wilderness and joined Daniel Boone in his aggressive conflict, and continued companions in the struggle until possession was established. There the grandfather of Mr. Thompson passed the remainder of his life, dying in Mason county, Ky., where his youngest son, Andrew Finley Thompson, father of Jasper Markle Thompson, was born in 1791. Andrew and his three older brothers served through the war of 1812. Andrew was taken prisoner on the occasion of Hull's surrender, but escaped near the present site of Detroit, Mich. He travelled on foot to his relatives in Westmoreland county, Pa. Here he married Leah Markle, the youngest of twenty-two children of Caspar Markle, who settled in Westmoreland prior to 1760, coming from Berks county, Pa., where his father had settled in 1703, having, upon the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes," fled from Alsace, in 1686, to Amsterdam, where he engaged in business until he took ship for America. After his marriage A. F. Thompson returned with his wife to his Kentucky home, where his youngest son, Jasper Markle Thompson, was born, near Washington, Mason county, Ky., August 30, 1822. Mr. Thompson's father and mother both dying before he was three years old, he was taken to Mill Grove, Westmoreland county, Pa., and lived several years with his grandmother, Mary Markle, whose maiden name was Rothermel, of which family is P. F. Rothermel, who has achieved a national reputation as an artist through his painting, "The

Battle of Gettysburg." After her death, in 1832, he lived with his cousin, General Cyrus P. Markle, a number of years. While with General Markle he worked on the farm, at the paper mills, in the store, kept the general's books, etc., until April, 1850, when he moved to Redstone Township, Fayette county, Pa., and purchased part of "the Walters' farm," two miles from New Salem, and lived there until September of the same year. He then removed to the farm on which he ever afterwards lived, and where he died, two miles and a half from Uniontown, in Menallen township, where he farmed, delivered coal by wagon to Uniontown, dealt in live-stock, etc., until 1862, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania—the largest district in the State, except those of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was afterwards appointed Receiver of commutation money for the same district, and in this capacity collected and paid over to the government over \$450,000, in addition to some \$2,000,000 collected as internal revenue, having collected over \$100,000 tax on whiskey in one day. He held two commissions as Collector of Internal Revenue from President Lincoln, and resigned the place after holding the last commission for over four years, and during the administration of President Johnson.

Mr. Thompson was twice chosen by Fayette county as a candidate for Congress: once when the district (Twenty-first) was composed of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, and again, in 1886, when Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties composed the district; but failed to secure the nomination, it going to one of the other counties. In 1872 he was one of the successful Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket, resulting in General Grant's second election. In 1873 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Representative to the Legislature, but hesitated to accept the nomination, as it was generally thought there was no chance of electing a Republican candidate in a county which gave over 1,000 Democratic majority; but finally consenting, was elected by 1,031 majority. He received every vote polled in one township, an honor that no candidate ever received in that county before; his opponent on the Democratic ticket being Col. A. J. Hill, the son of ex-State Senator Alexander M. Hill, and a gentleman who stood well with his party and the people generally.

Mr. Thompson was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa., of which he became President in 1870. He held the office for over seventeen years, and was a Director from the organization of that institution. He was one of the first Directors of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and, after the resignation of George A. Thomson, was elected President. He was also President of the Uniontown Building and Loan Association from its organization until its business was all closed up, it having a capital of \$280,000. He was one of the originators of the Fayette County Agricultural Association, and its President (with the exception of two years) from the time of its organization. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of

Uniontown for over thirty-seven years; was Commissioner from Redstone Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and again at Madison, Wis., in 1880. He was for a number of years Director in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City, Pa., and also a Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa.

Mr. Thompson was married, in 1846, to Eliza Caruthers, youngest daughter of Samuel Caruthers, of Sewickly township, Westmoreland county, Pa., a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Sewickly, and whose mother, Catharine Potter, was the daughter of Lieutenant John Potter, and sister of General James Potter, the intimate and trusted friend of General Washington in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Thompson left two daughters, who received their education at the Female Seminary in Washington, Pa. The eldest, Ruth A., was married, in 1875, to Dr. Joseph T. Shepler, now of Dunbar, Pa. The second, Leonora M., was married, in 1873, to John A. Nicholls, a merchant in Uniontown, Pa. He left two sons also, William M. and Josiah V., who graduated together from Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., in 1871. William is married, and lives on and manages the home farm of over six hundred and fifty acres. The younger, Josiah V., was chosen teller in the First National Bank of Uniontown, April 3, 1872; elected cashier in 1877 when but twenty-three years of age, and held the position until after his father's death, being considered one of the best cashiers in the State. On April 2, 1889, he was elected president, to succeed his father, and still holds that position, which his experience and training eminently qualify him to fill. The institution is doing the largest banking business in the county, and has been one of the most successful.

In his youth Jasper M. Thompson attended only the common schools, but, with a sagacity and foresight commendable to the consideration of the youth of the present day, as his success in life demonstrated, improved his spare hours of daylight, and occupied most of that portion of his nights not devoted to sleep in diligent study, until he acquired a very general knowledge of men and things, and fitted himself for every position in life in which he was called to act. A kind Providence favored him, as everything he undertook prospered. He was very public spirited, and no person did more, if as much, to build up the place in which he lived. It was largely through his instrumentality and liberality that the Pennsylvania Construction Company, and also the Columbia Iron and Steel Company, were induced to locate at Uniontown. The president of these companies informed the writer that, had it not been for Mr. Thompson, they would never have gone to Uniontown. In 1888 he was also so conspicuous and assiduous in securing the location at Uniontown of one of the largest glass-works in the county that the stockholders named the concern in honor of him, calling it the Thompson Glass Company, although he had not a dollar of stock in it. Mr. Thompson was easily approached, and all classes went to him for advice and

assistance. Reason was his strong intellectual faculty. He had good judgment and a large amount of common-sense. He was good to the poor, and had charity for all. He had many friends, and very few, if any, enemies. He was a man of peace, and was never sued by or sued any person in his life, although he transacted millions of dollars worth of business. Intelligent, virtuous, public spirited and pious, he filled, with honor to himself and usefulness to society, the various stations to which he was called.

Mr. Thompson was strictly temperate, never using intoxicating liquors of any kind; did not even drink tea or coffee, and never used tobacco in any form. Owing to this abstemiousness he enjoyed the best of health, never even having had a headache during his life. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood, being five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds. To his excellent health was largely due the energy which won for him the reputation of being one of the best and most successful business men in the county.

Mr. Thompson was interested in some iron furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., and early in 1889 he started South to visit them. On his way he stopped to attend a sale of blooded stock in Kentucky, at which he purchased some cattle, leaving them there to be called for by him on his return home from the South. He contracted a cold at the sale, but continued on his trip to Alabama. Not getting rid of the cold he visited De Funiak, Fla., for relief, but there symptoms of pneumonia were developed. Upon experiencing some relief he determined to immediately return home, stopping, however, in Kentucky on his way, and having the cattle he had purchased shipped to Pennsylvania. He then continued his journey, although suffering excruciating pain. He reached his home Friday, March 15, 1889, but his death occurred during the evening within six hours after his arrival. He was conscious of his condition, and expressed thankfulness that he had succeeded in getting back to his loved ones before the end. The newspapers throughout the State contained articles announcing his death, in which they paid warm and sincere tribute to his high character and useful life.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A., widely known and honored throughout the United States by those who are alive to the advantages of a business education based upon scientific principles and approved methods, was born at Chester, Delaware county, this State, December 10, 1837. He is of English ancestry, being a lineal descendant of George Perce, as the family name was originally spelled, who came to this country with William Penn, and settled on an extensive grant of land which covered the present township of Thornbury, in Delaware county, as well as the township of the same name in Chester county. Mr. Peirce's genealogy is well worth noting, as it serves to illustrate the theory that talents of a peculiar nature and adaptability for a position are inherited. His father was the late Caleb Peirce, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, who was for a quarter of a century a successful teacher in Chester and Delaware counties. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was Rev. Thomas Potts May, who, after teaching school at Norristown for a time, became a theologian of note. His maternal great-uncle was Rev. Dr. James May, at one time a member of the faculty of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Fairfax, Va., and later of the Episcopal Divinity School of West Philadelphia. Thus it will be seen that he inherits a talent for teaching from both sides of the family.

Mr. Peirce was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School at the age of sixteen. Between that time and the attainment of his twenty-first year he travelled extensively, supplementing his education by observation and practical work in business pursuits. Upon reaching the age of majority, in accordance with the wishes of his father, he took charge of a district school in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pa., and thus began the career of an educator, which he has since followed with such marked success, and for which he has developed a remarkable talent. He made decided progress in his chosen field from the outset, and was soon called to the Norristown High School as a teacher. From there he went to the Manayunk Grammar School, and in rapid succession to the Monroe and Mt. Vernon Grammar Schools of Philadelphia, thus doing yeoman service in the cause of popular education. With this ample experience he established Peirce College of Business in 1865, and became its principal. Commending itself in the beginning to the business community by the high character of its principal, the ability of the faculty and the excellence of its curriculum, this institution has grown steadily in its efficiency, popularity and prosperity from year to year, and is now the model business college of the country, with an annual enrolment of over a thousand students, and with an equipment and resources unequalled.

Though Mr. Peirce is not a pioneer in the field of commercial education, he

has probably done more than any other man to make it possible for the young men of America who propose to devote their attention to business to obtain an education as liberal and thorough in its way as the conventional college offers to the student of law, medicine or theology. In his hands the commercial school has had its evolution into the college of business.

The commencement exercises of the institution are always events of public interest and social importance, and on these occasions Mr. Peirce has the countenance and moral and personal support of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, as well as those of the State at large. This fact is attributable to the splendid reputation and exalted character of the college on one hand, and the admirable methods that have always been observed at the anniversaries on the other. With the view of elevating the standard of his work, Mr. Peirce laid down at the outset plans which have always since been adhered to: that is, the exhibitions incident to the commencements of the institution have had four definite features, and the aim was to excel in each. The first was that an eminent citizen of the State, or a business man of Philadelphia, should preside; the second, that the annual address should be delivered by a gentleman prominent in educational work; the third, that the address to graduates should be delivered by some one distinguished as a popular public speaker; and the fourth, that the divine who invoked the blessings of the Great Throne upon the work should be eminent among the Christian teachers of the land. Such an arrangement could not fail of public approval, and, in an intelligent community, the propriety of the programme must necessarily command recognition. The presence of the business man in the chair is substantial testimony to the utility of commercial education; the educator who makes the annual address discusses the philosophy of technical business education and its influence on one's success in after life, and the other features are equally useful in their lessons to the student and their effect upon the public.

The character of the gentlemen who have served in these several capacities at past commencements is proof that Professor Peirce has strictly adhered to his self-imposed but exacting programme. Frederick Fraley, the first and only President of the National Board of Trade, presided at the first; Hon. John Welsh, ex-Minister to England, and the "foremost citizen of Philadelphia," at the second; John Wanamaker, whom it is not invidious to term "the most enterprising merchant of Philadelphia," at the third; George H. Stuart, ex-President of the Sanitary Commission, and at that time President of the Merchants' Bank, at the fourth; Thomas Cochran, President of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company and a public-spirited citizen, at the fifth; Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, assisted by Governor Biggs, of Delaware, at the sixth; and ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, President of the Chestnut Street National Bank and of the Chestnut Street Trust Company, at the last one held. Among the clergymen who have been present and contributed their countenance to the event were Bishop Simpson, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Rev. W. C. Cattell,

D. D., ex-President of Lafayette College, Rev. Dr. Chapman, and others equally eminent in the church.

The educators who have delivered the annual addresses at the several commencements of the college are of the highest character. On the first occasion Dr. George B. Loring, a representative New England educator, ex-member of Congress, and now United States Minister to Portugal, was the orator. Subsequently in turn General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles J. Little, then of Dickinson College and now of Syracuse University, Dr. John Hall, Chancellor of the University of New York, Sam. W. Small, editor of the *Southern Evangelist*, and Rev. Russell H. Conwell, President of Temple College, Philadelphia, have officiated. Those who have delivered addresses to graduates have been equally eminent. Beginning with Dr. Buckley, of the New York *Christian Advocate*, General Clinton B. Fiske, late Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., John B. Gough, Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, at present one of the missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Sam. P. Jones, the evangelist, and Robert J. Burdette, in the order named, performed that important duty.

Aside from his reputation as a business educator and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Peirce has other claims to distinction. He served the State creditably as a bank assessor, and has participated in the political discussions of the country, as well as contributed to the advancement of all progressive public questions. An accomplished orator, his services have always been in active demand in important political contests, and in 1880 he stumped the States of Ohio, Indiana and Maryland in the interest of the candidates of his party under the direction of the National Committee. He has also acquired a high standing as an expert accountant and the reputation of being the best authority on disputed handwriting in this part of the United States, having been frequently called into the courts as an expert in forgery cases on trial, as well as in cases involving disputed accounts. To become a court expert of recognized ability in this line requires the possession of patience, perseverance, keen analytical powers and well-developed faculties of observation and comparison. Such an expert holds vast responsibilities in questions involving property rights and personal liberty. The value placed upon such services may be inferred from the statement of the fact that Mr. Peirce has received a fee as high as \$3,500 for expert testimony in a single difficult and delicate case, while he has been paid \$2,500 for expert testimony in this line upon different occasions. Mr. Peirce's employment as an expert in handwriting, however, was chiefly the result of chance, although, as it has proved, it was the sequence of a logical conclusion. In 1869 or 1870 the Penn-Middleton case was before the late Judge Ludlow in the Common Pleas Court. Mr. George Middleton, one of the aggrieved legatees under the will in dispute, called upon Mr. Peirce one day at the business college, assuming that, in his capacity as principal of such an institution, he was experienced in judging business hand-

writing, and therefore submitted for his inspection the signature in dispute, and asked his opinion. After mature and careful consideration of the subject, Mr. Peirce concluded that the signature was a forgery, and gave his reasons for that opinion with such clearness and perspicuity that he was called in as a witness in the case. This was his first appearance in court as an expert on handwriting, and though he was put through a severe course of examination by George W. Biddle, Esq., the Nestor of the bar, his testimony was unshaken and his reputation as an expert was established.

One of the most notable cases in which he was subsequently engaged was the well-known suit which involved the extradition of Joseph Brompton, of Great Grimsby, Eng., a dangerous criminal who had resisted extradition for more than a year. By tracing an identity between the handwriting of the signatures by which he had defrauded the prosecutors in the case and that of those to letters which he signed in the presence of the magistrate, judgment was obtained against him, and extradition followed. Another important case in which Mr. Peirce's evidence assisted materially in the triumph of justice was one involving a bogus claim for insurance on a British bark which was scuttled in 1882. The bark had been cleared from Vera Cruz to Cardiff, Wales, and abandoned in the Gulf Stream, off the coast of Georgia. The master and mate had come to Philadelphia to collect the insurance money on the cargo, and the underwriters suspecting fraud, their counsel employed Mr. Peirce to examine the log of the vessel, which was the only manifest that the officers had put in evidence. Mr. Peirce demonstrated beyond a doubt that the log had been tampered with, and that the figures showing the amount of cargo had been altered. In consequence of his testimony a tug was sent to the Gulf Stream, and picked up the abandoned vessel, when it was discovered that instead of the valuable cargo of eight hundred bags of vanilla beans, as claimed by the officers and apparently shown by the log, the vessel contained only three hundred bags of worthless refuse, and had been deliberately scuttled. The master and mate of the bark at once became fugitives from justice, and the suit has never been pressed. Other cases in which he appeared and rendered important service in the interest of justice were the famous "Gaul" case, tried in 1882, and several forgery cases, some of which involved a great deal of hard work and patient investigation, notably the Whitaker will case; but the frauds were proved and the criminals convicted.

In the line of detecting fraudulent entries and dishonest bookkeeping, Mr. Peirce's services as an expert have been equally in demand, and his success no less marked. A notable case was that of the treasurer of the borough of West Chester. He had so concealed his transactions by skilful misrepresentations of the accounts that the prosecuting officers were unable to get at the truth. Mr. Peirce was called in finally, and he conducted his examination with such success that the delinquent official pleaded guilty. Another case of equal importance, but much wider interest, was that of the assets and accounts of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the result of which investigation was as gratifying to him-

self as it was satisfactory to those concerned. The General Assembly of the church had appointed a committee to make the examination, among the members of which were Justice James P. Sterrett, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court, just deceased, and Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., as chairman. Mr. Peirce was selected as the expert, and performed his work so well and made the facts so clear that confidence in the integrity of the management of that vast enterprise was not only assured, but strengthened as the result of his lucid and favorable report. More than a year was spent in diligent search through the accounts, and the affairs of the concern were found absolutely above suspicion.

Authorship is not in his line, but in the pursuit of his business he has contributed some valuable features to the class literature of the country, though in this line, as in all others, his work has been in relation to his own profession. His first work was "Test Business Problems," a most valuable little volume, the pages of which are radiant with excellent maxims. Later, "Peirce College Manual of Bookkeeping" was issued, which is a work, though not intended for sale, so full of merit that it has brought out the most enthusiastic commendation from eminent business men and teachers. A contribution to the *Pocket Manual*, a class publication, on "How to Become a Bookkeeper," is likewise liberally endorsed by persons interested in the question. Later he has issued a collection of specimens entitled "Peirce College Writing Slips," which are valuable object-lessons in penmanship and business.

In 1880 Mr. Peirce was elected President of the "Business-Educators' Association of America," and presided at the third annual meeting, held in Chicago. The association was received at the Palmer House on behalf of the city by the Mayor, to whose address Mr. Peirce responded in a most happy and appropriate manner. He has served as toast-master at all the banquets of the association which he has attended, and proved so apt and happy in that capacity that the association has refrained from giving banquets when he was not present to officiate. He is also skilful as a presiding officer, and his services have been much in demand in this respect. He has presided over thirteen entertainments at the Academy of Music and other places in this city, and is widely known as a prompt, active and impartial officer. In 1875, when the "spelling-bee" craze was running through the country, he conducted the greatest event of the kind ever held, as well as thirty-five others for churches and charitable organizations. He delivered the Alumni address at the annual commencement of the High School in 1864 at Musical Fund Hall, and still retains his active interest in the work and progress of the public schools. He recalls that, when as a teacher during the progress of the war, \$75,000 was raised by the schools to aid the work of the Sanitary Commission. This event was a feature of the sanitary fair held in Logan Square in 1863. The managers of the enterprise had offered a flag to the section which would raise the largest fund, and the prize was awarded to the section in which he taught, and largely as the result of his energetic efforts,

For several years Mr. Peirce's duties as principal of a business college have been so exacting as to require his undivided time and attention. The course of instruction is constantly enlarging. During the past year a shorthand and type-writing department has been added, and it has proved so popular that the necessity of enlarging is already apparent. The college now occupies portions of the second and third floors, and the whole of the fourth floor of the *Record* building, and is equipped with every modern convenience and requirement, and provided with the best instructors the country affords. In consequence of this rapid development of the establishment and the consequent tax upon his time and energies, Mr. Peirce has been obliged to withdraw from all engagements as a professional expert.

Mr. Peirce was married December 21, 1861, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert and Mary Bisbing, of Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pa. She died in the early part of 1870, leaving three children. On October 4, 1871, he was married the second time to Ruth, daughter of William and Maria Stong, of Willistown township, Chester county, formerly of Montgomery county. Of the two marriages nine children were born, six of whom are living.

Mr. Peirce is an active worker in the church, and has also given liberal and effective aid in the promotion of Sunday-school and benevolent work. In 1887 he was licensed to preach by the Presiding Elder of the Northwest District of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference of Grace Church, Broad and Master streets, of which he has long been a prominent and active member. Though the examination was passed and the certificate made out, Mr. Peirce has not taken the parchment, for the reason that he feels that he can better serve the cause of religion in a non-ecclesiastical capacity. While fully appreciating the compliment implied in this mark of distinction by his fellow church-members, he prefers his present mode of work.

M. P. H.



E. B. BYINGTON

EDWIN B. BYINGTON

EDWIN BYRON BYINGTON.

EDWIN B. BYINGTON, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and one of the most popular and widely known railroad men in the country, was born at Elyria, Ohio, June 14, 1837. He is in the best and broadest sense of the term a self-made man. He has learned his lesson by reading the book of human nature, and by close and intimate contact with the elements of human life in all its phases. Although he received a good rudimentary education in the public schools and academies of his native State, his practical education has been the world at large, and he has forced from it a grudging recognition of his merits. His entire life, since he has attained his majority, has been spent in railroad work, mostly in connection with Pennsylvania corporations, although the scope of his labors has extended from the Mississippi to the tide water and over a wide degree of latitude. It may be said of him, what can be said truly of but few men, that in all the years of his close contact with the public in his official positions, North, South, East and West, he has not left an enemy behind him at any of the places where he has been located. It would be hard to decide whether Mr. Byington excels in his knowledge of railroad matters, or in his knowledge of the human animal, man; whether he is a better railroad man or diplomat. Certain it is that he is superior in both capacities.

Mr. Byington's active railroad life began in 1858, when he was barely twenty-one years of age, as Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway. After a three years' service in that capacity he resigned the position to become General Agent for the Vermont Central and the Grand Trunk Railroads. His occupancy of this post extended from 1861 to 1865, when he became General Southern Agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and General Passenger Agent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, which post he held from 1866 to 1872, when he became Ticket Agent for all roads centring in St. Louis and in the territory south of that city. In 1875 he became connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as Northern Agent, with head-quarters at Buffalo, N. Y., and on March 9, 1880, he was appointed General Passenger Agent, or rather that office was created for him, and he has held and filled it ever since. Everywhere that his executive power has been exercised he has displayed a talent for organization and detail amounting to real genius.

In Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere in the West, he left traces of his executive ability, being among the very first to introduce the ticket-office system for the sale of railroad and steamboat tickets. In St. Louis he did an enormous business, and was as well known to the people of that city as their principal thoroughfare. When he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with head-quarters at Buffalo, it was given up almost entirely to the coal traffic, but Mr. Byington saw that there was a splendid opportunity for the company to

compete successfully for passenger traffic with its formidable rivals, and he urged such a course. The office of General Passenger Agent was created, and Mr. Byington was installed at Mauch Chunk, and surrounded by a full staff of competent assistants, with a branch office at No. 235 Broadway, New York. He put on fast passenger trains, including the celebrated "Comet" express. He started projects for picnic groves at reasonable intervals along the entire route. On top of one of the highest mountains a mammoth hotel arose, at a place called Glen Summit. A beautiful hotel, called the "Wanetah," was erected opposite the favorite excursion grounds at Glen Onoko and all along the Lehigh Valley the company has become distinguished as a civilizer and earnest advocate and promoter of local improvements.

Mr. Byington is a Knight Templar Mason, and is regarded as one of the most popular men in the order. He is a regular member of the Keystone Lodge of Perfection of Scranton, the "Mystic Shrine," Lu Lu Temple, Philadelphia, and "Ye Hostile Quaker Club" of Philadelphia. At every place in which he has lived he has known almost every man, woman and child, and always had a pleasant word and greeting for them. Among the officers and stockholders of the roads with which he has been connected his ability as a passenger agent has invariably been well known and appreciated, and his rare qualities as a man and citizen are universally acknowledged. Mr. Byington has been complimented by the election to probably more honorary memberships in Masonic Lodges and Knight Templar Commanderies, and as the recipient of more emblematic badges and jewels, than any other Free Mason in the State, and the fact that he wears these "blushing honors thick upon him" with such manly modesty, and stands ready to requite the courtesies whenever opportunity offers, proves that fortune in this case has not chosen her favorite blindly. Among the hosts of friends that he has made and bound to him with links of steel he has no warmer adherents than the members of the press throughout the country, but especially in those localities where he has resided, and with whom daily necessary contact has strengthened and brightened the ties that join in ordinary friendships. He possesses, to an extreme degree, that subtle, undefinable force which for want of a better name people are wont to call personal magnetism, and that makes his presence felt in a room, and invites confidence and regard silently and cogently. He is enabled to get through a marvellous quantity of hard work every day—work requiring the minutest personal attention to the most trifling detail, involving as it does the lives of thousands of travellers and the safety of millions of dollars of property—and yet to spare time to his family, his friends, his lodges, his private and public duties; but he accomplishes it by the strictest system and hard, methodical work. If such a man is popular, is it not because he has earned his popularity, and the world is compelled to pay its just dues for once without formal process?

I. L. V.



H. GUTHRIE.

1880.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, President of the International Navigation Company and one of the most prominent merchants of Philadelphia, was born in that city on the 15th of March, 1841. He is descended from a long line of Griscoms—a name that fills many pages of Philadelphia history since its earliest settlement. The founder of the family in America came to this country in 1680, and was one of the sturdy settlers—co-laborers with William Penn—who left their impress upon the character and customs of all succeeding generations; an impression of such an abiding nature that all the hurry and mutations of a busy life in a new and rapidly growing country, the bustle of peace and the struggle of war, have never been able to obliterate. Andrew Griscom, the contemporary of William Penn, was a member of the first grand jury Pennsylvania ever had, Samuel Carpenter being a member of the same body, over which Penn, himself, presided. Clement A. is the son of Dr. John D. Griscom and Margaret Acton Griscom. Upon the mother's side of the house he is a scion of the Lloyd family, descended in a direct line from Thomas Lloyd, who was Deputy Governor and President of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania from 1684 to 1693.

Like many, if not the majority of successful men, Mr. Griscom's most useful school has been the world at large and his school-life a continued one. His rudimentary education, however, was carefully and intelligently directed by his parents and teachers at home and at a Friends' school, then at the public schools, including two years in the Central High School, completing his studies at an academical school under the auspices of the Society of Friends, of which sect his family had been prominent members for all the generations since Pennsylvania was first settled.

Young Griscom's predilections led in the direction of mercantile affairs, and his family wisely did not interfere to control his natural bent nor attempt to direct him into literary or professional lines. When he left school he almost immediately buckled on the harness and went to work with a will as a clerk in the great house of Peter Wright & Sons. He rose in the house and in the mercantile world with a rapidity that has had few parallels. When but twenty-two years of age, in 1863, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, and has ever since continued a member thereof, growing into more responsible positions year by year as the older members, little by little, allowed the load to slip from their shoulders upon his. His attention has been largely directed to the steamship enterprises in which the firm so extensively figures, and in keeping the affairs of the solid and honorable old house fully abreast with the enterprises of the times. He is an active man outside as well as inside the firm with which he is connected, and his comprehensive grasp and mastery of detail enable him to successfully and

profitably accomplish more business in a day than many other men could get through with in a week. For instance, Mr. Griscom is President of the National Transit Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, which owns and controls the most extensive system of transportation and storage of petroleum in pipes and tanks that exists anywhere in the world. He is President of the International Navigation Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which owns and controls the Red Star Steamship line, the Inman and International Steamship Company, Limited [Inman Line], and the American line of steamships. Mr. Griscom was the Vice-President of the International Navigation Company from 1871 until the beginning of 1888, when, upon the resignation of President James A. Wright, he was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Griscom is likewise one of the most useful and active Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is also a director of the Bank of North America, a Director of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a Director of the Insurance Company of North America and of the Western Savings Fund Society, and fills the same position in other transportation and industrial companies. He held for a number of years the position of Trustee of the City Ice Boats, and was much of the time President of that trust.

While Mr. Griscom has been thus active in many trusts and in the management of other great corporations yet the affairs of his own firm have had the greatest share of his devotion and enlisted his liveliest interest. And, as has been heretofore said, it was to the establishment and development of the great steamship service of the house in the affairs of the International Navigation Company that he has devoted himself with most energy, constancy and enthusiasm. He has been the active life-principle of this company for the past fifteen years and has made the subject of steam navigation a matter of exhaustive study, research and experiment until now the company over which he presides controls and operates more steam tonnage in the transatlantic trade than any other existing company, and is constantly adding to its fleet and its facilities. The company has steadily grown in wealth and importance from its moderate beginning in 1871, and now controls and operates more tonnage in the transatlantic trade than any of its competitors, and is still adding to its facilities. It owns practically all the capital stock of the Belgian corporation known as the "Red Star Line," as well as the majority of the stock of the Inman Line International Steamship Company (Limited), an English corporation. The four steamers constituting the American Line are also among the firm's holdings, having been purchased by the International Navigation Company from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1884; the consideration being stock in the company, a small share of the entire capital. The Inman and International Steamship Company was organized October 23, 1886, and its original Board of Directors included Benjamin Brewster, of New York, A. J. Cassatt, C. A. Griscom, H. H. Houston and Joseph D. Potts, of Philadelphia, and James Spence and Edmund Taylor, of Liverpool, England. These gentlemen have been re-elected annually, and continue to serve the company in that capacity. The

International Company, through its ownership and control of these companies, is practically the owner of three great transatlantic lines embracing twenty-one iron and steel steamships. The bulk of the capital of the company is owned by residents of Philadelphia, in which city the enterprise has its head-quarters. The fleet of the company consists of the four American steamers, "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," and, notwithstanding the American lines which run between Philadelphia, Queenstown and Liverpool, the only transatlantic line flying the American flag; the eleven steamers, "Nordland," "Westernland," "Waesland," "Rhyndland," "Belginland," "Pennland," "Switzerland," "Nordeland," "Vaderland," "Zuland," and a new ship of seven thousand tons burden now building and not yet named, constituting the Red Star Line, which sail between New York and Philadelphia, and New York and Antwerp, and fly the Belgian flag; and of the six steamers of the Inman Line, "City of Berlin," "City of Chicago," "City of Chester," "City of Richmond," "City of New York" and "City of Paris," sailing between New York, Queenstown and Liverpool under the English flag. Of this large fleet all the vessels are maintained in the very highest state of excellence and efficiency. Mr. Griscom is of the opinion that transatlantic steamship travel is only in its infancy, and that it would greatly increase if passengers could be assured that they were to be carried in an unsinkable steamship which would be propelled by twin engines and twin screws, thus reducing the liability of a breakdown to a minimum. Mr. Griscom also expressed the opinion that the comforts of the sea voyage should, and could, be greatly increased by liberal arrangements of cabins and deck-houses, wherein elegant accommodations could be obtained by those who were willing and able to pay for them, and that, coupled with these essential improvements, there should be a high rate of speed procured from ample machinery power; that such speed should be regularly maintained, and not only attained on occasional voyages. The "City of New York" and the "City of Paris" are the realization of these views which have been advocated by Mr. Griscom for several years, and are the boldest and yet most practical conceptions of sea-going accommodations ever yet designed, requiring a faith and confidence in the appreciativeness of the travelling public that, previous to the planning of these vessels, had never been recognized by the managements of any other prominent steamship lines. Other companies are now, however, following these ideas, so that to Mr. Griscom is due the credit of having inaugurated a change for the better that will greatly benefit the entire travelling public who have occasion to cross the Atlantic, no matter by what line. It has always been Mr. Griscom's theory that the American public would pay liberally for a good thing, especially if it contributed to their safety as well as comfort; and it was this firm conviction which gave him courage to enlist, to a large extent, his own capital and that of his friends in this new era of ocean travel.

Mr. Griscom occupies, in the winter season, a comfortable and handsome house on Spruce street, Philadelphia, and in the summer resides at his attractive

country-seat "Dolobran," near Haverford Station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is so named in compliment to his mother, after the old seat of the Lloyd family in Wales. Being fond of agricultural pursuits, the attention required to look after the place is a relief from the cares of his commercial business, and he finds agreeable recreation and amusement in raising stock and in riding and driving his horses. His fondness for horses, which has been lifelong, is shared by his children, who have all ridden with him, mounted on ponies or horses, according to their age, from the time they were able to sit alone in the saddle, and not unfrequently the whole family may be seen out together for a gallop over the beautiful roads in the neighborhood.

Mr. Griscom is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Club, the Union League of Philadelphia, the New York Yacht Club and the Farmers' Club, composed of wealthy landholders in Pennsylvania, who are husbandmen for recreation and not for profit. He married, on June 18, 1862, Frances Canby Biddle, daughter of William Canby and Rachel M. Biddle. They have five children living—Helen Biddle Griscom, Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., Rodman Ellison Griscom, Lloyd Carpenter Griscom and Frances C. Griscom. Clement, the eldest son, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1887, and is now in the office of Peter Wright & Sons. The other two boys are studving in the same university.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA

JAMES KERR.

JAMES KERR.

JAMES KERR, member of the Fifty-first Congress from the Twenty-eighth District of this State, and an extensive lumberman and coal operator of Clearfield county, was born in Mifflin county, October 2, 1851. In the fall of 1859, when he was eight years of age, his mother with her family removed to Blair county, and thence, in 1865, to Osceola, Clearfield county. Two years later, when only sixteen years old, the youth came to Clearfield, where he has since resided, and where the orphan boy of Mifflin county has won the confidence and respect of the community, and is regarded as among the leading citizens.

James Kerr was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he resided, with the addition of a term in a private school at Phillipsburg, Centre county. But he was so attentive to his duties, and so intelligent in his endeavor, that he acquired a more than ordinary fund of knowledge and a superior equipment for the battle of life. He began very early to earn for himself, and embarked in business, after he had taken up his residence in Clearfield, as a clerk in a general store. From 1867 until 1873 he was a faithful subordinate in the mercantile line, and during that time not only won the confidence of his employers, but the friendly interest of a very large circle of acquaintances.

In 1873, encouraged by assurances of friendship from a great many of the leading citizens, Mr. Kerr engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. It was an unpropitious time for new business enterprises, and before the year was out the country was suffering from the greatest financial panic of modern times. But Mr. Kerr built up a large and lucrative trade. He continued in that vocation until 1876, when he sold his establishment and engaged in the insurance business. In that branch of effort he was the pioneer in the county, and was successful in the matter of procuring an extensive and profitable patronage. He not only introduced the business in the county, but controlled it for several years.

At the same time Mr. Kerr became interested in other lines of trade, and gave some attention to real-estate and coal operations. In these he was successful, and before long the business had so grown on his hands that it was necessary to abandon some of his enterprises. Accordingly, he sold the insurance business in 1882 and engaged in the lumber trade in earnest. His practice was to buy tracts of land in fee and cut timber from them, and, as in frequent cases he acquired in the same purchase valuable coal property, he concluded, in 1885, to operate both, and the result is that he is now extensively engaged in developing the coal lands on the line of the Beech Creek Railroad in Clearfield county, and producing bituminous coal in the same section. He is the General Manager of the Oshanter and Cuba Coal Companies, both of which are extensive concerns.

Mr. Kerr laid out the village of Kerrmoor in the lumber region of Clearfield

AMOS ROGERS LITTLE.

AMOS R. LITTLE, who for the past forty years has occupied a prominent place in the mercantile circles in Philadelphia, and is well known as one of her most public-spirited citizens, was born in the town of Marshfield, Mass., July 27, 1825; but from his early manhood, having been identified with his adopted State, he may fairly be considered a representative Pennsylvanian. His father was Edward P. Little, a respected and influential native and resident of Marshfield during the first half of the nineteenth century, who, at nine years of age, accompanied his father, Com. George Little, U. S. N., to sea, having been appointed a midshipman by President John Adams, and was on board the frigate "Boston" at the time of the capture by that ship of the French frigate "Versue" off the West Indian Islands in 1801. From 1828 to 1845, with the exception of two sessions, he represented his district in the State Legislature of Massachusetts, and was also a Representative in Congress from his State.

Mr. Little is a direct descendant of Thomas Little, who came from Devonshire, England, and, as it is stated in some old papers that he brought with him in 1630 four bound men servants, it is reasonably conjectured that he was of an affluent family. In 1633 he married, at Plymouth, Mass., Ann, one of the daughters of the pilgrim, Richard Warren. About the year 1650 he moved to Marshfield, where he located and built himself a house. His eldest son, Thomas, was killed by the Indians at the Rehoboth fight in 1676. Ephraim, the third son, married Mary Sturtevant in 1672. John, the third son of Ephraim, married Constance Forbes. Their son, Thomas Little, was the father of George Little, above referred to as a commodore in the navy of the United States and one of Massachusetts' revolutionary heroes. His son, Edward P. Little, married Miss Edy Rogers, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Rogers, who was a direct descendant of the noted John Rogers, one of the most famous of the martyrs of the Reformation. Of this marriage Amos R. Little was born.

Mr. Little's birthplace was within a few miles of the home of Daniel Webster, and he was, upon many occasions, the companion of the "Great Expounder" on gunning and fishing excursions. The taste then acquired for these recreations he has retained through life, and to this he largely attributes his continued health, for he has made it a rule to put aside the cares of business at least twice a year in order to indulge in these manly sports in a rational manner.

Until he was nineteen years of age he led the usual life of a well-to-do farmer's son: attending school near his home at first, and then studying for a time at a school under the care of the Society of Friends in Providence, R. I., and later at a school at Sandwich, Mass. Industrious habits and a receptive and retentive mind enabled him to turn his opportunities to excellent account, and at the expiration of his last school term he had acquired an excellent education.

In 1844 he bade farewell to the old homestead and came to Pennsylvania. He decided to enter upon a mercantile career, although at that time he did not possess the slightest idea of any of the duties or responsibilities attendant upon such a pursuit. His capital stock consisted only of energy, integrity, and a determination to acquire all the knowledge that was necessary for success. His first year was passed as a clerk and all-around utility man in a country store at Milestown, near Philadelphia, Pa., where his compensation was his board and five dollars per month. Here he obtained his first insight into mercantile traffic, and learned the rudiments of business with a thoroughness which was to be of inestimable service to him in the future. At the end of a year he secured a position in the wholesale commission house of Maynard & Hutton on Market street, Philadelphia, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, and remained with this firm for three years at a steadily increasing compensation.

In 1849 Mr. Little married Miss Anna Peterson, a daughter of the late George Peterson, then a retired merchant of the city of Philadelphia, and a direct descendant of Lawrence Peterson, the first Protestant Bishop of Sweden. In the same year he engaged in the dry-goods commission business, having as his partner his wife's brother, the late Pearson S. Peterson, under the firm-name of Little & Peterson. The title of the house underwent several changes in the years that followed until, in 1873, it merged into the well-known firm of Amos R. Little & Co. The house passed successfully through the various seasons of financial trouble which occurred during its existence. It was for many years the agent of the celebrated Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., probably the most extensive manufactory of material for ladies' dress-goods, composed entirely of cotton or entirely of wool and of those two materials combined, that exists in the world.

In 1883 Mr. Little retired from business, and shortly afterwards started on a tour around the world accompanied by his wife. He had previously visited all the places of note in his native land when such trips could be made to contribute to his enjoyment of sport with the rod and gun. But his desire for travel and investigation was still unsatisfied, and he determined on a more extended expedition. Crossing the United States to California they took steamer to the Sandwich Islands, thence to New Zealand, and, in the course of their trip, visited Tasmania, Australia, China, Japan, Java, India, Egypt, Palestine, and all the principal European countries. The result of their experience and observations is contained in a charming volume, written by Mrs. Little and recently published, entitled "The World As We Saw It."

Mr. Little has been prominent as an ardent advocate of reform in politics, particularly in municipal matters, and, by his strict integrity and lofty standard of private duty, has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has, however, always been a staunch Republican in principle. It was only in municipal affairs, when he thought the opposing candidate was too overwhelmingly superior to the man on his party's ticket, and that it was necessary

to rebuke the autocratic machine methods of the so-called and self-constituted "leaders," that he voted and worked against the success of the latter. It was he who suggested and organized the famous "Committee of One Hundred," and that body of genuine reformers owed no small portion of its success to his judgment and counsel. Upon the organization of the body for work he became first Vice-President, and contributed materially to the important matter of devising a plan of operations; drafting the "Declaration of Principles," and putting in motion the reform machinery which accomplished so much for the improvement of the political and official morals of the city.

In 1876, while still in active business, Mr. Little was a member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial International Exhibition, and was also Chairman of the Committee on Admissions to that great "World's Fair." His faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, and the enthusiasm, energy and intelligence with which he prosecuted the work, greatly assisted it during the period of doubt and uncertainty through which it passed at the outset. His earnestness served to inspire others to increased effort in behalf of the work, and, with his liberal contribution of time and money, he may be said to have been one of the most earnest promoters of it. So efficient was his work at that time that it was but natural his services should be in demand upon the occasion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration held in Philadelphia in September, 1887; and upon the formation of the commission, composed of distinguished representative citizens of the various States, he was appointed the member for Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, and upon their organization he was selected by the body as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United States Commission having that remarkably successful event in charge. In this position he won new encomiums for his mastery of details, his prompt and competent settlement of the multifarious questions that came up for decision, and for the tact and ability he displayed in the management of the many subjects requiring the attention of the committee, of which he was the head. The unwearied industry, enthusiastic interest and skilful financial management then displayed by him fully justified the appointment, and verified the wisdom of his selection for the position. A portion of the money appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, to be expended by the Commission under the immediate direction of his committee, was returned to the State treasury; and of the large amount, mainly collected personally by Mr. Little from citizens of Philadelphia, to be used in creditably celebrating the occasion, the disbursement of which was made under his supervision, fifty per cent. was returned to the subscribers; yet it was the universal verdict that nothing was left undone which could have increased the measure of success of the affair.

Mr. Little enjoys robust health, and, while not now actively engaged in any special business, he is interested in many corporations and enterprises, to the successful operation of which he lends his counsel and financial aid. On November 28, 1888, he was elected as a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to

fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Price Wetherill—a tribute to his reputation in the community for integrity, and a recognition of his business ability and standing. The selection was universally commended by the press, and in railroad, commercial and financial circles, as most fitting and judicious. He has no children, and he and his wife spend much of their time in travel and the enjoyment of the competency which is the result of his business energy and sagacity. He has been spoken of frequently as a suitable and available candidate for different offices in the gift of the people, but prefers the quiet life of elegant leisure that it is now his privilege to enjoy to the turmoil and excitement of politics and the responsibilities of the public official.

D. G. Y.



F. GUTEKUNST

PHILA

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JAMES SCOTT NEGLEY.

GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, a soldier of the war with Mexico, a Major-General of volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, later a Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second District of this State, and now engaged in extensive business enterprises in New York, was born, December 22, 1826, in East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa. His ancestors were Swiss, and were pioneers in the Allegheny valley, having settled near the old French Fort Duquesne, and were participants in the events connected with the French and Indian war, better known as the Seven Years' war. He was educated in the public schools of his district and at the Western University; but before his graduation, when war was declared with Mexico, he enlisted, in his nineteenth year, as a private in the Duquesne Grays, which organization became a part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. His family invoked the aid of the law to detain him as a minor, but, persevering in his determination, he left with his company and participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, La Perote and Las Vegas, and in the siege of Puebla, besides taking part in other engagements of the campaign, remaining with the victorious army until the American flag floated over the citadel of the Mexican capital, notwithstanding that he received while at Puebla an order from the Secretary of War for his honorable discharge.

Returning home he devoted himself to manufacturing pursuits, which he soon abandoned, and gave his attention to agriculture and horticulture. He became noted as one of the most skilful horticulturists in the country. While thus engaged, prior to the war for the preservation of the Union, he took a deep interest in military matters, and was chosen Brigadier-General of the Eighteenth Division of the State Militia by an unanimous vote. Foreseeing the civil conflict General Negley, as early as December, 1860, made formal offer of an organized brigade to the Governor of the State. But it was not until the first call was made for troops by the President, on April 17, 1861, that authority was given him, after having been summoned to Harrisburg by the Governor, to recruit and organize the volunteers. He was mustered in as a Brigadier-General of volunteers April 19, 1861, and placed in command of the State encampment at Lancaster, where he performed the duties devolving upon him with promptness, efficiency and fidelity, speedily raising and organizing more troops than the Government would receive. He was chosen by General Patterson to lead one of his brigades in the Shenandoah campaign in the early part of that year, and took part in the various councils of war held by that commander, and was prominent in the engagement at Falling Waters, Va.

Upon the termination of the three months' service General Negley was for a time placed in command of the volunteer camp at Harrisburg, and later on joined

General Sherman's command at Louisville, Ky., with his brigade. Subsequent to the capture of Nashville his brigade became part of General McCook's division, under the command of General Buell. When the latter marched to Pittsburgh Landing, General Negley was placed in command at Columbia, Tenn., rendering valuable service in keeping open the lines of communication, and holding the enemy in check; and when Buell pursued Bragg into Kentucky General Negley relieved General Thomas at Nashville. Here he was obliged to tax his best resources to prevent the city from falling into the hands of the enemy; but he succeeded, and held the garrison until the morning of the 20th of October, when the victorious legions of Rosecrans came to his relief.

Under General Rosecrans, who had succeeded General Buell, General Negley became quite prominent in the operations of the army in the campaign in Tennessee. He distinguished himself, and was singularly successful in Middle and Eastern Tennessee, where he was engaged in actions at Santa Fé, Rogersville and Florence. He led the forces against Morgan's command at Shelbyville and General Adams at Sweeden's Cove, and at the battle of Lavergne, October 7, 1862, he was in command, and defeated the Confederates under Generals Richard H. Anderson and Napoleon B. Forrest.

At the battle of Stone River in front of Murfreesboro, which began on the very last day of the year 1862, he was in command of the Eighth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He performed heroic and invaluable services throughout that memorable conflict, driving Breckinridge from his intrenchments and insuring final success to the Union arms. As an evidence of his gallantry upon this occasion, we cannot do better than quote the following from an account of the battle in Bates' "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania:—"

"Early in the morning of the 31st of December, 1862, General Rosecrans met the rebel army under General Bragg in front of Murfreesboro at Stone River. General McCook, with the divisions of Generals Johnson, Davis and Sheridan, held the right of the Union line, General Thomas, with the divisions of Generals Negley and Rousseau, the latter in reserve, held the centre, and General Crittenden, with the divisions of Generals Palmer, Wood and VanCleve, held the Union left. With massed columns the rebel general attacked the Union right just at the moment that General Rosecrans was about to attack from the Union left. The latter's right wing was crushed and driven before help could reach it. General Negley stood next with his splendid division, and made a stubborn fight. A writer in the 'Rebellion Record' says: 'Pushing out to the cedar forest, where this gallant division was struggling against great odds, General Sheridan was met bringing out his division in superb order. During all this time General Negley's command was holding its line, though fearfully outnumbered. When the right broke the latter pushed in ahead of the right wing and was driving the enemy. His troops sustained one of the fiercest assaults of the day, and the enemy was severely punished. On the afternoon of the following day the fighting was renewed on the Union left upon the other side of the river, and the foe was again driving the centre. At this juncture General Negley's division, supported by that of Davis and St. Clair Morton's pioneer battalion, was immediately pushed forward to retrieve the disaster. A sanguinary conflict ensued, perhaps the most bitter of the whole battle. Both sides massed their batteries, and plied them with desperate energy. The infantry of either side displayed great valor, but Negley's unconquerable Eighth Division resolved to win. The fury of the conflict now threatened mutual annihilation; but both brigades charged simultaneously, and drove the enemy under Breckinridge from their intrenchments, capturing a battery and the flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee.'"

A correspondent, in describing the assault on Friday afternoon, wrote as follows :

"It was a trying situation for Negley's men. Hugging close to the ground they lay, eight regiments and remnants saved out of Wednesday's fight, viz.: Stanley's brigade—the Eighteenth and Sixty-ninth Ohio, Eleventh Michigan and the Nineteenth Illinois (the 'Bloody Nineteenth'); Miller's brigade—the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Seventy-fourth Ohio, Parson Moody's 'Boys' and the Twenty-first Ohio (Neibling's 'Twenty-onesters'). Before their eyes, coming down the slope, the foe was driving the beaten left in confusion and with great loss. The disorganized troops plunging into the stream came on, stepping over the men of Negley's line, and on to the rear. The Twenty-first Ohio lay directly abreast of the ford in the most trying position. But not a man flinched, either from the shot now pouring down the slope upon them or from the disorganizing influence of the routed troops. But they eagerly awaited the order to charge. It came, but not until the victorious enemy had reached the opposite bank, some getting even into the water. Such perished in the murderous fire Negley suddenly opened, for from a point below I saw several rebel bodies floating. Following the volley, Negley's whole line sprang over the bank into the stream, and fell upon the foe. Nothing could have withstood that onset. The rebels first halted, then staggered, then slowly settled back, and, as Negley's men gained the other side, they sullenly shrank back up the slope, but most stubbornly resisting every step. I went to the spot the other day where the commander of this brave division was much of that afternoon. It was not only under the rebel Napoleon guns, but was where the wave of Vancleve's broken ranks struck against the high bank, flying across the stream. I was making my way to the massed artillery on the hill when I first saw him. He was attempting to rally these men. I shall never forget his anxious, earnest face, nor his cheering words. 'Fall in, men,' he would say. 'Do you not see that my men have stopped the enemy? Fall in here, and we shall shortly win a glorious victory.'"

For valor and gallantry displayed in this signal victory General Negley was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. General Rosecrans, in his special recommendation for this promotion, referred to General Negley in the following words :

"Brigadier-General James S. Negley has commanded a division nearly a year, always maintaining strict discipline and keeping his command in excellent condition. As commander of the post at Nashville, he fortified and protected the city in a most judicious manner. While cut off from communication, without support from our forces in Kentucky and surrounded by a diligent enemy, he subsisted upon their country and made successful sorties upon them, at one time routing a large force at Lavergne, Tenn. At the battle of Stone River he fought his troops obstinately, and handled them with consummate skill, winning a high reputation for courage and generalship and contributing largely to the success of our arms."

In planning the Georgia campaign which followed he was consulted, and his views were largely adopted. He led the advance at Lookout Mountain, and drove the enemy from their position, and most skilfully saved General Thomas' corps from an overwhelming defeat at Davis' Cross Roads. He rendered conspicuous and gallant service in the first day's battle of Chickamauga. On Sunday, when ordered to take charge of the artillery massed in front of the line of battle, he showed great coolness and energy in defending and saving upwards of fifty pieces from capture. When Generals Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden left the field, General Negley reorganized the scattered troops at Rossville, and formed a much-needed reserve for General Thomas and assisted in covering the retreat to Chattanooga.

The following excerpts, from a description of the battle written at the time for the Cincinnati *Gazette* by Captain Bickham, of General Rosecrans' staff, are interesting and show the important part taken by General Negley in the battle :

"Negley was in the thick darkness with his noble Eighth Division beating back the relentless tide. Johnson appeared, too, with the remnant of his command. Rousseau was sent into the fiery cauldron to extricate his struggling division comrade.

"The lines had been broken at every point on the right. The centre under Negley, struggling fiercely, must be swallowed up; the left and all would be gone unless the destroying tide could be stayed. No one could do it save he, though all were fighting manfully.

"Negley, unprotected on his right, was fighting an overwhelming enemy on three sides of him, and he was holding them stubbornly; Rousseau was receding.

"The division lost heavily. The regiments composing it robbed themselves with honor. When Negley came out the enemy followed him fiercely, but he turned at bay, and, with Rousseau, gave them a bitter repulse. When the glorious Eighth Division retired from the forest its ammunition was exhausted, a third of its original force was *hors du combat*, and most of the artillery horses were killed. Every inch of ground over which it retreated was strewn with the dead and mangled. Like Sheridan's division it waded through fire without breaking, and the men marched proudly among their companions in arms to take a new position."

Soon afterwards General Negley resigned his commission, took leave of his command, and returned to Pennsylvania, but he was by no means an inactive or disinterested spectator of the struggle for the preservation of the Union; for he was continuously exerting himself in assisting the cause. He took an active part in politics, and in 1868 was nominated and elected by the Republicans of the Twenty-second District to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of nearly five thousand votes, was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress by a handsome majority, and again to the Forty-third Congress by a majority of about seven thousand. At the convention of his party, held in 1874, he was nominated by acclamation, and was duly elected at the polls and served throughout the term of the Forty-fourth Congress. At the end of this term he retired from Congress until the Forty-ninth Congress, to which he was again elected by his constituents. On the expiration of this term he removed to New York city, where he has since resided, and where he is engaged in various railroad enterprises.

General Negley conceived the idea of creating a deep-water harbor at Pittsburgh, and obtained the first appropriation for the purpose. He also earnestly supported measures for the improvement of the Ohio and other western rivers. For many years he was an active and influential member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Volunteers, two of which were established through his efforts. He was at the same time President of the National Union League of America, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Scott Legion, Masonic fraternity, National Board of Steam Navigation, Shipping League, etc., holding official positions in each. Latterly he has been prominently identified with railway and other enterprises in Mexico. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss DeLosey, niece of Commodore Van Vorris. His second wife was Miss Grace Ashton, of Philadelphia, who with three daughters constitutes his family.

C. R. D.



L. JOHNSON F.

W. C.

JOHN B. PARSONS.

JOHN BENJAMIN PARSONS.

AMONG the young men who have won an enviable reputation as managers of street railways, the most successful is probably JOHN B. PARSONS, late of Philadelphia, now having the general management of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and representing the large Philadelphia interests which have control of that system. He was born on May 17, 1850, in the southern part of Delaware, at a place now known as Whitesville. At that time the settlement consisted of only about six houses, including a country store, post-office and lumber-mill. Mr. Parsons' father was a farmer, and when his son was about six years old he moved with his family to Salisbury, in Maryland, and there engaged in mercantile business, at which he continued for over twenty years.

Mr. Parsons was educated at the Salisbury Academy, leaving it when he was about sixteen years of age with the intention of entering Princeton College, but afterwards abandoned the idea and engaged in steam railroading as Assistant Station Agent at Salisbury on the Delaware Railroad. But he soon tired of the quiet country town and longed for the bustle and active life of a great city; so, in 1870, he went to Philadelphia, and at once entered the service of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, better known as the Chestnut and Walnut streets line, as a clerk in the office at a salary of \$12 per week. Two years' work at the desk was sufficient to satisfy the Colkets, who were the virtual owners of the road, that there was excellent material for a railroader in the young man; so they handed over to him the management of a branch line which intersected the main stem at Thirty-third and Chestnut streets and extended into the suburbs some five miles, ending at the village of Darby. Mr. Parsons was faithful and efficient in this position, and earned and won the praise of his employers, with whom he continued until 1881. In that year Robert N. Carson, a relative of Mr. Parsons by marriage, William H. Shelmerdine, William Wharton, Jr., and others, purchased the Lombard and South streets line. It was a poor concern, running through a bad section of the city, and, because the cars were so extensively used by the market people, was nicknamed the "fish and produce line." The general public preferred to walk rather than to ride upon it. The company was in debt, the rolling and live stock run down, and financial men almost unanimously agreed that the purchase was a wild and most unwise speculation. Money, however, was put into the road, and Mr. Carson, through his influence, had his young relative placed in charge as President. Soon after assuming control of the almost bankrupt company Mr. Parsons announced that five cents was the proper fare for people to pay, and in spite of the protests and threats of his associates in the Board of Street Railway Presidents, he reduced the fare to that sum on his cars. In three years' time the Lombard and South streets road was made a dividend-paying line.

Having thus demonstrated to his friends and the public that no mistake had been made in his having been called to a position of responsibility, Mr. Parsons naturally attracted the attention of railroad men. In January, 1886, Messrs. Carson and Shelmerdine secured the control of the People's Railway Company, better known as the Callowhill street road, another line in hard luck and bad shape. They then, to the astonishment of business men, caused the People's line to lease the entire system of the powerful and dividend-paying Germantown Passenger Railway Company, which included the Fourth and Eighth streets and the Girard avenue lines. This latter corporation had been in possession of the Singerly party for years, and had been purchased from Mr. W. M. Singerly a few years previously for \$1,700,000 cash, the purchasers, of course, assuming all bonded and floating indebtedness. The syndicate also leased the Green and Coates streets line. All these roads were consolidated under one management, and Mr. Parsons was called to the charge of the system. He thus found himself at the head of a street railway combination representing sixty-five miles of road, property valued at \$12,000,000, and having in its employ some two thousand men.

In the latter part of 1887 Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble, the triumvirate of Philadelphia street railway magnates who had astonished the citizens of Chicago by quietly purchasing a controlling interest in the street railways of the West Division of that city, and who were desirous of securing the services of a manager in whom they had confidence, made Mr. Parsons such a tempting offer to take control of the system that he accepted it, and in November of that year proceeded to the Lake City. They needed the services of a reliable, honest, capable man who would be true to their interests, and who would take hold of their roads and manage them with the same ability and judgment that they themselves would exercise. Having crossed swords with Mr. Parsons and tested his quality they believed he was the proper man for the place, and the result has demonstrated the correctness of their judgment.

Personally Mr. Parsons is quiet in demeanor, pleasant in manner, and without ostentation. His life has been too busy to allow him to devote much time to social matters, but he is a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity and an active Knight Templar. He is one of the most faithful members of the American Street Railway Association, attending all the meetings and taking part in the discussions whenever he has anything to say, and when he does speak he is worth listening to. At the annual meeting of the association, held in St. Louis in 1885, he made a notable address in relation to the strikes which were then only threatened and beginning to trouble the companies, and although little heed was paid to his warning at the time, he predicted, in a measure, what unfortunately soon afterwards came to pass.

Mr. Parsons was married on the 17th day of November, 1886, to Miss Fleckinger, a daughter of Isaac Fleckinger. They reside in Chicago, in which city Mr. Parsons has cast his lot, and which will in all probability be his home for the future.



F. GUTENST

PHILA

IRVING A. STEARNS.

IRVING ARIEL STEARNS.

THE Stearns family is one of the oldest of the Puritan stock, which has done so much to impress their characters on the people of this country. The paternal ancestor of IRVING A. STEARNS came to this country from England in 1630 in the same ship with Gov. Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled in Watertown, Mass., where he was admitted freeman May 18, 1631, which is the earliest date on record of any such admission. Royal Stearns, grandfather of Irving A., and of the sixth generation of the family in this country, was born in Upton, Mass., July 28, 1766, and went to Gorham, Ontario county, New York, where he bought a large tract of land, which at that time was a virgin forest. There he married Annaline Mapes, of that place, May 10, 1809, and died November 27, 1827. His second son, Geo. W. Stearns, was born May 14, 1821, and married Miranda, daughter of Thomas and Clarissa (Hatfield) Tufts, of Gorham, New York, October 13, 1841. He devoted most of his time, prior to 1867, to agricultural pursuits, although he served two terms as associate judge of Ontario county, New York. In 1867 he sold out his possession in New York State and moved to Coldwater, Mich., where he still resides. He is associated with Mr. A. J. Aldrich, his son-in-law, as joint editor and proprietor of the Coldwater *Republican*, which is the leading paper of Branch county, and one of the leading journals of Southern Michigan. His only son, Irving A. Stearns, was born at Rushville, Ontario county, New York, September 12, 1845. He received his early education at the district school and the Rushville Academy, and was one year at Benedict's Collegiate Institute, Rochester, New York, and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, September, 1864, and graduated therefrom June, 1868. During the entire course of four years he was a member of the first section, which was composed of those members of the class having the highest scholastic standing. After graduation he was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Professor in Chemistry and Natural Science at the Institute, as assistant to Prof. H. B. Nason, whose ability as a chemist and author of several scientific works has given him an enviable reputation, not only in the United States but in Europe as well. He resigned his professorship in October, 1869, to accept a position in the office of Mr. R. P. Rothwell, a distinguished mining and civil engineer, who was at that time located at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and is now the editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York city. Although upon first entering Mr. Rothwell's office he occupied quite a subordinate position, he was rapidly promoted until he became principal assistant to Mr. Rothwell, which post he gave up in August, 1871, in order to accept the position of superintendent and engineer of the McNeal Coal & Iron Company, in Schuylkill county, Pa. This he held until August, 1872, when he resigned it and returned to Wilkes-Barre, to succeed Mr. Rothwell, who had decided to remove to New York to take charge of *The Engineer-*

ing and Mining Journal, and retire from the active practice of his profession, except as a consulting engineer. From August, 1872, to June, 1885, Mr. Stearns conducted a general engineering business, including the building of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Susquehanna river at Shickshinny, Pa., an iron highway bridge across the Susquehanna river at Pittston, Pa., and another highway bridge across the same river at Catawissa, Pa. He also made the plans for and was in charge of the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Tift Farm Improvements at Buffalo, New York, consisting of ship canals, docks, coal-stocking plant, etc. Besides having charge of the above undertakings, he was engineer of a large number of collieries in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which included the surveys and maps of the underground workings, and in many cases the supervision of the mining operations, together with the making of plans for the colliery plant and the supervision of their construction. He also made numerous examinations and reports upon mining properties and mining enterprises in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, California, Wyoming Territory, Idaho Territory and Utah Territory. In June, 1885, he was tendered and accepted the position of manager of the various coal companies owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, comprising the Susquehanna Coal Company; Mineral Railroad and Mining Company; Summit Branch Railroad Company; Lykens Valley Coal Company and Broad Mountain Coal Company, and including also the Nanticoke Water Company and Lykens Water Company. This position he still holds. The aggregate capacity of these coal companies is upwards of three million tons per annum, or about one-tenth of the total anthracite production of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stearns is one of the original members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which was organized in Wilkes-Barre, May 16, 1871, in pursuance of the prospectus contained in a circular issued by Eckley B. Coxe, R. P. Rothwell and Martin Coryell, and he is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Western Society of Engineers, the Franklin Institute and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for five years as Quartermaster and afterwards as Major of the Ninth Regiment, which latter commission he resigned in April, 1885, owing to the pressure of business, which would not allow him to devote to it the time necessary to properly perform the duties of the position.

Mr. Stearns takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city of Wilkes-Barre, in which he resides. He is one of the trustees of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, of the Harry Hillman Academy, and is a member of the Board of Control of the Wilkes-Barre Armory Association, but has never been a candidate for any public office or taken any active part in politics.

On November 20, 1872, he was married to Clorinda W., daughter of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. They have two children living—Lazarus Denison Stearns, born December 27, 1875, and Esther Shoemaker Stearns, born March 4, 1885.

C. R. D.



C. A. THOMSON

FRANK THOMSON.

FRANK THOMSON.

FRANK THOMSON, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born at Chambersburg, July 5, 1841. He is of Scotch descent, and possesses the best attributes of that shrewd and energetic people. His great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, was one of the first settlers in the Cumberland Valley, Pa., who, "conceiving a distaste for the lairds of Scotland," emigrated from Greenock with his wife and twelve children in 1771, and settled on a farm near Chambersburg, which he called "Corkerhill," after the name of his ancestral home. Frank Thomson's father, Hon. Alexander Thomson, LL. D., represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826, was President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of this State for many years, and filled a professorship in the Law School connected with Marshall College, where the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. John Scott, Hon. T. B. Kennedy and others, who subsequently became eminent, shared the benefit of his instruction, and were the recipients of his paternal care and interest.

Frank Thomson received his preliminary and classical education at the Chambersburg Academy, at that period one of the most noted seats of learning in Pennsylvania. When seventeen years of age he determined to acquire a knowledge of the railway business, and for that purpose entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. There he attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott, then the general manager of the line, who recognized his ability, and by valuable advice directed his studies toward the administration as well as the construction and equipment of railroads.

At the commencement of the rebellion Mr. Scott was summoned to the aid of the Government, and immediately after the attack upon the Massachusetts soldiers, who were on their way to the defence of the capital, in the streets of Baltimore, on the 19th of April, 1861, Mr. Thomson was detailed for duty by Mr. Scott in the military railroad department, which was then being organized, and the efficiency of which contributed so materially to the success of the Government in the final overthrow of the rebellion.

In Alexandria, Va., previous to the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Thomson was taking those practical lessons in railroad administration which fitted him for the higher duties he now discharges. They consisted largely of restoring shops, repairing machinery and rolling stock which were disabled by the retreating Southern forces; in rebuilding bridges and shovelling out cuts which had been filled in; in constructing new roads and telegraph lines, in order to keep pace with the advancing forces; in transporting troops, wounded men, munitions of war and the various material required for an army over lines having no fixed organization or schedules, and in repairing the damages inflicted upon them by unexpected retreats and raids. To such training Mr. Thomson owes the self-

confidence and fertility of resource which were used recently with such signal result in repairing the injury to the railroad of which he is now First Vice-President, caused by the flood that destroyed Johnstown. He was thus employed in the Department of the Potomac until July 1, 1862, when he was ordered to the West and assigned to duty on the military routes south of Nashville which were used by General Buell's army operating on the line of the Decatur, Huntsville and Stevenson Railroad. During this campaign the Military Railway Service played an important part, since it was requisite, to accomplish the necessary concentration of troops, that the men, munitions of war, supplies, etc., from the various lines south of Nashville should be safely transported over three hundred miles of road in the enemy's country.

Having accompanied the army during its famous march through Kentucky, Mr. Thomson was directed to return to the Army of the Potomac, which he did, and took a notably useful part in the railway achievements of the Antietam campaign. Afterwards he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the lines south of Acquia creek, which were used for the supply of the Army of the Potomac during the period in which Burnside and Hooker commanded it, and on the occasions of the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

He was subsequently recalled to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and assigned to a position which he held for one month only, being again honored at the expiration of that time by a request from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, then especially detailed by the Secretary of War, to aid him in the greatest transportation movement of the war, which was that of transferring two entire corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth, with their full equipment of artillery, horses, wagons, camp utensils, tents, hospital supplies and baggage, from the front of the Army of the Potomac, near Washington, to the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga. This difficult undertaking was deemed necessary for the salvation of the Army of the Cumberland, and was successfully accomplished in the short period of fourteen days.

The battle of Chickamauga, under Rosecrans, the retiring of the army to Chattanooga, the environment of that place by Bragg's army, the inadequacy of Rosecrans' line of supplies, and the desperate condition of the Union army there when General Grant was assigned to its command, are matters of history. It became necessary that the line of railroad, miserably constructed and equipped, running through a country thickly infested with guerillas and subject to constant interruption from successive raids, should be rendered capable of transferring reinforcements and supplies sufficient to enable our army to make an offensive advance. Mr. Thomson was placed in charge of the lines south of Nashville to accomplish this difficult and onerous task, which he did with conspicuous success, and thus contributed in an essential manner to the brilliant military movements which not only relieved the Federal army but enabled it to assume the aggressive with such magnificent results.

At the request of the chief officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company

he resigned from the military service and was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with its office at Williamsport, of which he assumed charge in June, 1864. In this position he remained until March, 1873, being detailed temporarily in 1866 to manage the Oil Creek Railroad during the great oil excitement of that period.

In the autumn of 1871 the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad were requested by the Russian Government to designate a skilful official to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis and be responsible for his safety on an extended railway journey which he proposed to make through this country. Mr. Thomson was honored by being selected for this duty, and the details of the tour were left to his judgment. Under his direction a special train, fitted with every convenience and comfort then known, was taken through the United States and Canada, westward to Denver, thence south to New Orleans, and from there to Pensacola, it being run as a "special" over the various roads, a distance of six thousand miles, without a single mishap. In acknowledgment of their obligations the Russian Admiral, who was in charge of the Grand Duke's suite, sent a most complimentary letter to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, expressing admiration for all the arrangements made by Mr. Thomson, and adding that he was "no less agreeable as a companion than invaluable as a manager."

While Superintendent of the Eastern Division Mr. Thomson originated some valuable improvements in railway construction, and organized a system of track inspection, competitive in its nature, which proved so beneficial in its results that it has since been adopted on the entire road.

In March, 1873, he was promoted to the office of Superintendent of Motive Power on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the company placing under his charge all the various shops on the entire system, as well as all the rolling stock of every description, including one thousand engines in active service.

In 1873 it was decided to consolidate the various properties owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the direction of one officer as general manager. It was not intended to destroy thereby the individuality of the general superintendents in charge of the respective properties, but it was simply proposed to establish such homogeneity in the service as would insure that one property should not be worked against the interests of another, and at the same time that each department should be so operated as to secure the very best attainable returns by its responsible officer, the general superintendent; in other words, that while all general questions affecting the interests of the property as a whole should be determined by the general manager, the detail of the management of each division should be left to its responsible head as theretofore.

On July 1, 1874, Mr. Thomson was appointed to the position of General Manager of the lines extending from New York to Pittsburgh, with the various lines of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad from Sunbury to Erie, of the Northern Central and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroads, extending from Washington and Baltimore to Canada, New York and the West, comprising a total of twenty-

three hundred miles under his control. During the eight years of his administration the transportation department made gigantic strides forward. Indeed, it is not too much to say that every salient feature of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's transportation management which characterizes it to-day is largely due to Mr. Thomson. He found the respective properties in charge of officers who had little or nothing in common, each with distinctive features, and perhaps none of them willing to yield very much of his own individuality for the good of the general service. He left it thoroughly homogeneous, and with a good healthful feeling pervading the entire system from Pittsburgh to New York, and from Erie and Canandaigua to Baltimore and Quantico. To accomplish this result, and reorganize this enormous disorganized mass, it was not only necessary to make careful selections of new men, but, what was much more difficult, to mould the older men into new shapes. The period during which he held the last two positions was one of depression in financial affairs, and Mr. Thomson devoted himself to the practice of strict economy and to making preparations for the future growth of business. While General Manager he introduced many improvements, the most important of which was probably the adoption of the "block signal system," which more than quadruples the capacity of the tracks for traffic, by permitting trains to follow each other closely with perfect safety. It is to him, also, that is due the general air of attractiveness in the appearance of the stations, in the fittings of the cars, in the order and neatness of the trainmen, as well as the safe and cleanly condition of the road itself. His love of neatness and order seemed to be infectious, and bore its natural fruit in making the great road the best conducted and best kept in the world.

On October 1, 1882, Mr. Thomson was appointed Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The duties assigned to him were of a most exacting character. They comprised the general supervision, through the General Manager, of the transportation department and the management of the passenger and freight departments. While acting in this capacity he was charged with the duty of regulating those relations with competing companies and connecting lines, which was usually assigned to the first vice-president, but which was placed in his hands owing to his experience in the practical working of these departments; and he had also special supervision over the receipts and disbursements of the line. This enumeration of his duties will suffice to show the very important character of the trust confided in him. Upon their faithful performance largely depended the success of the operation of the road. They demanded unremitting attention and the very best ability on the part of the incumbent of the office. It would not do to permit anything to escape his attention. It was important that he should be able to perceive, almost at a glance, the bearing upon the interests of the corporation of questions of vital importance, and promptly take whatever action was necessary. He had to determine the causes which influenced the movement of traffic, and so direct them as to bring profit to his company. In other words, it was necessary that he should find

constant and profitable use for his equipment, and to so conduct the affairs of the great net-work of railroads as to secure satisfactory returns. The diplomatic and delicate task of maintaining the relations with other trunk lines also fell to his charge. If there was a rate war, it was he who had to direct the hostilities on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad. If there was a truce, he had to determine the terms on which it was arranged. All the questions of passenger and freight traffic which were not disposed by the officers in direct general charge of those branches of the business were sent to him for adjudication and decision.

On June 27, 1888, Mr. Thomson was appointed First Vice-President, retaining, however, the duties of the position he had formerly held with a very considerable enlargement of his powers and authority. He is really at the head of the practical operation of the road. Besides overseeing the transportation, passenger and freight business of the company, bringing all the lines that control the organization together in his hands ready for the inspection of President Roberts, he is the diplomat of the company, and is charged with the delicate work of straightening out kinks in the relations of the road with the companies, and receiving the various local deputations with grievances and satisfying their complaints.

Mr. Thomson was married on June 5, 1866, to Mary E. Clarke, daughter of B. G. Clarke, now a resident of New York, President of the Thomas Iron and Steel Company of Jersey City, N. J. Four children were born to the union—three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Thomson died June 2, 1887, at Hollywood, N. J., after a lingering illness. She was a woman of the highest type of character, and her influence was felt both at home and abroad. She was a talented musician, and a great favorite in society, as well as a devoted mother and wife, and took an active part in works of charity and kindly ministration to the poor. There were few women more generally known, admired and loved in the most cultivated and refined society. She was most bountifully blessed in loveliness of person, and to a remarkable degree in loveliness of mind also.

Mr. Thomson's eldest son, Alexander, died suddenly in London, on July 19, 1889, in his nineteenth year. He had not been in good health, and had spent several months travelling in Egypt and Southern France, which had appeared to benefit him; but shortly after his arrival in London, where he went to visit his sister and aunt, he was taken ill and died suddenly.

Mr. Thomson is still comparatively young, though if his age were measured by his many and notable achievements as a railroad manager he must appear to be an old man. His success has not been alone personal. A shrewd, foreseeing, indefatigable, broad-minded man, possessing qualities which indicate genius as well as talents of the highest inventive and executive order, his triumphs have been of greater value to the community of business in its relations to railroads, and have reflected more honor upon and been more useful to the company of which he is an officer than upon or to himself. It may be said of him, that, as a railroad manager, he has not only done good himself, but that he has been the cause of well-doing in others. He has assisted to place the Pennsylvania Rail-

road in the forefront of the transportation systems of the United States, and in doing that he and his associates have compelled the other great companies to emulate its liberal conduct toward the public. Having greatly assisted in making his own company's lines superior to all others, those that were left so far behind were forced into an endeavor to catch up with it.

The work done by men like Frank Thomson, which is seen day by day, and is so made familiar to the common mind, is seldom appreciated at half its real worth. During the war it was work often no less dangerous, and requiring no less courage than that of the soldier in the breach, but what the soldier did was heralded by the newspaper press over the entire country, while that which was done by the shrewd mind that planned the means to quickly transport armies to distant points, where their presence or absence meant triumph or defeat, or that built or repaired roads under the death-dealing fire of the enemy, was not told of at all except around the camp-fires.

Mr. Thomson is essentially, not more by training than by natural ability, a manager of railroads. As some men are born to achieve greatness in other pursuits, so was he born to achieve the highest degree of usefulness in that one. If he had done no more than to bring to its present state of development the "block system," which has its supreme value not alone in increasing the carrying capacity of railroads, but in the almost perfect assurance of safety it gives to travellers, he would have achieved triumphs as great as any man could reasonably desire; yet that is but one of his many achievements by which the public and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have greatly profited. In fact, whatever suggests to the traveller's mind the things most safe, comfortable and luxurious in travel is likely to suggest the name of Frank Thomson.

Mr. Thomson resides at a beautiful country-seat at Merion, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His estate is named "Corkerhill," after the ancestral home in Scotland, and the first home in this country of the progenitor of the family in America. His handsome residence was destroyed by fire on January 8, 1889, but has been rebuilt. A unique feature of his home is the "Cabin," an odd-shaped, two-story, shingled structure adjoining the residence, which is used as a gymnasium, school-room and recreation building. It is furnished as oddly as it is built. Mr. Thomson is an ardent sportsman, and on the walls, tables and floors are displayed trophies of his skill with rod and gun in the shape of magnificent deer and moose antlers, stuffed game birds of various kinds, the skins of bears, mountain lions, etc., and splendid mounted specimens of tarpons and salmon which he has killed, and the costly arms and tackle he uses on his trips. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, and an honorary member of the Clover Club, and few social gatherings of note are held at which he is not a welcome guest. Very few of those who do not know the man would suspect that the genial, pleasant gentleman whom they meet had upon his shoulders the vast responsibilities that belong to the position he so ably fills.

C. R. D.



F. GUTERUNT

PHILA

WILLIAM H. WILE.

WILLIAM HENRY WILE.

No citizen contributes more to the prosperity of the public than he who gives his time and talents to developing the resources of the country, and no other agent has been so prolific and efficacious in this direction as the railroad. Consequently those who have aided in the extension of transportation facilities have contributed toward the general good. Prominent among this class of citizens in Pennsylvania is WILLIAM H. WILE, of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Washington and St. Mary's Railroad Company of the State of Maryland, and Secretary and Treasurer of the International Printing Telegraph Company.

Mr. Wile was born at the family homestead, near Christ Reformed Church, Franconia township, Montgomery county, Pa., September 27, 1844. He comes of the best old Pennsylvania German stock, and the homestead has been in the possession of the family since his great-grandfather, Frederick Weil (as the name was then spelled), the progenitor of the family name in this country, emigrated to America from the Principality of Franconia, in southern Germany, in the year 1754. He served as a soldier under Frederick the Great for a number of years, and was a man of strong character and individuality, admirable traits which he transmitted to his progeny. His son, William, and grandson, Samuel H. Weil, both of whom adhered to the old German spelling of the name, were born at the homestead referred to, and all of the family, including the progenitor, are buried in the graveyard of Christ Reformed Church, near by. William H. Wile's mother was Catharina, a daughter of Philip Hartzell, who was a prominent resident of Bucks county, where his ancestors had settled about the year 1738.

Mr. Wile was brought up in the manner usual to a farmer's son, and received the ordinary education obtainable at the district schools of his neighborhood, and later at the school of Christ Reformed Church, which he attended until he had reached the age of seventeen years, when he entered a store at Harleysville, Montgomery county, as a clerk. He remained there until 1862, when he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the grocery business. Shortly afterwards he embarked in the insurance business, placing both fire and life policies, and devoted all his energies to the work, which was both congenial and lucrative. While thus engaged he became interested in the organization of the Washington and St. Mary's Railroad, one of the connecting lines of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system in Maryland. He then turned his attention to developing this enterprise, and enlisted the interest and co-operation of capitalists in Philadelphia and New York in the undertaking. When the organization was completed he was elected Secretary of the Company, and later on was elected Vice-President, which position he now holds.

When the experiments, which had been instituted by Jacob H. Linville, to perfect a printing telegraph machine had resulted in the production of what seemed a marvellous electrical invention, Mr. Wile took a deep interest in pro-

moting its success, and became Secretary and Treasurer of the International Printing Telegraph Company. Subsequent experiments, however, failed to realize the promises of the early efforts, and Mr. Wile abandoned the attempt to complete it. He is still confident, though, that the principle is capable of being perfected and utilized, but he was unwilling to be connected officially with an enterprise that was involved in doubt and uncertainty. Other undertakings with a greater assurance of return demanded his attention, too, and he determined to abandon active operations in that direction, although he still retains a large pecuniary interest in the affair.

Mr. Wile is possessed of unusual tact and business capacity, and enjoys the confidence of many of the leading and most influential financial institutions in Philadelphia and New York. It is largely on this account that he has been so successful in promoting the enterprises with which he has been connected. His character for integrity has been in itself a substantial guarantee of the merits of any undertaking to which he gave his endorsement, and the result is, that he has always been able to interest the co-operation of capitalists in all his enterprises. The success which he met with in the organization of the Washington and St. Mary's Railroad is a notable proof of this. Twenty-three miles of the road are already completed and in successful operation. The grading of the balance is finished to within twenty miles of St. Mary's, and it is expected that by January 1, 1890, trains will be running over the entire line.

The greatest undertaking in which Mr. Wile has ever engaged is one recently begun at St. Mary's, the proposed terminus of the road. He has purchased there three thousand acres of land, and proposes to found a great city which will have all the advantages of a commercial and manufacturing centre with the equally important consideration of a healthful place of residence, and will become a pleasure resort. Admirably located at a point where nature has been lavish in bestowing her rich and rare favors, Mr. Wile contemplates making such artificial improvements as will, supplemented by its natural advantages, make this the most attractive and desirable point along the coast. He has already had the site surveyed and platted, and the indications are that his most sanguine expectations in relation to it will be more than realized. In June, 1889, President Harrison and Secretaries Blaine and Windom paid a visit to the site, and attended service at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. Afterwards the President visited St. Mary's Female Seminary, and was warmly welcomed by the young ladies. The distinguished visitors were delighted with their brief visit, and manifested the most unbounded admiration of the country. St. Mary's is one of the oldest ports of entry in the country, and it is the intention of Mr. Wile to make such improvements as will develop it into an important one in the near future—an undertaking in which he is likely to meet with cordial co-operation at the hands of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

In December, 1879, Mr. Wile was married to Catharine May Butcher, the second daughter of Thomas Tyson Butcher, of an old Philadelphia family.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

JOHN S. WILSON.

JOHN SAWYER WILSON.

ONE of the men who have risen to eminence in the railroad management in this country, through the thorough mastery of the details of one of its most intricate branches, is JOHN S. WILSON, for some time General Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and now President of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company and associated roads, or, as it is now called, the Central New England and Western Railroad Company—a corporation of the greatest importance to the commercial and transportation interests of the New England and Middle States. That Mr. Wilson's fame is not merely a local one is shown by the fact that he has held an important position in connection with several matters which have come before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by which body he has been summoned as an authority on questions of freight traffic and transportation.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in the western part of the State in 1832; but while still a very young man he went to St. Louis, where his business education was begun in the office of a wholesale grocery house. His employers soon found in him the qualities of a careful business man; his good manners, pleasant address and faithful application to his work winning for him in a few months the promotion from the position of shipping clerk to that of travelling salesman. During the three years that he was thus employed he travelled all over the West and South-west. He not only achieved success, but acquired a vast amount of experience and knowledge of men and methods that stood him good service in the difficult problems which he had to face later in life in his position as a prominent railroad official. Going to Philadelphia from St. Louis, after accepting the offer of a wholesale grocery firm in the first named city to become one of its members, he established himself there, and was able to build up a prosperous business, giving his personal attention especially to the large trade which he had secured in the South and West. The war, however, involved his firm in the ruin which overtook so many business enterprises; but a new field was opened for his talents—that in which he was ultimately destined to achieve distinction. Accepting an offer from Mr. John W. Garrett, then President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Wilson was for two years the freight representative of that company in Philadelphia. He displayed such marked abilities in this new field of labor, for which he was peculiarly well fitted by reason of his intimate knowledge of the country, that upon the reorganization of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in 1869, he became its Through Freight Agent. The advance to General Freight Agent was made some years later, though Mr. Wilson's remarkable aptitude for the business and pre-eminent ability had been long before recognized, and his permanent identification with the railroad interests assured.

Under his able direction the freight business of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company increased many fold, a radical change in transportation taking place during that period; the position of freight manager, theretofore one of comparatively little importance, becoming one of vital consequence, and its influence reaching far beyond the immediate interests of the railroad lines embraced in its control. To the proper appreciation of this great change a knowledge of the conditions of transportation in vogue at that time is necessary. The railroads, especially those running along the coast, had to meet the formidable competition of the various water routes. At one time the steamers, during the season of navigation, controlled almost all the freight traffic between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and similarly situated lines stood idle upon the tracks, while the railroad companies were forced to make terms with the water transportation lines, even in the carrying of passengers.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, with its enormous traffic, lying between such competing lines as the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, was not long destined, however, to remain independent, and the events which led to the final purchase of the road by the former corporation are familiar to all who have even the most superficial acquaintance with the railroad history of the United States. Mr. Wilson, therefore, with some other officials of the road, passed into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and from March, 1881, to August of the following year he continued to serve as General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Division, with head-quarters at the Fourth street office of the company in Philadelphia; and upon the resignation of the late John McC. Creighton, Mr. Wilson was promoted to the position of General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as such continued until his retirement in 1888. By a reorganization of the freight department in 1885 he was given enlarged powers as General Traffic Manager, besides being relieved of some of the more onerous details by the appointment of three assistants.

During his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Mr. Wilson effected many important changes, bringing the freight business from a condition of more or less chaos to one of such efficiency as won for him the admiration of railroad officials and business men generally, and the reputation of being the ablest traffic manager in the country. Very few persons, probably, have an adequate conception of the freight business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the qualifications required of the men who have to manage it. When it is known that two-thirds of its entire earnings are from freight, and that its gross earnings are one-seventh of the total railroad earnings of the country, it may convey some idea of the importance of the position held by the officer upon whom lies the responsibility of arranging the transportation charges. The two items of coal and coke carried over the road in 1886 amounted to between nineteen and twenty millions of tons, sufficient to make a train of cars which, if started west

from Philadelphia, would pass through San Francisco and have its engine in New York city, while the caboose, still west bound, would be passing through Columbus, Ohio—5,000 miles of coal! How important then the position, and how necessary that the man who fixes the charges upon this tonnage, whose single error in judgment might cost the road thousands of dollars, should possess extraordinary executive ability, rare judgment and great decision of character! All these qualifications Mr. Wilson has fully demonstrated he possesses.

No road in the country has such a local tonnage as the Pennsylvania, with the vast lumber interests, iron and steel mills and varied manufactories, and the thousands of thriving towns upon its line whose interests are identical with the line, and who are dependent upon it as their only avenue of transportation. All the more important, therefore, it is that the management of its traffic should be in the hands of a man of ability, and one who could understand the requirements of the patrons of the road. The rapid increase in the number of such industries, and the growth and extension of those already upon its lines during the years he was in charge of the department, prove how well their wants were looked after, and how carefully their interests were guarded by Traffic Manager Wilson.

The position of general traffic manager of a great railroad like the Pennsylvania requires also a man, apart from his technical knowledge of railroad matters, to be familiar with the methods and needs of every branch of business with which he is thrown into contact. This knowledge and familiarity Mr. Wilson possessed to a remarkable degree. Very little of the actual detail reached him during the last two or three years of his incumbency, the excellent organization perfected by him shortly after entering upon his duties making it unnecessary for him to do more than exercise a controlling supervision. His service and judgment were required in other and more important matters, and he was in almost daily consultation with the president and vice-president upon questions not properly within his department, but upon which his advice was required. He was thus one of the hardest-worked officials in the service of the company. His day began early in the morning, and continued without interruption until long after most men had left their places of business, and it is remarkable, therefore, that his health and strength endured so well the strain that he must have undergone.

As already indicated, Mr. Wilson's decision of character, perfect clearness of judgment and extraordinary grasp of the details of general railway and freight traffic received signal recognition from the Inter-State Commerce Commission. More than once his opinion and deductions were sought by that body, and his testimony, given in the summer of 1888 upon the subject of through export freight rates, was considered by all parties concerned one of the most able statements of an exceedingly difficult subject which had ever been made.

Mr. Wilson's resignation as General Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had been tendered some weeks previously, was accepted on October 10, 1888, when the following minute was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company:

"Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. John S. Wilson as General Freight Traffic Agent, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desire to express their sincere regret at the termination of his connection with the service of the company, and their high appreciation of the ability and fidelity with which he has performed the important duties entrusted to him."

Upon his resignation the title of the position was changed back to General Freight Agent, the same as it was previous to his incumbency.

Almost immediately after he had severed his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he was tendered the Presidency of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company and affiliated roads, and in December, 1888, was formally elected to the office. This corporation, which was subsequently consolidated as the Central New England and Western Railroad, and which controls the Bridge Railroad and its immediate approaches, is destined to largely affect the transportation interests of the country, and greatly benefit all points east of the Hudson river; and his connection with it, universally hailed as a guarantee of success, commands the respect and confidence of the business public.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Hemphill, a niece of Judge Hemphill, whose former country-seat near Strawberry Mansion in East Fairmount Park, renowned in days gone by for its hospitalities, remains one of the landmarks of the earlier social life of the city.

J. A. J.



F. J. TERRY

WILLIAM B. WILSON.

WILLIAM BENDER WILSON.

WILLIAM BENDER WILSON is a representative American railroad man. His present position as Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Kensington District of Philadelphia practically places him in charge of the interests of that corporation in a large and very important territory, important because its manufacturers in number and variety are unequalled in any other section of the same size and population in the United States. By entering heart and soul into the spirit of his surroundings, Mr. Wilson has been enabled to render peculiar service to his company. Although a long and arduous worker in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he regards his career as only budding. The time to write his biography has therefore not yet come. His prospects are widening daily, and his energies were never more active than they are to-day [1887]. He has a quarter of a century of probable active business life before him.

Mr. Wilson's progress furnishes an interesting study of American possibilities. He is thoroughly American. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1839, the son of Thomas Low Wilson and Julianna Margarettta Wilson. His father, who died in 1861, was a Philadelphian, born in that city in 1800, the son of Thomas Wilson. The latter was of Scotch-Irish descent, and first saw the light in Philadelphia about the year 1768. The mother of Thomas Low Wilson was of English parentage, her maiden name being Lydia Oakford. Thomas Wilson was a printer, author and journalist. "A History of the War between the United States of America and Great Britain" was published in New York by John Low in 1816. Other works of this early American writer were "A Picture of Philadelphia in 1824," and a biography of American Military and Naval Heroes whose title-page bore the motto: "Speak of Man as he is, in the language of truth and not of adulation." This sentiment descending two generations has come to be the favorite maxim of the subject of this sketch in directing his conduct. Thomas Low Wilson followed in his father's journalistic footsteps, successively working on the "Philadelphia Aurora" and "National Intelligencer," and publishing the Petersburg, Va., "Intelligencer," the "Lynchburg Democrat," and editing the "Reporter" at Harrisburg. He held various State offices and filled other newspaper positions. He was a friend of Simon Cameron, and the warm relations between the Cameron and Wilson families continue. William B. Wilson's mother was Julianna Margarettta Bender, daughter of John and Margarettta Bender, and born in Philadelphia, April 22, 1801. She still lives, in full possession of all her bright mental faculties, at Harrisburg. She was of German extraction, her ancestor, Jacob Bender, having been one of Philadelphia's earliest settlers, arriving on the shores of the Delaware in 1693, and settling on a farm on a site which is now a part of Germantown. John Bender, of Philadelphia,

the father of Julianna, was a patriot in the Revolution. He served with honor from May 1, 1778, to 1781 in the 3d Pennsylvania Continental line.

It was staunch American blood, therefore, that flowed in the infant veins of William B. Wilson. He passed his early life in the city of his birth, Harrisburg. He still entertains a devoted affection for that city in spite of the fact that he has become a permanent Philadelphian, having purchased a site for the erection of a home in the suburb of Holmesburg, on the main street of which he now resides. Until eleven years of age he went to the common schools of Harrisburg. A year's subsequent study in the Harrisburg Academy completed such of his education as was imparted by schoolmasters. The vast fund of information on all subjects which is now shown in his conversation was picked up in the great school of life and experience, in books and newspapers. After his graduation he became chore boy in a "general" store. The tyranny of a provincial merchant led to rebellion on the part of the errand boy, who, as an upward step, became a messenger for the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company. His promotion to an operator's desk soon came.

October 8, 1855, must be regarded perhaps the most important date in Mr. Wilson's life. On that date he entered on his long service in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He began as a telegraph operator at Harrisburg. Subsequent transfers and promotions gave him his remarkable acquaintance with every curve and station of the great line which he represents. Thus on January 15, 1856, he was placed at Huntingdon; March 18, at Columbia; August 1, 1857, again moved to Harrisburg; and in the meantime being called on to perform "emergency" work at Pittsburg, Wilmore, Irwins, Lewistown, Harrisburg, Gap, West Philadelphia, and the Thirteenth and Market Street Station, Philadelphia. During the rest of 1857, and until August 1, 1858, his services were divided between the Railroad office and the National Telegraph Line office in Harrisburg. On the date last named he left Harrisburg for Philadelphia, with David Brooks, the world-wide known electrician. In Philadelphia his duties called him variously into the offices of the president of the road, the general freight agent, the superintendent and the National Telegraph Line. This service, varied at intervals by duties performed for the road at Harrisburg, Lancaster and Cresson, continued until May 20, 1860. In these five years of shifting about, young Wilson had gained a keen insight into the resources of the commonwealth and into its possibilities of development which has served him and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company well in later years. May 20, 1860, he suddenly took a tangent's course, and made a tour of the South, studying its social and political features, and using his railroad and telegraphic knowledge as the price of his trip. He served as an operator in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. He was an interested spectator of the stirring Southern scenes of those days in which events were rushing with cumulative energy to the crisis—the first shot on Sumter. Returning to Harrisburg he entered the office of S. D. Young, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was destined that he should share in the momentous deeds

of those times. On April 21, 1861, Thomas A. Scott took him from the superintendent's office to that of Governor Curtin to assist in the organization of the troops sent in response to the President's call. When Mr. Scott was called to Washington, May 7, 1861, to assume charge of railroads and telegraphs, he sent for young Wilson to attend him in Washington.

Mr. Wilson was made Manager of the Military Telegraph office in the War Department. In that capacity he came in close contact with President Lincoln many times a day, often at night, and on several important occasions. His recollections of Mr. Lincoln are of the most pleasant kind. He speaks tenderly of him as the most evenly balanced man he ever encountered.

This Military Telegraph Corps, of which Mr. Wilson was now a prominent member, became "the most wonderfully accurate, reliable and intelligent army telegraph corps ever known to the world." Compelled by health to leave the regular corps Mr. Wilson, during the raids, invasions, and alarms on the Upper Potomac and on and over the southern border of Pennsylvania, acted under Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Governor Curtin as a telegraph scout, armed only with a pocket instrument, a coil of fine helix wire and a key to the cipher in which he made his communications. It was an exciting and interesting life. He composed his long despatches to various officers at the key, dating them "in the woods near ——," or wherever the place might be where he had rigged up his temporary head-quarters.

That his military services were admirably performed is a matter of public record, and was testified to by Abraham Lincoln, who wrote the words "and I" under a letter signed by E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, and saying of Mr. Wilson's Washington service: "It has been my fortune to be thrown in contact with Mr. Wilson at all times of night and day, and I could not fail to remark upon the efficiency and fidelity, as well as upon the great kindness and courtesy with which he has uniformly conducted the military telegraph under his charge." It is a matter of record that not an error could be recalled as being made by any operator under Mr. Wilson's direction.

Early in 1862 Mr. Wilson returned to Harrisburg to receive the appointment as Lost Car Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. While keeping track of car movements from and between New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Alexandria, he exceeded the duties indicated in his title by rendering assistance in every department of the road in all military matters that were connected with railroad transportation. It was also his duty to watch Confederate movements on the line from Wheeling to Alexandria. How well his work was performed during the raids and invasions of Pennsylvania during 1862 and 1863, we have the evidence of Governor Curtin, who, December 12, 1863, took "great pleasure in bearing testimony to his courage, discretion and fidelity in important and delicate services."

The war over, Mr. Wilson's attention was given to putting in order the telegraph line from Baltimore to Canandaigua, and in effecting a sound organization

of the telegraph corps of his road. He also superintended the construction of the line from Irvineton to Oil City.

In 1866 Mr. Wilson decided to enter the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, resolving at the same time to devote his life to the study and development of his chosen field. He became chief clerk in the freight office at Harrisburg, and so remained until 1882, exercising an influence far beyond his position, and making himself felt in every department of the road's organization, refusing many opportunities of promotion to places of higher-sounding titles. He participated, during his Harrisburg life, in every public movement and took a lively interest in every important enterprise, devoting special study to manufactures and their advancement, and to the development of the resources of Pennsylvania. The influence of his tongue and pen in these and other directions was effectively felt. He had at heart the interests and progress of his city, and Harrisburg's municipality yet bears the impress of his active, improving and guiding hand. He was a member of councils from 1868 to 1871, and had much to do in bringing about the opening and grading of new streets and the construction of the present magnificent water works. In 1873 he was nominated by the Democrats of Dauphin and Perry counties for the Legislature. The battle-cry of his campaign was, "Business advancement and liberal laws." While he carried every town in the district by large majorities, he was defeated by a few hundred votes, which was flattering in view of the fact that the district was overwhelmingly Republican. His vote exceeded the party vote by over 1700. Always a Democrat, he was extremely liberal in his political views. The newspaper accounts and comments on that campaign show the esteem in which he was held by those in and out of his party. In 1876, as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, he placed himself in opposition to what he termed the "greenback craze," and advocated a "hard money" basis. In the autumn of the same year he was nominated for member of Congress for the 14th district, comprising Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland counties. While he regarded the nomination as only a compliment, in view of the hopeless opposition majority, he did not hesitate to make a fight, taking the opportunities offered in the canvass to urge everywhere the development of the material resources of those counties. He was of course defeated, but the result was a complimentary one and another evidence of the high favor in which he was held by people of all parties.

In 1882 it was found necessary by the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to reorganize the condition of the road's affairs at Lancaster. Mr. Wilson was chosen for the task, and he became Freight Agent at that point. His ability and energy soon stemmed the tide of languishing business, and turned that business into a growing one. He secured increased facilities, and by actively circulating in manufacturing circles secured all the business that his facilities could accommodate. He laid the permanent foundation for prosperity that now exists. He stirred up the community to an appreciation of its own possibilities, and was a prominent factor in the city's subsequent progress.

Mr. Wilson's pre-eminent abilities as a reorganizer were quickly recognized by his superior officers and were soon utilized in a larger field. The important Kensington District of Philadelphia, embracing all that territory from Vine street to Frankford and from the Delaware to Broad street, was not adequately covered by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was seen that a broad and comprehensive man, a man of executive ability, intelligence and tact, was needed to infuse life and motion into the turgid condition in that vast section. Mr. Wilson was the man.

In 1884, as Pennsylvania Railroad Agent for the Kensington District, embracing Kensington Station, Shackamaxon Station, the River Front Railroad, and the whole great network of sidings, branches, yards and sub-stations depending on the Kensington Branch of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Wilson's advent, to use the briefest expression, set things going. In the short time covering his administration a wonderful transformation has been effected. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole manufacturing world of Kensington, with the lives of the people, with the wants, possibilities and capacities of the section. Untiring zeal, keen perception, deft diplomacy, large experience, kindliness of manner and motive, all have contributed to the rapid and still growing increase of business of his road in Mr. Wilson's district. He has created the demand for more facilities, and has promptly secured those facilities through the hearty co-operation of his superiors. He is one of the most popular men in Kensington and in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Wilson's home life is as happy as his business life is active. He was married in 1865 to Sarah A. Urich, of Keokuk, Iowa, and their union has been a happy one. Mrs. Wilson is a handsome woman, of a pleasant manner and agreeable and domestic disposition. She is a watchful and indulgent mother, presiding gracefully over their pretty household in Holmesburg, Philadelphia. Their children are five in number. The eldest, Thomas Wallace Wilson, is a bright and modest boy of sixteen, who has already shown an aptitude for the service of the corporation for which his father has labored so long. Two active and handsome boys, Francis and Donald, and two exceedingly lively little girls, Margaretta and Florence, complete a very happy family.

Personally Mr. Wilson is a man of literary tastes and liberal views. He has done journalistic work all his life, partly as a recreation, and writes in a remarkably pointed yet dignified and often picturesque style. He is loved by his employés, to whom he is uniformly considerate and gentle. Times out of number he has rendered personal assistance to, or taken personal interest in, particular members of his large force. The writer, who has seen much of Mr. Wilson in business and in private life, can bear abundant testimony to his kindness and often positive indulgence. He is just in his prime, and he feels that the best work of his life is yet to be done, and the best rewards yet to be received.

R. N. STEPHENS.



F. GUTERUNST.

CHILA

WILLIAM H ANDREWS.

WILLIAM HENRY ANDREWS.

THERE has been a strong disposition manifested on the part of the people of this State for the past few years to induce the younger men of the Commonwealth to take a more prominent part in political and public affairs than they had been wont to do, thereby infusing new blood into the party management, and encouraging a feeling of laudable ambition among the younger elements of the two great parties to strive for honorable place in the councils of the State and in those of the political bodies of which they may be members. That good results have arisen from this change is shown in the excellent work accomplished for the Republican party under the Chairmanship of WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, who so ably and effectually marshalled the forces of that organization during the campaign of 1889, when H. K. Boyer, another representative of the younger element of the party, was elected State Treasurer by the phenomenal majority of over sixty thousand, notwithstanding it was "an off-year in politics."

Hon. W. H. Andrews, of Titusville, Crawford county, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was born in Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., January 14, 1842. His paternal ancestor fought under the banner of William the Conqueror, and was knighted for gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. In after years his descendants maintained the reputation of their progenitor, and the family name will be found among England's truest patriots and bravest defenders for many centuries. On his mother's side Mr. Andrews is of Puritan descent, the first of his maternal ancestors in this country dating his advent to America back to the earliest settlement made by the Pilgrims in Massachusetts. A great-grandfather on his mother's side of the family served in the Continental army during the revolution, under Montgomery at the storming of Quebec; was with General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Another ancestor served under Washington throughout the struggle for Independence. In the war of the rebellion also the family name was well represented among the defenders of the Union. His father, Dr. Jeremiah Andrews, was born in Mitchellstown, Ireland, educated in Dublin, and emigrated to this country when twenty-five years of age. He was recognized as a skilful practitioner, and possessed to a remarkable degree the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. Dr. Andrews' wife, the mother of W. H. Andrews, was a daughter of Dr. Noah Weld, a member of one of the oldest families, and one of the best known and most respected citizens of Warren county.

After obtaining such rudimentary education as the public schools of his time and section afforded, W. H. Andrews early in life entered upon a mercantile career, and up to the year 1880 was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, part of the time at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently at Meadville and Titusville, Pa. There his

energy and business methods were such as to attract the favorable attention and command the respect of his fellow-citizens, and this fact, coupled with his suavity of manner and progressive spirit, made him one of the most popular and prominent residents of the place, and soon brought him into close association with the local managers of the political party with which he affiliated. In this way he developed a predilection and fitness for political work, and became one of the most earnest and zealous of the Republican leaders of the county. During the year 1880 he was elected Chairman of the Republican Committee of Crawford county—a position he held for three successive terms, and in which his efficiency and aptitude for politics were demonstrated. He was again unanimously elected in 1886. Early in his political career he developed those characteristics which have since served to elevate him to the Chairmanship of his party in Pennsylvania. Bold and aggressive when occasion required, supplemented by the disposition never to underrate his antagonist, he is looked upon as an ideal political strategist. He served with credit to himself and advantage to his party as First Assistant Secretary to the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania during the years 1887–88, and so ably did he discharge the duties to which he was assigned that his work obtained such hearty recognition at the hands of the older party leaders, who were so favorably impressed by his qualities for work and organization and his practical common-sense, that he was made Chairman of the State Committee in 1888, and was unanimously re-elected in 1889.

In 1888 he was also elected a Representative to the Legislature from Crawford county, and in that position soon displayed abilities which at once placed him in the front rank as a parliamentarian and leader of more than ordinary capacity. Little given to oratory, he was distinguished for the ripeness of his judgment, sagacity and his watchfulness of the interests of the people. Always ready to meet an emergency or repel an attack, his services on the floor of the House as well as in committee or council were invaluable to his party, and of the most substantial benefit to his constituents and the State.

Always a stalwart Republican, and ever loyal to his associates under all conditions and every circumstance, Mr. Andrews is regarded with admiration by his friends, and by those whom he opposes as an honorable and able antagonist. In politics, as in business, he is scrupulously exact in discharging his obligations and fulfilling his promises, and his word is as good as a bond in any transaction.

Mr. Andrews has been twice married. His first wife was Rose A., daughter of James H. Eddy, of Warren, Pa., to whom he was united October 18, 1862. She died March 14, 1879. On June 30, 1881, he married May Adelaide Fry, a granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Atkinson, a member of the first Legislature of the State and editor of the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains. Three children were born to the first marriage—W. H., Jr., Frank E., and Belle R., only the latter of whom is living. She is the wife of J. W. Witherop, of Titusville, Pa. Two children have been born to the second union—a son and a daughter. The son, William Stanley, is living, but the daughter, Marguerite L., died in 1886.

G. D. H.



GUTERKUNT

PHILA.

JOEL J. BAILY.

JOEL J. BAILY.

No man stands higher in the estimation of the community in which he lives, or occupies a higher place in mercantile circles, than JOEL J. BAILY, of Philadelphia, one of the best known and most public-spirited citizens of that municipality. He was born at London Grove, Chester county, Pa., October 29, 1826. His father, Joel I. Baily, a prominent agriculturist, was one of the leading men of that section, and an active participant in all matters relating to the public welfare. He was a persistent and fearless advocate of the necessity for integrity in official life, of progress and reform in political measures and in the administration of local government—traits which the son has inherited to a large degree. He acted for many years as Magistrate of the Peace for the township in which he resided, and was a highly respected and influential citizen of the county.

Joel J. Baily received a fair English education in the public and select schools of his native county. He was apt at learning, but his inclinations turned rather to mercantile affairs and accounts, to ledgers, day-books, journals, etc., than to higher mathematics and the learned professions. Accordingly, when he had reached his seventeenth year he determined upon his course of action, and, on April 1, 1843, turning to the busy marts of Philadelphia, he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the wholesale and retail house of M. Morris Marple, then a prominent dealer in notions, at 12 North Second street, at that time, almost half a century ago, the business centre of the city.

The notion business was peculiarly a Philadelphia institution, and in that line of trade was and is the leading market of the country. Mr. Baily soon decided that his chosen field of labor was entirely suited to his taste, and he proceeded by patient and earnest application to become master of its numberless details. That his development as a successful business man was rapid was evidenced in his acquirement of the ownership of the business by purchase within four years after his entry into the house. He was then but twenty years of age.

This successful business career, commenced so early in life, has been marked by unusual sagacity, conservatism and prudence. From the small beginning on North Second street in the year 1848, when the annual sales were less than \$10,000, to the present extensive establishment at Nos. 719 and 721 Market street, with a business of nearly \$3,000,000 annually, the career of Mr. Baily presents a history of unusual progress, and is an example of the success which may be attained as a reward of integrity and unflinching industry in the pursuit of fortune.

A rapidly increasing business caused Mr. Baily, in 1850, to move to a more commodious store at No. 11 North Second street, which it was thought would accommodate the growing trade for years to come. That this was a pleasing error in judgment soon became quite evident, because two years later, in 1852,

Mr. Baily was again required to secure larger quarters at No. 69 Market street, old number.

This change of location marked a new era in the history of the house of Joel J. Baily & Co. (Joel J. Baily alone, then). He closed out the retail department of the business, and devoted the energies and attention of the force from that time forth to wholesaling exclusively. Again the old story repeated itself. The requirements of the business soon outgrew the capabilities of the building, and there was no remedy but to again seek a larger store; so, in 1857, Mr. Baily once more removed to secure the necessary room for his incessantly growing trade, which demanded a largely increased stock of goods. This removal was to 219 Market street. Up to this time the style of the house had been simply Joel J. Baily, but upon locating at the last-named premises Mr. Baily admitted into partnership with himself two of his clerks, Mr. Henry J. Davis and Mr. Elton B. Gifford. The present style of the firm was then adopted—Joel J. Baily & Co. The upward and onward progress of the house still continued. Sales increased, and with the increase came the necessity for additional room. Each removal was a step forward, and five years later found the firm ready to take another step in the way of advancement. This took them to 28 North Third street, which was considered, even as late as 1862, when they first occupied it, to be of magnificent proportions, but which was soon demonstrated to be too small for their needs. At this period the third partner was taken into the firm, Mr. Samuel W. Van Culin, and the business kept on growing in the same ratio, going forward with the same swinging stride as it had done from the first, necessitating another change of location which took them to their present spacious, well-arranged and handsomely appointed quarters. The period which included the latter years of the civil war, and those immediately following it, marked an era of marvellous business expansion, but the conservative policy of the firm enabled them to emerge unscathed from the great financial crash and wreckage that occurred during the panic of 1873. While big houses were reeling from the injudicious credit that overtrading begets, and smaller ones were tumbling because the supports upon which they rested rocked and trembled in the fateful blasts of bankruptcy that swept across the commercial seas of the country, Joel J. Baily & Co. pursued the even tenor of their way.

In January, 1873, the building of the great double storehouse which the firm occupies on Market street was begun by Mr. Baily from plans of his own, suggested by years of experience, and designed to provide for all reasonable requirements of the future in order to obviate the necessity of further removals. This change of location was made in August of that year.

Mr. Baily has always been a consistent Republican in politics, and was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the government during the war of the rebellion. The various committees and charitable associations organized during the war, designed to relieve the distress of the soldiers afield, or while passing through the city to and from the seat of war, as well as to care for their

helpless families at home, always found in Mr. Baily a substantial supporter and friend.

Mr. Baily became a member of the Union League in July, 1863, and was thereafter elected a Director of the organization—a position which he has continuously held since that time. Although a Republican from principle, and a generous contributor to the success of the National campaigns, Mr. Baily has never hesitated to oppose corruption in local and even State politics, irrespective of party affiliations.

When the famous Committee of One Hundred was formed in November, 1880, Mr. Baily was elected Treasurer of that historic body. This organization undertook the work of dislodging the infamous horde of venal and corrupt politicians which had the city and its institutions and finances under their control. It was a most heroic effort. It was a battle waged by the business men of Philadelphia against a corrupt ring composed of men who had made politics a business. The city was burdened by an ever-increasing debt. The taxes were flagrantly and corruptly misapplied. The protests of the people were of no avail, because the ballot was not permitted to "execute a freeman's will," and in many sections of the city during election periods it was unsafe to give utterance to a condemnation of the reigning political power. So far-reaching was this prostitution of public affairs that even the public poorhouse became a favorite field of operations for the professional political thief, and by reason of the stealing of funds appropriated from the public treasury for the relief of the sick, infirm and insane poor, and the frauds perpetrated in the character and quantity of the supplies contracted for, many unfortunate victims of this cruel régime of vice and crime died from neglect and brutal treatment.

In order to confront and overcome this condition of public affairs the Committee of One Hundred was organized, and Joel J. Baily was selected from its members to head the Committee appointed to collect funds to battle against the combination in possession of political power and the control of the public treasury of the city. How well this Committee and Mr. Baily performed the service is now a matter of history. Men may differ as to the wisdom of some of the means pursued by the organization in the performance of their self-imposed duties; but all good men must admit that the mighty force which swept the Augean stables of political corruption in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885 presented the city of Philadelphia in a fairer and a better light to her sister cities and to the country at large. The robbers of the poor were pursued, convicted, sentenced and served terms of imprisonment. The ballot-box stuffers and the repeaters were vigorously prosecuted and punished, office-holders representing corrupt political leaders and bosses were replaced with good and competent men, and the confidence of the people in free institutions was in a great and gratifying measure restored.

In the counsels of the Committee of One Hundred Mr. Baily was a conspicuous and ever aggressive figure. With an energy and persistency which aston-

ished his most intimate friends and associates he collected the immense sums of money required to carry on the campaigns of the Committee, and when the organization finally dissolved, in January, 1886, his account showed every draft honored and every bill paid. This is one of the grandest achievements of Mr. Baily's stirring business and public life, and at once accords to him the position of a courageous and patriotic citizen, and one who arose to the requirements of a great public occasion.

Mr. Baily was elected a member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, but, owing to ill-health, he resigned prior to the opening of the exhibition. He is now a member of the body composed of those who were on that Board, who still keep up an organization and meet once a year for social purposes.

He was Chairman in 1882 of the Finance Committee of the Bi-Centennial celebration of the founding of the city, and personally raised most of the money needed upon that occasion. So carefully and systematically was the work of the committee performed that he was able to return to the subscribers fifty per cent. of the amount contributed by them after all the bills had been paid.

On April 20, 1886, after the disbandment of the Committee of One Hundred, some of the leading citizens and most public-spirited residents of Philadelphia, to the number of three or four hundred, organized what is known as the Citizens' Municipal Association, and elected Mr. Baily Chairman, which position he still holds. The object of the body is to see that contractors and city officials properly perform their work, and to protect the interests of the public generally. The extent of the good accomplished by the organization can hardly be estimated.

Mr. Baily is a Director of the Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty, Vice-President of the Fairmount Park Art Association and of the Pennsylvania Humane Society. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, and a Director in the Delaware Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Mortgage Trust Company, and of the Bell Telephone Company from its organization.

He is a member and Trustee of the German Reformed Church of the Holy Communion at Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, of which Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., is pastor, and also a vestryman of St. James' Church, Darby, of which Rev. Charles A. Mason is rector.

Mr. Baily was married on April 12, 1849, to Miss Susan Lloyd Jones, and now resides at No. 1826 Arch street, Philadelphia. He has a handsome country seat in the borough of Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

T. W. B.



F. GUTEKUNST.

PHILA.

WILLIAM W. BETTS.

WILLIAM WILSON BETTS.

THIS country supplies so many admirable types among her sons that in whatever field of endeavor the mind is directed there are individuals whose virtues challenge consideration. The learned professions are radiant with examples of greatness, and the record of achievement in those lines is most gratifying. But it is in the arena of business avocations that the best results have been accomplished, and the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people are attributable more to the intelligence, the sagacity and the probity of the business men of America than to any other element. Among the best of this class in Pennsylvania may be mentioned the name of WILLIAM W. BETTS, of Clearfield, merchant, lumberman and public-spirited man of affairs, who is now serving with characteristic ability and fidelity as State Senator for the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre counties. He is the son of the late Rev. Frederick Betts, who was in his day and generation a distinguished divine, and a patient and earnest worker in the cause of religion until his death. Rev. Mr. Betts was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1812, of New England parentage. In the year 1840 he was licensed as a minister of the Presbyterian Church by the Huntingdon Presbytery, and, accepting a call from the congregation of that denomination at Clearfield, was ordained and installed as its pastor in November of that year. Moving with his family from Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa., to Clearfield, he continued in charge of the congregations at that place—Curwensville and Fruit Hill—until his death, which occurred in January, 1845. His widow, Cornelia (Finley) Betts, died in 1853, eight years later.

Of their six children the third, William Wilson Betts, was born at Newark, N. J., on May 1, 1838. Therefore, at the time his parents moved into Clearfield county, he was less than three years of age, and has literally grown up with that part of the State. At the age of about thirteen years he went to Meadville, Pa., where he entered the office of the *Crawford Journal*, intending to learn the trade of a printer; but, after remaining there nearly a year, he was obliged to abandon the idea on account of defective eyesight. Returning to Clearfield in 1853 he was offered a situation in the store of Reed, Weaver & Powell, in whose employ he remained until, having attained the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to partnership, and the firm-name became Reed, Weaver & Co. Nine years later, in 1869, G. L. Reed and William Powell retired, and the style of the firm became Weaver & Betts. It has so continued to the present time, and has been among the heaviest and most extensive lumber dealers on the west branch of the Susquehanna. In the year 1880 the firm ceased merchandising, and have since then given sole attention to their extensive lumber operations and the development of their coal properties situated in different sections of the county.

In every enterprise looking to the general welfare of the people of the county and the development of its resources, Mr. Betts has always occupied a prominent

position, contributing liberally of his means to the advancement of the interests of both borough and county. He actively aided the organization of such public improvements as the Water, Gas and Cemetery Companies of Clearfield, as well as most of the manufacturing industries of that place, and every enterprise has profited by his conservative counsel and wise business methods.

Although Mr. Betts is not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term, as he cares nothing for political power or place, yet he has ever been an active and straightforward Democrat. Naturally, in view of this fact, his reputation in the community would direct public attention to him as an available candidate for public office, and he was frequently urged to come forward for political positions. But he invariably resisted such overtures and refused to encourage political aspirations, although, in 1876, he accepted the instructions of his own county for the office of State Senator, but made no effort to secure the nomination in the district. He has served as Burgess of the Borough and member of the Town Council with great acceptability to the people; but those were not regarded as political offices at the time, and the burdens and responsibilities of them were assumed in order that he might contribute to the development of his home town rather than to gratify any ambition to fill official station.

In 1886 the Senatorial conference of the Democratic party for the Thirty-fourth District fell into a most unfortunate tangle. Repeated and protracted sessions failed to effect a nomination from among the aspirants; a complete disruption of the party organization was threatened, and the loss of the district seemed imminent. To avoid such a disaster to the party Mr. Betts was unanimously tendered the nomination. The differences which had distracted those concerned had failed to reach the higher altitude which he occupied, and the suggestion of his name brought back harmony and peace. Feeling that he could not refuse a nomination so generously and unanimously offered, coming as it did without solicitation, he accepted and was elected for the term of four years without opposition, the Republicans having declined to nominate a candidate against him.

Senator Betts' service in the Senate has been characterized by constancy and fidelity to his duties, and intelligence and integrity in the performance of them. Not given to declamation he has not occupied much time in discussions; but he has a happy faculty of expression and a clear and forceful manner of speech, so that, when occasion demanded it, he was ready with voice and reason to defend any measure in which his constituents were interested, or oppose such as were undeserving of a place in the statute books. His opinions, whether expressed on the floor of the Senate chamber, in the committee rooms or in social or private conversation, always received marked consideration and respect. Indeed, there was no gentleman on the floor of the chamber who enjoyed the confidence of his associates or of the public to a greater degree than Senator Betts, or better deserved such consideration.

Mr. Betts was married on October 28, 1862, to Margaret J. Irvin, daughter of William Irvin, of Curwensville. Of this marriage six children have been born, four of whom are still living.

G. D. H.



W. J. TILGNER.

1874.

FRANCIS M. BROOKE.

FRANCIS MARK BROOKE.

FRANCIS M. BROOKE, who, after attaining success in professional life, forsook the law and now occupies a leading position in the mercantile circles of Philadelphia, was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, of this State, July 4, 1836. He was the fourth of nine children (the second son) born to Hugh Jones Brooke and Jemima Elizabeth Longmire, his wife.

His father was of an old county family, whose ancestry were of the early English and Welsh settlers in that locality. He was a leading citizen, whose influence was widely and strongly felt. (See First Series of this work, p. 149.) His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Longmire, a manufacturer of Nottingham, England, and Elizabeth Green, his wife, who, attracted by our country and its opportunities, had emigrated to Philadelphia and engaged in business there.

His early boyhood was passed in Radnor with the surroundings usual to the country-boy, with parents in comfortable circumstances. He attended the local schools until his sixteenth year, when, in 1852, he entered Haverford College, where, by a too close application to his studies, he so impaired his health that he was compelled to leave, in 1854.

His parents meanwhile had moved to Media, Pa., where he went to recuperate, and remained assisting his father in his multifarious interests until 1857, when he resumed study as a student-at-law in the office of Edward Hopper, Esq., an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar, simultaneously attending the lectures of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

After a creditable examination he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1859, and soon afterwards opened an office for the practice of his profession at Media, where his father's prominence and his own earnest attention to his profession rapidly resulted in securing him a fair and constantly increasing income.

On July 21, 1862, he married Adelaide Hunter Vogdes, of Philadelphia, daughter of William Hayman Vogdes and Hannah Pennel Davis, his wife, who, like his father, were also of the old county families.

In 1863 he was elected District Attorney of Delaware county, and assumed the duties of that office at the November term of that year. The increasing pressure of his professional duties again so impaired his health that in 1864 he was reluctantly compelled to give up his legal practice and enter mercantile life, as it afforded opportunity for greater physical activity. For this purpose he, with his youngest brother, Hunter, formed the copartnership of F. M. & H. Brooke, grain merchants, and started business in Philadelphia, which continuously grew until the firm became, as it now is, one of the leading houses in that branch of the city's trade. During the ensuing year he removed with his family to Philadelphia, where they have since resided.

As a member of the Commercial Exchange (then the Corn Exchange) his ability and usefulness were promptly recognized, and he has almost continuously served his fellow-members in its administration or on its committees, especially those involving the legislation of the City Councils, the State Legislature and the National Congress affecting the trade and commerce of Philadelphia. After serving as Vice-President of the Exchange, he was made its President in 1878. In the celebration of the National Centennial, in 1876, the Bi-Centennial of the founding of the city, in 1881, and the National Constitutional Centennial, in 1887, he acted in a representative capacity for the Exchange, and contributed largely to the success of those affairs. In financial and other business corporations he takes an active and liberal interest, and has shared, and is now sharing, in the administration of several.

In politics Mr. Brooke is a Republican, and whilst, with the single exception of the District Attorneyship above noted, he has refused to consent to the use of his name for public office, whether appointive or elective, he takes an active, personal interest in municipal, state and national affairs. In religion he has made no public profession, but with his family is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

His living children are Estelle Hunter, Hugh Jones, Florence and Francis Mark, Jr. One child, Wayne Vogdes, died in 1882. Mrs. Brooke died November 25, 1888.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENKUNST

PHILA.

JAMES B. CANBY.

JAMES BENJAMIN CANBY.

THE Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia has from its inception been a potent factor in the commercial affairs of that city. It not only furnishes, through its open board, records of the market for grain and produce, which all merchants use in transmitting quotations to their consigners and correspondents, but it exerts a beneficent influence in checking litigation by providing an arbitration board to settle all disputes between members and a committee that has power to establish grades of grain. Previous to 1854 no such organization existed. In January of that year a few of the principal dealers in grain met at the residence of one of their number to discuss the advisability of establishing a corn exchange, and at a general meeting of the trade held at the old Merchants' Exchange a few days afterward preliminary steps were taken to effect a permanent organization. For several years it was known as the Corn Exchange, and a regiment which it equipped and sent to the front during the late civil war achieved distinction as the Corn Exchange Regiment.

The Commercial Exchange is now the largest trade organization in Philadelphia. Any respectable firm is eligible to membership; but none are admitted until after they have passed a searching scrutiny as to their standing and integrity. To be president of such an organization is therefore necessarily a mark of honor which most merchants would highly appreciate.

Probably the youngest man who was ever elected President of the Commercial Exchange was JAMES B. CANBY, of the firm of Warr & Canby. He was born September 14, 1848, at Betterton, Kent county, Md., on a plantation overlooking the headwaters of Chesapeake bay, where his mother's family, the Prices, had long been settled, having come from Wales and purchased a large tract of land in that colony. The Canby family has been a prominent one in Delaware for nearly two centuries. The original Canbys came from Thorn, Yorkshire, Eng., where the family had occupied estates for several centuries, and settled in Delaware in 1680. In 1722 the Canbys established the celebrated Brandywine Flour and Cornmeal Mills, and for over a hundred years were the largest merchant millers in the United States. Young Canby, after receiving the best education that the private schools of Wilmington afforded, entered these mills at the age of seventeen, and spent several years in acquiring a practical knowledge of the grain and flour trade. In 1873 he accepted a position as salesman in the well-known house of Alex. G. Cattell & Co., 27 North Water street, Philadelphia, and four years subsequently succeeded them in business, having formed a copartnership with J. P. Warr, under the firm-name of Warr & Canby. This firm, having been made the Philadelphia agents of the old Brandywine Mills, rapidly became one of the leading flour and grain houses of the city. "It holds its own," says the *Commercial List*, the organ of the trade, "in the

front rank of the great commercial houses of Philadelphia, but does not make a noise about it. Its credit is of the best, its resources ample, its methods of business systematic and successful, and its customers among the most desirable in the trade."

Like most merchants of high standing, Mr. Canby became a member of the Commercial Exchange, where his popularity and abilities were soon recognized by his having been elected a Director, then Vice-President, and, in 1887, President of that body. During his administration the Constitutional Celebration was held in Philadelphia, and in accordance with its custom of extending hospitality to distinguished strangers, the Commercial Exchange invited President Cleveland and those members of his Cabinet who were then with him in Philadelphia to a grand reception, and Mr. Canby had the honor of presenting to his fellow-members and four thousand business men of the city the President of the United States. His administration was in all respects highly successful. His good sense smoothed over many rough places in the management of the Exchange, and his abilities added much to its prosperity and influence.

He married, in 1880, Clara Greenough Platt, daughter of Franklin Platt, Esq., and has three children—a girl and two boys.



F. HUTCHINSON

W. L. G.

ANTONY A. CLAY.

ANTONY ALEXANDER CLAY.

AMONG the numerous Pennsylvanians who have won distinction for themselves and honor for their State there are none more deserving of mention than CAPTAIN A. A. CLAY, of Upland, Elk county, now serving his second term in the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was born, February 17, 1839, in Vienna, Austria, where his father, Hon. John Randolph Clay, was at that time serving as Secretary of the American Legation.

Captain Clay is descended from a distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Hon. Joseph Clay, represented the city of Philadelphia in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses of the United States, covering the period from 1803 to 1809. He died in Philadelphia in 1811. He was a Democrat and an intimate friend of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., after whom his son, John Randolph Clay, the father of Captain Clay, was called. Joseph Clay married Mary Ashmead, daughter of Captain John Ashmead, who commanded an American ship-of-war during the struggle for independence.

John Randolph Clay was born in Philadelphia in 1808. Upon reaching the proper age he began the study of law in Virginia with the Hon. John Randolph, and was admitted to practice there in 1829. In 1830 President Andrew Jackson appointed him Secretary of Legation to the American Mission at St. Petersburg, Russia, John Randolph having been at the same time appointed United States Minister to that country. Mr. Randolph soon returned home, leaving Mr. Clay in charge of the Legation, acting as *Charge d'Affaires*. When Minister Randolph's successor was appointed Mr. Clay resumed his former position as Secretary to the Legation, and remained there in that capacity until 1837, when he was transferred to the Austrian Court at Vienna, as Secretary of the American Legation there. He remained at Vienna until 1845, when he was returned to his former post at St. Petersburg, Russia, remaining there two years. During part of this time, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, afterwards President of the United States, was the American Minister at the Court of the Czar.

In 1847 Mr. Clay was appointed *Charge d'Affaires* to Peru, and subsequently was made Minister to that country. He remained there until December, 1860. Thus it will be seen that he served his country in the diplomatic corps continuously for thirty years—a longer period than was ever served by any other American diplomat, except Mr. Fay. During this period he was instrumental in doing much towards the opening of the Amazon river to commerce, and negotiated several important treaties between the United States and the countries to which he was accredited. He was the intimate friend of a great many prominent statesmen and diplomats of Europe, and ranked among the most accomplished and faithful men in that branch of the public service of his country. In 1834 he married Miss Gibbs, an English lady, at St. Petersburg, who died in 1840, leaving him with two children—A. A. Clay and an elder brother. Two years later Mr.

Clay obtained leave of absence and brought his sons to Philadelphia, where they were educated. In 1845 Mr. Clay was married a second time, to Miss Crawford, a Scotch lady, who is still living, and by whom he had three children, one of whom, a son, survives.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, A. A. Clay was engaged in the lumber business in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. He at once repaired to Philadelphia to tender his services to the government, and was appointed Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of General Pleasanton in the organization of the Philadelphia Home Guard during the municipal administration of Mayor Henry. Though this service was designed for purely local defence, the zeal and patriotism of those engaged in it led them to go beyond the limits of the State, and Captain Clay was stationed for a time at Fort Delaware. He continued in the Home Guard service until he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. John Richter Jones, who was his uncle by marriage, and who had served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Colonel Jones was killed in action near Newbern, N. C., in May, 1863.

The men composing the Fifty-eighth Regiment were mostly recruited from the sturdy and fearless sons of the north-western counties of Pennsylvania, and no better material was enlisted in the army for the defence of the Union. Captain Clay remained with the regiment all through the war, and participated in the several battles in which it was engaged. At the battle of Cold Harbor the regiment won special mention for courage and hazardous and efficient work. In several other actions it was similarly complimented, and among the officers none were more active and conspicuous for bravery than Captain Clay. In the storming of Fort Harrison, near Richmond, the regiment lost five-sevenths of its officers present in killed and wounded. It was here that Col. Cecil Clay, who then commanded the regiment, planted the first colors on the fort, at which time he was severely wounded and lost his right arm. Colonel Clay is a cousin of Captain Clay. He was subsequently brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry, and is now the Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., to which post he was appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, the Attorney-General during the administration of President Arthur. General Clay has held this position ever since, and has rendered great service to the department by establishing order and method in the management of its details.

After the termination of hostilities Captain Clay was detailed to act as Assistant Adjutant-General and Provost Marshal, with the rank of Captain, with headquarters at Staunton, Va. He served in this capacity, performing the arduous executive duties of the office with entire satisfaction to the government, until the autumn of 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of service and returned to Philadelphia. He is among the earliest members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, having joined the order in 1865; his insignia being No. 150.

In 1866 Captain Clay removed to Elk county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits—an occupation which he has continued ever since with pleasure and profit. Averse to engaging in political contests, though always an ardent Democrat, he refrained from aspiring to office until 1886, when he became a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the Legislature of the State. He was nominated by acclamation, and elected by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in the county, having received nineteen hundred and forty-two votes against eight hundred and forty-one cast for his opponent. He was unanimously renominated in 1888, and re-elected by seven hundred and forty-six majority, while the national ticket of his party at the same election had only five hundred and two majority.

In the Legislature Captain Clay has made an enviable record. Not given to speech-making, he is, nevertheless, one of the most industrious members and among the most successful in procuring needful legislation. By skilful management he has been enabled to carry every bill introduced by him, and at the close of his first term he had the reputation of being one of the most prudent and sagacious legislators in the house. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of political associates and opponents alike, and invariably found his colleagues ready and willing to aid him in the furtherance of his legislative plans.

After his re-election to the Assembly a large number of his old fellow-members of Democratic faith, who had also been returned, looked to Captain Clay as a suitable person upon whom to confer the honorary nomination of the Democratic caucus for the Speakership. This distinction in the minority party is merely a testimony of confidence reposed in the person upon whom it is conferred. Captain Clay received numerous letters urging him to become an aspirant for the nomination, but to each he replied in courteous but emphatic terms declining. He had made up his mind to whom the compliment should go, and he took the earliest opportunity to give public expression to his opinion in a newspaper interview. His advice was subsequently followed, and Hon. S. M. Wherry was placed in nomination by the unanimous vote of the caucus.

But modesty, which prevented him from aspiring to the principal honor in the gift of his party *confrères*, could not prevent him from receiving high consideration in the assignment on committees. He was appointed to service on those of Corporations, Appropriations, Ways and Means, Military, Centennial Affairs and Geological Survey. The labor of the Committee on Appropriations has been unusually exacting and arduous during the present term. As a member of sub-committees Captain Clay has visited most of the penal and charitable institutions under State control, and investigated their condition and the manner in which they are conducted and managed. As a result of this intelligent labor by these sub-committees the appropriations have been cut down about \$2,000,000, without the least impairment of the efficiency of the institutions.

Captain Clay's zeal in the work of legislation, and his deep-seated integrity, resulted in his selection for service on various special committees during the

present and last term in the Legislature. He was a member of the special committee appointed to inquire into the alleged abuses of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Syndicate, and report upon a plan of winding up that State benefaction. After the adjournment of the regular session he was also named as a member of the commission authorized by joint resolution to devise a plan for the future maintenance of the charitable and corrective institutions of the State. He was strongly urged to allow his name to be used in the Democratic caucus for the place on the Revenue Commission, to which his party in the House of Representatives was entitled; but he peremptorily declined this honor.

Captain Clay, in 1864, married Miss Sybella S. Seckel, of New Jersey, a granddaughter of Lawrence Seckel, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia in his day, whose well-known old country residence in the southern part of the city adjoined that of Stephen Girard. He was a philanthropist, and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Captain and Mrs. Clay have four daughters.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

HARRY CONRAD.

HARRY CONRAD.

THE family from which MR. HARRY CONRAD is descended has been associated with the history of Philadelphia for more than two hundred years. His first American ancestor, variously called Tunis Kunders or Dennis Conrad, was one of a company of thirty-three who came from Crefeld, on the German Rhine, and landed in Philadelphia from the ship "Concord" on October 8, 1683. This little company, made up of thirteen families connected by ties of blood or marriage, had been attracted to the province of Pennsylvania by what they had heard or seen of William Penn during his visit to Germany. They came to occupy a part of the tract of land purchased by Pastorius from Penn, and were among the settlers who gave the name to that part of Philadelphia which has ever since been known as Germantown. The land which they had secured was divided by lot, and the portion that fell to Dennis Conrad, on Naglee's Hill, can still be pointed out. Upon this land Kunders, or Conrad, built a substantial house, where he lived for more than forty years. His name is to be found as a burgess upon the township charter, and subsequently as the Recorder of the Corporation Court; and his piety and zeal may be inferred from the fact that, soon after his arrival, the first meeting of the Society of Friends in Germantown was held at his house.

Dennis Conrad died in 1729, and seven children survived him, some of whom had been born in Crefeld and some in Germantown. Their descendants are still to be found in Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks counties in this State. Each generation has left some record in the military or civil service in Pennsylvania. Their names are found on the roll of the Revolution, in the history of the war of 1812, the Seminole war, and of the war with Mexico; and they occur equally in the records of the bench, of the bar and of the church, and in various legislative and municipal offices in the Commonwealth.

John Conrad, the father of the subject of the present sketch, served as a first-lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was afterwards well known as the largest publisher and bookseller in the United States. Having become financially embarrassed through the failure of paper-mills which he had established at Baltimore, Pittsburgh and on the Lackawanna, he retired from business; and, after serving as Mayor of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and in other public offices, he devoted his leisure time to literature, and at his death left a large accumulation of manuscript notes and historical sketches, which, though unfortunately not sufficiently complete for publication, contain a mine of information upon the history of the United States, the history and customs of the native Indian tribes and kindred subjects. He was married to Eliza, daughter of the Hon. John Wilkes Kittera, who represented Philadelphia in the Continental Congress, and afterwards was United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

John Conrad had ten children, six of whom were sons. Of these the eldest, John, was educated at West Point and held a commission in the army. He was serving with credit during the Seminole war, when his health gave way under the exposure and the climate which had been fatal to so many. Having been refused a furlough on account of the scarcity of competent officers, he remained at his post of duty on James Island, where he died in 1836. He is buried in the National Cemetery at West Point. The third son, Edward Conrad, was prominent in the political affairs in Texas at the time of its separation from Mexico. Its "Declaration of Independence" was from his pen, but his popular leadership was cut short by an illness which resulted in his death at Victoria, on the Guadalupe.

The second son, Robert Taylor Conrad, was still more widely known. At an early age he entered the office of his uncle, Thomas Kittera, Esq., then an accomplished lawyer of the Philadelphia Bar. On the completion of his course he was admitted to practice, and as early as 1835 was called to the bench, having the distinction of being at that time the youngest judge, with but one exception, in Pennsylvania. Three years later he was commissioned in a court of higher jurisdiction, and was afterward for a third time appointed to the bench. In the intervals he practiced law to a limited extent, but devoted the greater part of his time to literature and politics. As an editor he founded the *Commercial Intelligencer*, afterwards merged into the *Philadelphia Gazette*. As a dramatist and poet, besides many fugitive pieces, he wrote several tragedies, which were played by Murdoch, J. R. Scott, and notably by Edwin Forrest, whose rendering of "Jack Cade" will be long remembered. As a politician he belonged at first to the old Whig party, and later to the native American organization, by which he was later elected the first Mayor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia. He died suddenly on June 27, 1859.

Harry Conrad, the fourth son, showed early in life a marked capacity for business pursuits. Thrown upon his own resources when quite young, he was equal to the struggle, and while still a boy won the confidence of his employers. His early marriage in 1834 to Miss Hannah S. Kay was a new incentive to exertion, and he soon found himself at the head of a prosperous and thriving business, to which he devoted himself with an energy and skill that made him prominent among the merchants of Philadelphia. From 1838 to 1859 he directed and controlled the business of the firm of which he was the leading member, and had the satisfaction of seeing its development from a comparatively small beginning to a position of acknowledged influence. During all this time Mr. Conrad took an active part in everything which promised to advance the interests of his native city, while he modestly refused to accept positions of dignity or prominence. While his brother was engaged in the difficult task of organizing the administration of the newly consolidated city, of which he was the Mayor, many of his most practical and judicious measures were the result of almost daily counsels with Mr. Harry Conrad, in whose practical wisdom he had the fullest confidence.

When, a few years later, a number of the prominent members of the Republican party urged Mr. Conrad to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty, their invitation, though at once declined, was evidence of his popularity and of the general confidence in him as a man of affairs.

In addition to his other public duties Mr. Conrad also took a leading part in the completion of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. His business tact gave him a controlling influence in the Board of Directors at the time, and at his suggestion his old partner, Mr. F. A. Comly, was made President of the road—a position which he held until his death.

Mr. Conrad did not escape the financial trials and reverses which are almost inevitable in every active business life. Like so many other merchants, he was overwhelmed by the financial crisis of 1857, and found the results of years of labor completely swept away. To many men in middle life this disaster would have been final, but with him it was only an incentive to begin anew with even greater energy, and he was content to start again, as he had done twenty-five years before, without resources. Accepting a position in New York at a small salary he was soon surrounded by friends, who, appreciating his worth and business acumen and ability, were ready to join with him in an enterprise which he proposed in developing the bituminous coal fields of Western Maryland. The Maryland Coal Company, organized in 1869, was the first result. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and other capitalists were largely interested, and the company was at once successful. Three years later the New Central Company was organized. Mr. Conrad was successively President of each of these corporations, and under his administration both became prominent in the mining industries of Maryland. In 1880 Mr. Conrad resigned the formal direction of the New Central Company, but continued his active interest in its affairs, and aided with his counsel the officers whom he had trained to take his place.

Meanwhile his kindly memory of Philadelphia had suggested his return, and before he gave up active business in New York he had again taken up his residence in his native city. Here the later years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. His death occurred on August 19, 1888.

Mr. Conrad was the very best type of a thorough man of business. Quick and keen in intelligence, with great personal magnetism and of scrupulous integrity; true and manly in every relation, and withal kindly and sympathetic with every one who needed his help or counsel, he was eminently fitted to deal with men of all classes and conditions, winning the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact in any capacity.

No sketch of Mr. Conrad's life would be adequate which failed to note his interest in religion and in the church. He was a Christian man in the fullest conviction, and from his youth he was active in furthering the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. In the episcopate of Bishop Alonzo Potter his activity and business training were employed in various schemes of church extension, and throughout his life he was always ready to

devote his time and means to any project which promised to advance the interests of the church.

Mr. Conrad had two children—one a daughter, who died in infancy; the other a son, the Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, D. D., who still survives.

The association of Mr. Harry Conrad with church work, and his close friendship with Bishop Potter, naturally directed his son's attention to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter encouraged this thought, and, as there was no theological training school at that time in Pennsylvania, received young Conrad as a private pupil; and, after giving him a full course of instruction, ordained him deacon in 1857, and priest in 1860. During Dr. Conrad's diocese Calvary Church, Germantown, was built, mainly by Mr. Conrad's influence and energy, and an invitation was given to his son to become its first rector.

Upon Mr. Harry Conrad's removal to New York his son became rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, and in 1866 the father and son were active in the establishment of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York city. When Mr. Conrad returned to Philadelphia his energy in church work suggested the erection of the Church of the Transfiguration in West Philadelphia, built mainly by his contributions and under his direction.

On November 8, 1885, Mr. Conrad met with a most painful loss in the sudden death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and with whom he had lived for more than half a century. Like him, she had been earnestly devoted to the Christian faith, and was generous in her gifts to the church and to the poor. Soon after her decease Mr. Conrad determined to build another sacred edifice, which should be consecrated to her memory. A fund was at once put aside to carry out this plan, and efforts were made to find a location where the proposed church would be most effective in its mission for good. Mr. Conrad was not to live, however, to realize his pious purpose. Various plans were in discussion until his sudden death, on August 19, 1888, and the church was destined to be a monument, not only of his loving memory of his wife, but of his own faithfulness as a Christian man. The fund which he had set apart remained intact at his death, and, with additions made to it from his estate, the beautiful Church of St. Mary, at Wayne, in Delaware county, Pa., has been erected—a joint memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad. There could scarcely be a better monument than this to commemorate two closely associated lives, both of which were rich in piety and usefulness.

C. R. D.



LEWIS E. FRY, JR.

LEWIS EMERY, JR.

ONE of the most thoroughly representative of American business men with their varying fortunes is ex-State Senator LEWIS EMERY, JR., of Bradford, Pa. His life is full of vicissitudes, crowned with remarkable success. He was born about two miles from the pleasant little village of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 10, 1839. During 1841 his father was engaged as a contractor near Olean, N. Y., in building the old Erie Railroad, now the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and lost considerable money through the failure of that corporation. He afterwards took a contract on the Genesee Canal, and when that company defaulted he became disgusted with the business, and in January, 1842, started with his family to drive overland to Jaynesville, Wis. He was an excellent mechanic, thoroughly versed in all the various branches and details of woollen cloth-making. Upon his arrival in Jonesville, Mich., the people of the surrounding country, having learned of his mechanical skill and ability, and desiring the establishment of a woollen manufactory in their midst, persuaded him to stop there; and they combined and built a mill for him, agreeing to allow him to pay for it out of the profits of the enterprise.

After spending his early youth in learning the trade of his father, and acquiring what rudimentary education the country schools afforded, Lewis Emery, Jr., finished his tuition in Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. After completing his apprenticeship in the mill, when nineteen years of age, he engaged in teaching in the district school of Wheatland township, near his home, and continued to do so for two seasons. He then resigned charge of the school and resumed work in his father's mill, and remained in Hillsdale until he left the State.

Besides conducting his woollen mill, his father had also engaged in manufacturing flour, and in 1859 Lewis and his two brothers took charge of the flour-mill, which they conducted with varying success for several years.

When the war of the rebellion broke out Mr. Emery made an effort to enlist in the Eighteenth Michigan Regiment, but was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of a physical disability. He remained at his business of milling, and on December 29, 1863, he was married, at the residence of her parents, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, of Vistula, Elkhart county, Indiana, whom he had met while he was a student at the Hillsdale College.

In May, 1864, he moved to Southern Illinois, where he built a saw-mill, and opened a general merchandise store. The close of the war shortly afterwards caused a stringency of money, and the sluggishness of business, combined with a large amount of uncollectable accounts upon his ledger, forced him to close up its affairs. Owing to the great confidence reposed in him by his creditors, he was permitted to dispose of the goods without hindrance upon promising to pay his debts when able to do so. He devoted the proceeds of the sale to a partial

liquidation of his indebtedness, and in August, 1865, he moved from Illinois and proceeded to the oil fields of Pennsylvania for the first time, stopping temporarily at Pithole, Venango county, in the midst of the memorable excitement there at that time. He made his first venture at Pioneer, Venango county, where he shared the trials and disappointments then experienced by most of the oil producers of that locality. This venture proved a failure, but his straightforward integrity and earnestness of purpose inspired so much confidence among those with whom he had business relations that he had little trouble in obtaining the necessary credit and sufficient ready funds to commence drilling a second well. This proved very successful, and enabled him to redeem all of his obligations and placed him fairly on the road to wealth.

In 1870 he went to Titusville, Crawford county, Pa., and conducted an increasing business from that point. As was the case with many other prosperous men in the oil region at that period, the financial panic, precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., caught him with floating obligations that could not be protected quickly enough to save him from the wide ruin which followed that great calamity, and he was compelled to succumb. With a recorded indebtedness against him that would have driven a less intrepid and energetic man to lunacy or perhaps suicide, but true to his characteristic self-confidence and determination, he commenced to look about for a pathway to recovery. He had often looked upon the deep valleys and forbidding crags of the Alleghenies in McKean county with a suspicion that they domed a broad lake of petroleum and great volumes of natural gas, and now, almost in desperation, without a cent in the world, with nothing, in fact, but his natural determination and a good name, he determined to delve into these rocks and prove the truth or fallacy of his theory. Previous to this time several wells had been drilled in this section, but they had not developed anything startlingly encouraging. In July, 1875, he went to Bradford, and going almost five miles south of any previous developments, commenced to lease and purchase land at a startling rate until he had acquired oil privileges and leases on over fourteen thousand acres. He opened his first well in a place known as Toad Hollow, on the Tibbitts' farm, about two miles south of Bradford. He followed this up with the purchase of the great Quintuple tract. In all of these transactions he dealt without ready money, the people having so much confidence in him that his word was all they required in their negotiations. They believed in him, and he repaid their confidence by meeting every promise and every penny of monetary obligation.

This venture opened up the great Bradford oil field to the world, and not only proved of great financial benefit to him, enabling him to pay off all indebtedness and making him a wealthy man, but it proved of untold importance to the State and country. Though he had most extensive lease privileges in this vast field he needed machinery and materials to utilize them. He had the experience and mechanical knowledge required to intelligently conduct the operations necessary to the successful development of the territory he controlled; but he needed more

than that. The same confidence in his ability and integrity that had induced the people of the district to trust him with their lands also led that great firm—the Eaton, Cole, Burnham Company, of New York—to give him unlimited credit. This generous and timely accommodation enabled him to push his business, and develop his valuable rights with success and profit.

Although Mr. Emery has several times in his life been forced to suspend payment of his debts, he never took advantage of the bankrupt laws, and was always enabled to rise again through his indomitable perseverance, and by reason of the confidence he inspired in those with whom he came in contact by his record of integrity and good faith.

In 1878, after a period of great business success, he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania from McKean county. During his term in the House of Representatives he manifested the same independence in dealing with public questions that he always exercised in his private business transactions. While he did not object to the party caucus rule he would not be bound by the dictation of some leader who would not scruple at dishonesty and coercion to secure the control of a majority of the caucus. He was always willing to abide by the real will of the party majority, but obstinately refused to recognize a majority, or obey behests secured by dishonest means or high-handed coercion. It was for this reason that he refused to go into the Senatorial caucus of 1879. At that time the party reins were being handled by a few so-called leaders. The continuation of this sort of political practice led to the bitter Senatorial revolt in 1881, when fifty-six Republicans refused to go into the caucus, and Hon. John I. Mitchell was chosen as the compromise candidate for the United States Senate, and to the three-cornered contest for the Governorship in 1882, which resulted in the election of Robert E. Pattison.

The warm interest which Mr. Emery took in the needs of the oil country while in the House elicited for him the confidence and trust of his constituents, so that, in 1880, he was elected to the Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, and returned to that body in 1884 with a handsomely increased majority. He was named as a candidate for Congress in 1886 from the Sixteenth District, and again, in 1888, from the Twenty-fourth District; but both times was compelled to forego the nomination because of the strong adherence to the rotation system in that part of the State.

During his public career of ten years he always opposed the tendency of corporate monopolies and trusts to prostitute the rights, given them for public purposes, to private gain and the destruction of private competitors. In this direction he was the recognized leader of the anti-monopolists of the State, and, though often tempted to join their ranks by prospects of ample financial returns in the way of business opportunities, he steadfastly adhered to his principles of right and justice, and consistently remained the avowed antagonist of combined trusts and monopolies of every character.

In 1879 he went to Europe, crossed through Asia Minor, and made a thorough

investigation of the Baku oil regions of Russia, to learn, if possible, to what extent their production would be likely to compete with American petroleum. In 1881 he made a second visit to Europe, travelling through France, Germany, Italy, Turkey and Greece; thence visiting Palestine, and voyaging up the Nile as far as the second cataract—a distance of one thousand miles. He has also travelled extensively on this continent, having visited the Pacific coast and the Canadian provinces, and has thoroughly equipped himself with general information as to the needs and prospects of the country. While travelling he has always been a close observer and an intelligent investigator.

Mr. Emery resides in Bradford, McKean county, Pa., where he is at present engaged in the production and refining of petroleum, and also manages a large general store and establishment for oil well supplies. During his extensive travels at home and abroad he collected a great variety of *bric-a-brac*, archaeological and entomological specimens. These, with a fine collection of sculpture and pictures, he has formed into a very interesting private museum and art gallery at his residence. He is extensively interested in merchant flour-milling at Three Rivers, Mich., has large interests in wheat-growing lands in Northern Dakota, and is also engaged in lumbering at Farmers, in Kentucky.

He has four children—a daughter and three sons. The eldest son, Delevan, is a student at Lehigh University, in the class of 1890. The daughter and two younger sons are attending the public schools in Bradford.

E. C. J.



E. G. TUCKER

1871

CLARKE MERCHANT.



F. GUTERUNST

PHILA.

RICHARD PENN SMITH.

RICHARD PENN SMITH.

COLONEL RICHARD PENN SMITH, distinguished as the gallant successor to the brave Colonel E. D. Baker in the command of the valiant Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and after the war well known as a successful coal merchant in New York, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1837. His family and ancestors for several generations were noted citizens of Pennsylvania's metropolis, and several of them were famous for their literary and artistic abilities. Colonel Smith's great-grandfather, Rev. William Smith, D. D., was the first Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania. He was a man of great culture and rare talents, who had enjoyed the unusual advantage at that time of a highly-finished European education. For twenty-five years Dr. Smith stood in the front rank of the eminent educators and learned men of his time. He was a ripe and varied scholar, a profound thinker, and a writer of uncommon vigor and great beauty of expression, many of his literary productions being compared by British reviewers to those of Massillon and Bossuet. He was prominent in all the aggressive and progressive movements of his day, and was among the first to recognize the artistic talents of Benjamin West and assist him to attain the eminence he afterwards achieved. Dr. Smith's writings have been collected into several volumes, edited by Horace Wemyss Smith, a half-brother of the Colonel, and have met with such marked approbation that numerous editions of them have been issued.

Colonel Smith's grandfather, William Moore Smith, the eldest son of Rev. Dr. Smith, was also a man of note and marked literary ability. Early in life he published a volume of poems which were characterized by brilliancy of fancy, ease of versification, nervous power, justness of sentiment, chasteness and purity of diction. These poems were reprinted in England, where they received much favorable comment, a matter at that time of such unfrequent occurrence that the fact deserves to be recorded. After extensive travel abroad, which greatly broadened and enlarged his views, Mr. Smith returned to Philadelphia and settled down to the profession of the law. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar, but gave up practice at an early age, and lived in retirement the balance of his life at the family mansion on the Schuylkill river.

Richard Penn Smith, the elder, son of the last-named gentleman and the father of Col. Richard Penn Smith was, like his father and grandfather, a man of distinguished ability as a writer. He was noted both as a *litterateur* and dramatist. He followed in the literary footsteps of both of his progenitors, and is remembered as being one of the best magazine writers of his day. He was for five years the proprietor of the *Aurora*, a well-known Philadelphia paper, and, though its editor, found leisure at the same time to contribute many articles to the periodical litera-

ture of the day, besides producing several dramatic pieces, some of which were not only cordially received when first presented, but still continue to retain their place on the stage. Among his earlier plays were "The Disowned, or the Prodigal," and "Deformed, or Woman's Trial." These plays were first produced at the old Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, after which they were taken to London, where their performance created a most favorable impression, the former being the first play written by an American author to be presented on the London stage. Besides these dramas Mr. Smith wrote tragedy, and was the author of numerous *petite* comedies and farces. At the request of Edwin Forrest, the famous tragedian, he wrote the tragedy of "Caius Marius," which was produced by that actor at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and was retained in his repertoire. While quite young Mr. Smith composed a work of fiction, which was published in two volumes under the title of "The Actress of Padua and Other Tales," which had an extensive sale. In the same year he gave to the public "Colonel Crockett's Tour in Texas," a *pseudo* autobiography which was purported to have been written by the gallant Tennessean prior to the massacre of the Alamo. In the course of a single year upwards of ten thousand copies were sold in the United States, besides an extensive circulation which the work reached in England. At that time this was an unusual success. The book was the most popular of all the writings of Mr. Smith, and is still sold by a Philadelphia publishing house under a slightly altered title. Mr. Smith died at Philadelphia in August, 1854.

Richard Penn Smith, Jr., of whom this sketch particularly treats, was the eldest son of Richard Penn Smith, above referred to, and his second wife, Isabella Stratton Smith. Much of his childhood was passed under the care of his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Ann Smith, at the family seat at the Falls of Schuylkill, to which place his father's family had moved in the year 1843. Here he remained under the care and education of his father until the latter's death in August, 1854. He was then placed under the charge of Mr. Bolmar at the West Chester Academy, West Chester, Pa., with whom he finished his schooling.

Leaving there in 1857, and filled with a wild spirit of adventure, he journeyed westward and settled in the then new Territory of Kansas. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and developed a talent for business which won for him remarkable success, notwithstanding the fact that the territory at that time was overrun with a rough class of men, some of whom were emigrants in search of homes, though the majority were mere adventurers of the most lawless character. To add to the difficulties of the situation, Kansas was then engaged in the bloody "Border Ruffian" struggle between the "Free Soil" emigrants from the Northern and Western States and the Pro-Slavery partisans from Missouri and Arkansas, a contest in which there was no middle ground and which almost paralyzed business. Full of the spirit of adventure Mr. Smith became at this time one of a party of ten selected to march across the prairies to Frazier's river and the extreme northwestern portion of the republic in search

of gold. In 1859 he located at Denver City, then a rude hamlet of a few houses built mostly of adobe, there being but six frame structures in the town. He started from Denver with a party of six into the wild and unexplored interior of the Rocky Mountains, but they were finally compelled to abandon the search and return owing to the hostile attitude of the Indian tribes.

In 1860 he returned to Philadelphia on a visit to his home, and while there became greatly interested in the political outlook. Soon afterward Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he immediately decided to offer his services to the United States Government. Accordingly, on the 28th of May, 1861, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company "F," Seventy-first Pennsylvania, better known as Baker's California Regiment. The recruiting for this was under the immediate charge of Isaac J. Wistar, afterwards a brigadier-general of volunteers, who had been a trapper in the Hudson Bay Company, and was inured to the wild life and warfare incident to the early settlement of the Pacific Coast. In one month's time eleven hundred men were enlisted and sent to Fort Schuyler, near New York city, to be drilled and organized. Here the command remained, acquiring discipline, until July 1, 1861, when it proceeded to Fortress Monroe *via* Philadelphia, through whose streets the regiment paraded amid the greatest enthusiasm. Upon arriving at Fortress Monroe it was assigned to arduous picket and scouting duty, and rendered important service in obtaining valuable information of the movements of the enemy while in the vicinity of Big Bethel.

Colonel Smith's army career is well known to the American public. His promotion was rapid. On February 15, 1862, he was made Adjutant of the regiment. In August of that year he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company A, and on November 1st following to the position of Major. On May 1, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, and remained as such until mustered out with his command, July 2, 1864, with but *one hundred and fifty-three* of the *twenty-two hundred* men who had served in the ranks. When Colonel Smith assumed command, after Colonel Baker's death at Ball's Bluff, he was believed to be the youngest officer in either army, acting as regimental and brigade commander. He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, among which were the following: Falls Church reconnoissance and action at Lewinsville, advance on Munson's Hill, action at Ball's Bluff, relief of General Banks, battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, the siege of Yorktown, battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and the actions at Fair Oaks and Peach Orchard. He covered the retreat at Second Bull Run, and took a prominent part in the battles and engagements at Hyattstown, South Mountain, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Dundee Church, Fredericksburg, Bank's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, Gettysburg, Auburn Mills, Bristoe Station and the actions at Bull Run, Mine Run, Robertson's Tavern and Morton's Ford.

At Fair Oaks as Lieutenant he led the regiment into battle, a movement which was witnessed by General Sedgwick, who recommended him for promotion

as a field-officer. At Antietam he was severely wounded, and was confined in the hospital until just before the battle of Cold Harbor, when he rejoined his regiment. His services at the battle of Gettysburg won for him the highest encomiums of his commanding officers and military men, correspondents and citizens throughout the country, it having been stated by more than one witness of the affair that the action of Colonel Smith and his men on the eventful 3d of July was the means of turning the tide of victory. The position occupied by him at this battle is known as the "Bloody Angle," where Pickett made his charge and where the backbone of the rebellion was broken. Colonel Smith succeeded in bringing into use the guns recovered from the field of battle on the 2d of July, and with these he poured into the advancing columns of Pickett an enfilading fire which so effectually broke the force of his charge that it was repulsed when it reached the Union lines.

Immediately after being mustered out he at once engaged in the manufacturing business with General McCandless, the gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves during the latter part of the war. At length, however, he gave up his partnership with McCandless and went to New York, taking up his residence on Staten Island. Almost immediately he engaged in the wholesale coal business, at which he rapidly accumulated a fortune. After a survey of the prominent points of the trade he saw that immense quantities of small coal, amounting to millions of tons, available in the making of steam, were being thrown away and wasted. He succeeded in surmounting many prejudices against its introduction as a fuel, and at last obtained the consent of the railroads to carry it, and from that time until his death devoted himself entirely to its sale. Largely through the influence and indefatigable efforts of Colonel Smith small coal has become the accepted fuel for steam-power.

Some years ago Colonel Smith purchased a tract of land on the Clove Road at West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., to which he gave the name of "Beech-lawn," and upon which he erected the handsome mansion wherein he resided at the time of his death. For several months before his demise Colonel Smith, suffering from infirmities and disease contracted during his service in the army, was confined to his residence. He expired November 27, 1887, surrounded by his children and relatives. His funeral took place December 1st, and his remains were deposited in the old Moravian Cemetery near his home. The services were attended by many personal friends and a large number of the surviving members of his regiment. Essentially a domestic man, he spent much of his time at home, and was widely known and highly esteemed in social circles both on Staten Island and in New York.

Colonel Smith married Miss Lucy P. Woods, of Pittsburgh, who survives him. He left four children—R. Penn Smith (4th), Mary F., Morton W. and Edward G. The daughter was wedded to Barclay Harding Warburton, son of Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia. She died in that city on April 30, 1889.

D.



T. GUTENBERG

PLATE 4

LOUIS H. VOIGT .

LOUIS HENRY VOIGT.

LOUIS H. VOIGT, one of the pioneer produce commission merchants of Pittsburgh, whose life "points a moral and adorns a tale," was born June 6, 1821, in the parsonage at Augustdorf, a village in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. This locality is noted for the great battle fought between the early Germans and the old Romans, in which the German general, Herman, was victorious, and in commemoration of which the Herman monument was recently erected on the nearest mountain top. Five years later his father, the Rev. H. E. F. Voigt, was appointed by the German Reformed Church as a missionary to the State of Ohio in the United States, to organize a German settlement then forming on the Maumee river. The missionary left the care of three small children to their mother, who heroically volunteered to support and train them until they would be able to follow their father to the new world, which responsibility she faithfully carried out by teaching and doing needle-work, and by her precept and example incited her boy and his two younger sisters to industry, instilling into them principles which developed into usefulness in their after life.

The son early manifested an aptitude for learning, and developed a talent for sketching scenery from nature. Forty-three years afterwards when he visited his fatherland he was surprised to discover one of his crayon sketches in his uncle's parlor, to whom it was given as a birthday present from his twelve-year old nephew, and who refused to part with it for a quarter section of land in America. On the 20th of August, 1834, the journey to America was undertaken on the three-masted sailing vessel "Weser" from Bremen to Baltimore, where, after a voyage of sixty days, the little family was met by the father, and the journey was continued by the then only railroad westward as far as Frederick, Md.; thence by stage-coach across the mountains to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., where the father was then serving six congregations at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the lot, part of which was usually paid in grain and other farm produce, with perquisites of occasional marriage fees at from fifty cents to two dollars. After a few weeks rest it was deemed advisable to send the German boy to school to learn the English language. The only school-house in the village at that time was a one-storied log-house with a ten-plate wood stove in the centre, broad boards around three sides of the room for desks and slabs for benches; the text books were the United States Speller, English Reader, Peter Parley's Geography and an arithmetic which ended with the double rule of three. This thirteen-year-old boy, who thought he knew everything, who was the only boy of his age in the village who sported red-top boots and carried a Swiss watch in his pocket, and who but a few months before was at the head of his class at a German academy, felt himself very much humil-

iated when he was placed in a class with "tackers" not half his size and some of them in their bare feet; but realizing that his German knowledge availed him nothing unless supplemented with English he studied diligently, and in a few sessions passed an examination equal to a born native. To acquire the means of gaining a livelihood he was indentured at the age of sixteen to the village store-keeper for a term of four years, the stipulation being that he was to receive for his services his board and clothes, and a seventy-five dollar "freedom suit" at the expiration of his term. Clerkship in a country store embraced a much wider scope then than now. It was the duty of the new clerk not only to wait upon the country lasses across the counter and lead their nags to the "upping block," to open and sweep out the store and attend the fires, but the responsibility extended to grooming a horse, foddering a cow, cutting wood for a cook-stove, attending a warehouse and a lumber-yard, and keeping the store open for smokers and loungers until ten o'clock on winter evenings, and sleeping on a mattress spread on the counter at night. Besides attending to his varied duties, the boy was ever ready for new adventures. At the age of fourteen he walked with his father all the way from Mount Pleasant to attend a Synodical meeting at New Lisbon, Ohio, to get a sight of Pittsburgh and its surroundings, and recollects when the Court House stood in Diamond Square surrounded by market stalls, and a lumber-yard and apple trees occupied space on Liberty street above Hand. He remembers also when East Liberty had but one street, and he was entertained at the Reiter Mansion when it stood by itself in the fields at what is now Collins avenue, East End. At the age of eighteen, after connecting himself with one of his father's spiritual flocks, whose place of worship was two miles from the village, he organized the first Sunday-school in that congregation, which necessitated a walk of four miles every Sunday, and this he continued for three years, and then, having accepted a clerkship at Massillon, Ohio, the school was turned over to his successor with an attendance of eleven teachers and over a hundred scholars. During those three years he served as superintendent, librarian and treasurer, and, as reading matter for the children was scarce, he had some of his German story books reprinted at Chambersburg, Pa., where the German Reformed printing establishment was located before the war. Although brought up in a store where all kinds of liquors were sold, and tobacco and cigars were free to him, he never to this day acquired the habit of using them in any form. At the age of twenty-five years, having laid by the sum of five hundred dollars, saved from a salary of one hundred and seventy-five and board per year, he invested it as part payment on a stock of merchandise, and commenced business for himself. Then winning the hand of a neighboring farmer's fair daughter, they commenced the battle of life with brave hearts and willing hands, and for a number of years made satisfactory headway in their struggle for success in life. At that time Mount Pleasant was a flourishing village which gloried in macadamized and plank roads, and pointed with pride to its traffic between the East and West, its daily stage-coaches, its line of express

wagons, its caravans of six-horse Conestoga freight wagons, its droves of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and turkeys; but after the financial panic of 1857, and the completion of two competing railroads, its trade fell off and its glory departed. Mr. Voigt, realizing the situation, then accepted a proffered clerkship in Pittsburgh at five hundred dollars per year, but this terminated after a few months by his employer removing to Philadelphia. Seeing no alternative but to venture again in business, though his capital was quite limited, he leased a warehouse on Liberty street at a rental of four hundred and fifty dollars, payable at the end of twelve months, and embarked in business as a produce commission merchant. At that time a number of the grocery firms in Pittsburgh sold produce for their customers and farmers in that vicinity, and the market was supplied with butter, eggs and poultry by peddlers, and vegetables were supplied by near-by gardeners, while grain and other heavy products were transported by canal, Conestoga wagons and river boats, but the sale of produce on commission as a distinct and important business was not established until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Voigt brought to the business an intelligent comprehension of it obtained by a thorough training in a country store, and an intimate knowledge of farm and garden products. He says:

"I was led into the produce commission business through the influence and encouragement of some of the old-time grocers and prominent business men of Pittsburgh—Reymer Brothers, Watt & Wilson, McDonald & Arbuckles, McCandless & Co., McCords, Childs, Roddy Mellon and others. My first extensive consignments were green apples shipped to me by river from St. Louis, Mo., and in such large quantities that I found myself compelled to sell part of the cargo on board of the boat to obtain money enough to pay freight on the whole shipment. Apples being a short crop in this section, we realized as high as six to seven dollars per barrel. The unexpectedly large amount of money that we were able to return made us solid with the shipper for many succeeding seasons, and induced large shipments of various other kinds of produce. Our next move was securing orders from a New York exporter, O. W. F. Randolph, for all the clover and flaxseed obtainable in this market, which at that time was the centre for the sale of seeds raised in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. Shipments of seeds were not only made by rail to New York but also by river, *via* New Orleans, direct to European markets. The first receipts of early peaches were from Loveland, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in shipments of five to ten boxes. In after years the shipments from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey were in car-loads of one, two or three cars per day, in their season. The first shipment of cranberries was a ten-barrel lot of Sackets-Bell and Bugle berries from Minnesota, and it took us all winter to dispose of them, coaxing hucksters and retailers to buy a peck at a time and to try to introduce them; in later years they met with quick sale in car-loads, or divided to the retailers in ten to fifty barrel lots. Our house was the first to receive a shipment to this market of a full car-load of comb-honey from California, the first car-load of California oranges from San Diego, the first ship-load of potatoes billed through direct from Ireland to Pittsburgh, and the first car-load of Aroostook seed potatoes from Maine. Our books show receipts of car-loads of venison and buffalo hams from St. Paul, and innumerable car-loads of eggs, cheese, butter, dried fruits, vegetables and nuts from nearly all the shipping points in the country. One season our sales of Allegheny mountain chestnuts alone amounted to eighteen thousand dollars.

"Among the changes developed in the commission business since its early stages in this section is the decline of clover, flax and timothy-seed traffic, which has drifted westward, with Chicago as its centre. To compensate for this decline there has been a great growth in the articles already named, and also in foreign fruits. When I began business in this city a large bunch of bananas was a curiosity, and a few barrels or boxes of the fruit would supply this market. California grapes, pears, apricots, cherries and peaches were unknown, while now all our leading houses receive them in car-load lots, and nearly every

commission house has its banana-ripening room. In our early days of the business we handled everything that afforded a commission, from a fat opossum to a live deer, a bawling calf to a car-load of hoop poles, a basket of turnips or a car-load of broom-corn. In later years the commission houses show a commendable tendency to specialties, some handling only grain, some cheese, some butter, eggs and poultry, others green fruits, others dried fruits, and a few having offices or desk room only, sell in car-loads on arrival, or divide to suit small dealers, much to the advantage of both sellers and buyers."

During the first year of Mr. Voigt's connection with the commission business his sales amounted to about sixty thousand dollars, which in the course of years increased tenfold, and in the twenty-three years, during which he was identified with the business, the aggregate sales amounted to over ten millions of dollars. His reputation for integrity and fidelity to the interests of his patrons spread from Maine to California, from New Orleans to Montreal, and consignments poured in unsolicited from all parts of the country. On September 15, 1884, however, he disposed of his extensive produce business, and, after settling up his affairs, took a trip with his family to the New Orleans Exposition and to Florida.

When Mr. Voigt quit active business he announced that he intended to step back to where he left off fifty years before and be a boy again, which suggestion he has carried out to the surprise of many of his friends. Selecting Swissvale, one of Pittsburgh's most romantic suburbs, for his residence, he has spent his time alternately between his house and his garden, his workshop and laboratory, in botanizing and collecting oddities and curiosities from nature's storehouse. Beside much rustic work for his friends and neighbors, he has collected, mounted and embellished over twenty different kinds of birds' nests with their eggs in natural and ornamental style, and also collected, mounted and framed in the same summer over sixteen hundred butterflies, all caught by himself within a radius of one mile of Swissvale. Recently, however, he is again turning part of his time and attention to the city to lend a helping hand to the several enterprises in which he has invested his savings.

Mr. L. H. Voigt and his estimable wife, although having battled with many obstacles and difficulties in life, yet count themselves highly favored that, at the age of sixty-seven and sixty respectively, they are enjoying excellent health, and are happy in having reared and educated a family of three sons and three daughters, four of them married, and all of them living in comfortable circumstances near them. The family recently celebrated Mr. Voigt's mother's birthday, who in her eighty-seventh year is still able to ply her fine needles, and contributes much to the comforts and enjoyments of her surroundings.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

JOHN WANAMAKER

JOHN WANAMAKER.

JOHN WANAMAKER, now Postmaster-General of the United States, and the most widely known merchant of his time, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. His father and grandfather had been brickmakers in the southern portion of the city, known as the "Neck," and the house in which he was born, at the corner of Buck road and Federal street, is still standing. His school education was limited to that which he obtained at the Landreth Public School; but he was studious and attentive, and participated very little in the sports of the boys of his neighborhood. Very early in life he gave indication of future eminence; for there is in possession of his brother an old roll-book in which the superintendent of the Sunday-school that he attended wrote: "John Wanamaker is a good boy, a bright boy; he will make his mark." And later he wrote: "John Wanamaker is a good young man, with determination. He will make his mark." His first employment was in a book store, where he earned a dollar and a quarter a week, and his next in Barclay Lippincott's clothing store, where he received an increase in his wages of twenty-five cents a week. When he was about fifteen he entered Bennett's "Tower Hall," where he remained five years, and, as he improved in efficiency as a salesman, his salary was raised again and again. During this period he also published a small paper, called *Everybody's Journal*, for which he solicited advertisements and subscriptions at odd hours, his employer being one of his principal patrons. From this, and by rigid economy in saving his salary, he found himself at the age of twenty in possession of two thousand dollars. When he left "Tower Hall" he travelled for some time in the South, for the benefit of his health, which had become impaired, and on his return he accepted a position as a salaried Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In April, 1861, he formed a partnership with Nathan Brown (who subsequently became his brother-in-law, and died in 1868), and each contributing two thousand dollars they bought out McNeil, who had been doing a ready-made and custom-clothing trade in three rooms in the old Schuylkill Bank building at the south-east corner of Sixth and Market streets; and on that eventful day in our national history when Fort Sumter was evacuated the firm of Wanamaker & Brown announced they were ready to do business. At that time the portents of war paralyzed trade, many merchants were closing out, and credit was at a low ebb. Mr. Wanamaker went to New York to purchase stock on credit, taking with him an expert judge of cloths, who relates: "We walked all day and didn't get but about \$500 worth of goods, and I was getting discouraged; but before we went to bed that night, in our room at the hotel, I saw J. W. get down on his knees at the foot of the bed, and I knew he was asking for credit, and I believed he would get it. Sure enough, so he did; for next day we struck

luck and bought all we wanted. What is better, we came home and sold them for spot-cash, and with the money discounted the bills; and our credit was good for all we wanted thereafter from these houses."

One of the first contracts undertaken by the new firm was to furnish equipments for some of the Custom House employ  s at an hour named of the day following that on which the order was given. The articles were finished in time, and delivered to the Custom House in a wheelbarrow by Mr. Wanamaker himself and two assistants, who relieved each other in turn. The delivery accomplished, Mr. Wanamaker directed the others to take the barrow back to the store, while he went directly to the office of one of the city newspapers and expended the whole of the profits (\$38) in an advertisement. And here we strike one of the secrets of the wonderful success of this remarkable man. When a lad he had read "Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business," and he resolved, as he has stated, that if he ever became the owner of a store he would test one of the principles suggested therein, and that is, "Advertise your business; for advertising is like the seed sown in the ground by a farmer: it grows while you are sleeping. But advertising is like learning—a little is a dangerous thing." He has tested this advice thoroughly, persistently and in an original manner—employing an expert to write his advertisements, to whom he pays a larger salary than he himself receives as a Cabinet minister—and the result has been that his income now, it is estimated, exceeds a million of dollars a year.

When the firm of Wanamaker & Brown commenced business they adopted as their cardinal rule, vigilant attention to the wants of customers. As a guide in ascertaining the wants of the public they kept, in a special book, a register of every suggestion made or objection offered from which information could be gained. Every salesman was required to enter in a book the assigned reasons why persons left without purchasing, and all objections that it was possible to obviate were remedied with studious care. The price was marked on each article, and no purchaser could justly complain that he had been overcharged. Later on they adopted a rule which was a wide departure from the old methods of doing business. Any purchaser dissatisfied with his bargain could return the goods, and get his money refunded without question or assigning a reason for the dissatisfaction. This rule is adhered to in the store at Thirteenth and Market streets. "We hold," says Mr. Wanamaker, "that everything bought here is as good as a check. Whoever brings back anything bought here can get his money back. Even if you buy a piece of dress goods that is 'cut bias' as the ladies say, when they mean cut from corner to corner, we take it back if your wife or sweetheart does not like it. That is a loss to us; but it satisfies you and and her, and that is what we are after." By these and other means confidence was established; the inexperienced felt safe in dealing with such a firm, and the trade increased from thousands to hundreds of thousands per year. The old store was enlarged again and again, branches were opened in other cities, and in 1869 a new store was established on Chestnut street devoted to the finer grades

of men's wear. It may here be stated that this store has since been transferred to S. M. Wanamaker & Co., who now manage its business, and Wanamaker & Brown is now an incorporated company, of which William H. Wanamaker is President.

In 1875 Mr. Wanamaker purchased the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot at Thirteenth and Market streets at a cost of about a half million dollars, and fitted up a store for the sale of ladies' dress goods and men's wear, which was opened in March, 1876. This store, by the addition of department after department, is now, it is believed, the largest retail store in the world—larger than any two of the retail stores in New York, and a third larger than the famous Bon Marche of Paris—its floor surface covering fourteen acres. It is, in fact, a bazar; an aggregation of more than fifty stores in one; each department being in charge of the most competent man in his specialty that could be found, and many of whom receive higher pay than United States Senators.

"Every head of a department," says a writer in the *Philadelphia Press*, "is theoretically his own master, and runs his corner as if he were an independent shopkeeper. To carry out this idea he is even charged rent for his department; he is debited with its expenses and credited with its income. If at the end of the year the balance is on the right side, he revels in glory; but if the big figures are on the wrong side, he is supposed to have furnished *prima facie* proof that he is not the right man for the place, and is usually provided with a successor. He is given all the freedom he needs to show his methods. If he wants a certain line of goods, he mentions the fact to Mr. Thomas B. Wanamaker, and he gets them. If he has any new ideas, he is given a reasonable opportunity to carry them out. More than that, no one, not even the firm, presses any ideas upon him that he may not be pleased to receive, but the results decide everything." It is characteristic of the firm that they have very few buyers resident abroad. Each head of a department is so completely master in his own province that he himself goes over the ocean to make purchases, or selects his goods from designs or samples shown here, or has them made up after his own designs approved by the firm. An account is given at the end of each working day. The various departments are known to the firm, not by the goods sold in them, but by a letter of the alphabet, and by numbers running from twenty-six to fifty-two. The heads, just before closing time, go to the different sales-people and take an account of the day's sales. The sum total opposite the letter or figure representing the department is put down on a slip of paper. At six o'clock a bell rings. That is a signal to the heads of departments to turn in their reports. They go off to Mr. Wanamaker's private office and hand in their slips to him in person, or, in his absence, to Thomas B. Wanamaker or Robert C. Ogden, who are now his partners. The memoranda are at once transferred to a daily sales-book, and entered opposite an entry for the same department of exactly a year previous. When all are entered the sum total is cast up and put down opposite the sum total of the same day of the preceding year. In that way the drift of

the business can be seen at a glance. Each slip may be commented on as it is handed in. The remark may be 'very good,' or a 'little off,' or 'far below last year,' or 'must do better,' or 'that is excellent.' In the case of a falling off inquiry is carefully made as to the cause, and where the sales are unusually large an equally earnest endeavor is made to learn the reason why. According to what is learned the ship of trade is steered.

Wanamaker is a great believer in the importance of close relationship between employer and employé. Suggestions from the heads of departments and clerks are frequently solicited and always carefully considered. There is no tyranny of organization in his house. A cash boy may at any time appeal to the proprietor. He has a civil service system and a plan of marking by which he knows the yearly, monthly and weekly record of each of his thousands of employés. Promotions are made according to the showings of this plan.

But, while the organization is no doubt very complete, there is something behind all this that has attracted customers whose purchases amount to over twelve millions of dollars a year. What is the secret? One probably is, that over a quarter of a million of dollars is annually spent in advertising, and the advertisements are so attractively written that they are read as news of the day. Another is, that visitors are allowed the utmost freedom to come and go, and no one is solicited to buy. Reading-rooms, toilet-rooms, refreshment-rooms and an information bureau are provided for all; and strangers who visit the city for a day are invited to leave their packages or have their grip-sacks checked, and no questions are asked whether they intend to purchase at the store or not. When he was a lad Wanamaker says he resolved, if he ever owned a store, "to make it easy to get in, easy to do business in, and easy to get out of. That is what you will find this store is. Why, people complain that we do not pay them attention enough. We don't pretend to. We display the goods, and everybody is free to come in, look all around, buy or go out, just as freely as if they were at home." The store is, in fact, a general meeting place for the ladies of Philadelphia and adjacent towns, and on bright afternoons its broad aisles, with the brilliant crowds of shoppers, remind one of the Main Building in the great Centennial Exhibition. More than three thousand persons are constantly employed in the building, and in the holiday season the number is increased to about five thousand. Those who have been in continuous service for seven years are given a percentage of the profits, and in the first year after this arrangement was made the sum of \$109,436.68 was divided among them, and \$10,000 set aside as an addition to the pension fund for their benefit. Recently a hotel for women has been opened by Mr. Wanamaker on Broad street, where employés who have no homes may obtain a room, board, and have a dozen pieces of wearing apparel laundered, all for three and a quarter dollars a week.

About three years ago the commercial world was surprised by the announcement that John Wanamaker had purchased the stock of Riegel, Scott & Co., a prominent wholesale dry-goods jobbing firm; and later it may be said to have been

'startled by the news that he had bought out Hood, Bonbright & Co., whose magnificent store at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, for which they pay a rental of \$67,000 a year, is one of the noteworthy sights of Philadelphia. He thus suddenly became prominent in the wholesale as he had been in the retail trade, and he now ranks as third in the United States; his sales at wholesale having amounted to over fifteen millions of dollars in a year. A. T. Stewart was no mean prophet when he said, as he once did to Mr. George W. Childs: "You have a great business man in your city. I refer to Wanamaker. He will be a greater merchant than I ever was or ever will be."

But while Mr. Wanamaker is the highest personification of commercial shrewdness and sagacity now living, he is also prominent in religious and charitable work. Though born in a section of the city not noted for its refinements, his habits were always good. It is not known that he ever smoked a cigar, drank a glass of wine, played a game of billiards, or attended a theatre or circus in his life. When he was a lad he drifted into John Chambers' church one evening, and happening to attract the attention of that noted preacher he became interested in Sunday-school work. He is now the Superintendent of a Sunday-school that has three thousand scholars in regular attendance, and he personally instructs a class of four hundred and fifty adults, rarely missing a Sunday. He was for many years President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a large contributor to the building fund. He is now President of the Penny Savings Bank and a Director in the Free College which have been established in connection with the Bethany Church, which he founded as a mission church. He is also a Manager of the University and Presbyterian Hospitals, a Trustee of the Williamson Trades' School, and is the originator and active worker in the Citizens' Committee "for the relief of cities and communities attacked by disease and other sudden calamity."

His personal appearance is not very marked, and his head, which is thickly covered with dark-brown hair, is not large; for he wears a 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ hat. "His face," says a paragraphist in the *New York Sun*, "is of the Quaker type—of the sort that many would call distinctively Philadelphian. It is as round and as smooth as a baby's; it has very large features, a mild and kindly expression, and, as so often follows with those faces, has no natural adornment except a pair of heavy dark-brown eyebrows and long dark eyelashes. There is complete good nature in his face, coupled with every sign of a nerveless, apathetic temperament. There is a hint of humor in the eyes, but it is overmastered by the downward curve of the corners of the mouth and the heavy lines from them to the nose, which show that in him humor takes the form of sarcasm. He says bright things and enjoys them, but they are sharp-edged rather than sugar-coated. He looks one straight in the eye, speaks in a low tone, using the simplest words, and the charm of his conversation lies in the directness, clearness and rapidity of his speech. His remarks are like cleavers, not intended to be kept polished and pretty, but warranted to go to the heart of things. In

his smooth, good-natured, almost juvenile face, with its plump cheeks and absence of care-lines, one reads one of the main secrets of the man's success—that is, the ability to attend to a multiplicity of cares without fretting or friction."

A famous painter, when asked how he mixed his paints, replied, "With brains." If brains were the only thing needful, Mr. Wanamaker would be a great artist. Like the elephant's trunk, which can pick up a pin or encircle an oak, his mind can grasp both great things and small. He can make a speech, write a circular, drive a bargain, and probably run a government department with equal facility. He can endure any amount of labor without apparent fatigue, and possesses the faculty, which some have defined to be genius, of being able to concentrate his mind on the subject before him until he has mastered it, and then dismissing it. No one can predict with certainty what will be the future of this remarkable man; but it is safe to assert that his motto in his new official career will be what it has been in his commercial life: "Do the best you can, and leave the rest to Providence."

E. T. F.



F. GUTENAST.

PHILA.

JOHN F. BETZ.

JOHN FREDERICK BETZ.

THE brewing interests in Pennsylvania form a very large and important portion of the industries of the State, and it is exceedingly interesting to note the wonderful growth of this business in the country at large, from the tiny beginnings of the first brewer of the Commonwealth of the days of William Penn to the immense proportions it has assumed at the present time; and it is but fitting that something should be known of the men who stand at the head of this line of trade in which so much capital is invested, and which gives employment, either directly or indirectly, to so large a number of persons. One of the most successful brewers and malsters in this country is JOHN F. BETZ, of Philadelphia, who, though born in Mohringen, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, April 8, 1831, was brought to this country in the following year by his parents, who located in Pennsylvania; so it will be seen that he is, to all intents and purposes, a Pennsylvanian. He attended the schools of Schuylkill Haven and Pottsville, assisting his father during his school vacations, and, when but thirteen years of age, secured employment in the brewery of his brother-in-law, D. G. Yuengling, in the latter city, with whom he remained eight years, during which time he acquired a full and complete knowledge of the business in all its details and branches. He was assiduous in his attention to the duties of his vocation, and having by his industry and intelligence attracted the attention and won the confidence of his employer, he was intrusted with the management of the brewery during the last three years of his engagement there, conducting the business with an ability that indicated the success which has since attended his career.

In 1852 he visited Europe, and remained some time in Stuttgart for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the methods of malting and brewing in vogue in that city; and afterwards made an extensive tour of the continent, and visited England, investigating upon every opportunity the great breweries of the different countries through which he passed, and obtaining information for future use in his business. From England he returned to the United States.

He then entered into business with his uncle, Henry Clausen, now H. Clausen & Son, of New York, with whom he remained in partnership for four years. In 1865 he leased to his brother a brewery of which he had become sole owner, and then went to Richmond, Va., and, in connection with Messrs. Yuengling & Beyer, erected a large establishment known as the James River Brewery. He remained there in active charge until 1867, when he again visited Europe, returning to this country in the autumn of 1868 and taking up his residence in Philadelphia, where he leased the establishment known as Gaul's Brewery, situated on New Market street. There he did a large and rapidly increasing business, introducing improved methods, giving it the benefit of his practical experience, and utilizing the information obtained by him in his investigations during his sojourn and travels abroad.

Though possessed of few early advantages either of wealth or education, he

was endowed by nature with a sound mind and a healthy organism, and with his practical judgment, matured by experience, he has met with constant success in all his undertakings. Upright in all his dealings, he combines the cautiousness of the Teuton with the energy and enterprise of the American, and his plans are characterized by liberality and comprehensiveness. He is a large owner of real-estate both in New York and Philadelphia. An entire block of buildings, known as Betz's Block, extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street, was erected by him in the former city, and he owns a large number of desirable and valuable properties in various sections of Philadelphia. In 1880 Mr. Betz built the brewery situated at Fifth, Crown and Willow streets, occupying an entire square, which is one of the largest and most substantial breweries in the United States. He was the principal financial promoter of the organization of the Germania Brewing Company, whose extensive plant is situated on Broad street above Columbia avenue, and which splendid establishment he now entirely controls. It is to his liberality and confidence in the city's future that the community owes the erection of the handsome and commodious Grand Opera House at the corner of Broad street and Montgomery avenue, one of the most attractive and comfortable places of amusement in the country, and the success of which has fully demonstrated the correctness of judgment and foresight of the proprietor. He purchased the church property at the corner of South Penn Square and Broad street, and it is his intention to improve it by erecting thereon a magnificent building for office purposes, which will be an ornament to the city and at the same time increase the taxable value of the property to a large extent. He has also purchased the property at the south-west corner of Broad street and Girard avenue, and it is his intention to replace the house by one of the most palatial residences in this country. Shortly after becoming a citizen of Philadelphia, and appreciating the capabilities which Broad street possessed of being made a magnificent avenue of private residences, he offered to become one of a hundred property owners, each to erect on that splendid street a dwelling-house that would not cost less than \$100,000; and it is now his intention, in a short time, to far exceed that amount in the contemplated improvements in his home.

Mr. Betz in private life has been given to many charitable acts. He established a free bed at the German hospital, and one at the Pennsylvania Hospital, endowing each with the sum of \$5,000. Among other positions of trust he holds those of Director in the First National Bank and Director of the Real Estate Trust Company.

Mr. Betz was married, in 1854, to Miss Sybilla Sander. She died April 16, 1884. Mr. Betz's tribute to her memory, in the shape of a magnificent mausoleum costing over \$50,000, is in the beautiful West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Two sons were born to the union, of whom only one, J. Fred. Betz, survives. He is associated with his father in all his extensive enterprises, and takes an active part in their management. He was married on February 4, 1880, to Miss Rosalean C. Hull, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Hull, of Philadelphia. They have two children—a son, John F. Betz, 3d, and a daughter, Rosalean. C. R. D.



FRUITERLINSE.

1874.

GEORGE W. BLABON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLABON.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE has said: "He that chiefly owes himself unto himself is the substantial man;" and it is generally conceded that the self-made man is the best made man.

Our country affords many splendid illustrations of self-made men, but none more full of instruction and incentive to the young than the life of GEORGE W. BLABON, the successful oil-cloth manufacturer of Philadelphia. He has none of the false pride that seeks to conceal the difficulties and obstacles in early life that he has overcome. He was born in Wells, York county, Maine, September 28, 1824, and is the son of Otis and Mary Blabon. His father was of pure English blood, and his mother was of English and Irish extraction. At the age of five years he was taken by his parents to Chesterville, then in Kennebec county, now Franklin county, Maine. This part of the State at that time was almost a wilderness. His father purchased one hundred acres of land, and erected a log-house with two rooms for their future home, and commenced to clear the land for farming. There were no school-houses near, and the opportunity for obtaining an education was limited. The lad was obliged to walk three miles to school, and, as his father was comparatively a poor man, and he the eldest son, he was not allowed much time to attend school. He was obliged to work, and help make a living for his young brothers and sisters. He continued to work on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he left home, determined to "seek his fortune," and started out with a capital of only a few cents. He directed his course for Boston, Mass., and, on his arrival there, found himself without a penny, in a strange city and among strangers. He was in good health and high spirits, however, and, after walking some hours through the city and wondering at the sights that met his view, he commenced to think about his financial condition. He applied to a good-hearted Irish boarding and lodging-housekeeper, who agreed to keep him one day and lend him seventy-five cents until he could obtain work. He remained one night at his host's house, and the next day after his arrival in Boston he purchased a second-class railway ticket and visited Lowell. He failed to find employment in that city, and started on foot through the country looking for work on the farms. He soon found a man, who engaged him to work on his farm at fifty cents a day and his board. In a short time he received some money from his employer, and returned to Boston and paid in full the man that had trusted him for his first night's lodging in that city. He continued to work on this farm for some weeks, when he received an offer of employment in a small carpet factory in Southboro, Mass., which he accepted. He worked in this establishment about one year without losing a day during his engagement. He received eleven dollars a month, and his board and washing. During the time he was with this firm he did not draw more than ten

dollars of his wages. At the end of the year he concluded to leave his situation to visit his parents in Maine, and then received the full amount of his wages, which seemed to him a small fortune. He went to Boston, and made some small purchases of clothing, and proceeded to his home. He gave his father more than one-half of his savings, and continued to do so for some years. While visiting his parents he received an offer from a firm engaged in manufacturing oil-cloth in Baltimore, Md. He accepted the situation, returned to Boston, and engaged passage on a schooner bound for Baltimore. He worked only a short time for this firm before they desired him to go on the road to sell the production of the works. He continued in their employ many years, and travelled through Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania. He was pleased with the people of the latter State, and desired to make his future home among them. During his engagement in Baltimore he had saved a few hundred dollars, and determined to locate in Philadelphia and commence business on his own account.

In the spring of 1852 he went to Philadelphia and rented a second-story store-room on Third street above Arch, and purchased small lots of oil-cloth from manufacturers in the Eastern States. These goods he sold to retail dealers in Pennsylvania. After doing business in this way for a year he formed a partnership with Mr. J. W. Carson, under the firm-name of Blabon & Carson. They continued the business of dealing in oil-cloth for about three years, when his partner withdrew, and Mr. Blabon then entered into partnership with Mr. S. C. Smith, under the style of Blabon & Smith. In 1857 the great commercial panic found them with a small capital, and notes to pay every few days. Mr. Blabon resolved neither to fail nor ask any favors from their creditors. The late Governor Coburn, of Maine, held two of the firm's notes for about \$1,500 each. He wrote them that he "presumed they would not find it convenient to pay these notes when due," and stated that if they would make new notes, extended to suit, he would return the notes about maturing. They wrote Governor Coburn that their notes were payable at bank in Philadelphia, and when due would be promptly met, and thanked him for his kindly offer. During this panic they sold goods without regard to the cost, provided the purchasers paid cash in par funds. Parties that owed them in the West declined to pay in consequence of the cost of exchange on Philadelphia, which was from fifteen to twenty per cent. In all such cases the firm assumed the loss in order to obtain funds to meet their notes. They passed through the panic and paid all obligations when due, and Mr. Blabon has never given a note since that time. They had little capital left, but their credit was excellent.

The firm of Blabon & Smith continued until 1861, when Mr. Smith desired to withdraw, as he feared the country was going to pieces in consequence of the war with the South. The firm was dissolved, and Mr. Blabon purchased his partner's interest. He continued the business under the style of George W. Blabon & Co., but he alone had an interest in it.

In 1864 he commenced to manufacture oil-cloth in a small way. This busi-

ness ~~has~~ constantly increased. In 1875 he erected the large plant on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Nicetown, four miles from Philadelphia proper. The works cover eight acres of ground. In 1885 he concluded to add to his business the manufacture of linoleum for floor covering. This class of goods had then only been manufactured in England and Scotland, and is sold largely throughout Europe. He made two visits to England to secure machinery with which to produce the goods. He ordered a part of the machinery made in that country, but all that he could obtain patterns for he had constructed in the United States. It required two years to complete the facilities for making this class of goods. The linoleum department at his works is considered very perfect, and the goods produced are equal to any made abroad. The machines required to make these goods are very heavy, one machine in the works weighing fifty tons, and another eighty. All the departments of the works are stocked with the best and finest labor-saving appliances in the country. The output of the establishment is among the largest in the world. The production of floor oil-cloth, from one yard to four yards in width, is nine thousand five hundred square yards per day. This does not include the large output of oil-cloths made on cotton body and used for covering furniture and other purposes, nor the large amount of linoleum floor-cloth which the factory is producing. About twelve years since Mr. Blabon gave his son, George C. Blabon, and Mr. John C. S. Davis an interest in the business. These young men are his only partners at the present time,

Mr. Blabon was formerly largely interested in street railways in Philadelphia, and was a Director in the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry and in the Schuylkill River Railways. He was a Director for a number of years in the Union National Bank of Philadelphia, and was one of the eight original incorporators of the Independence National Bank, and sold the bank the property it now occupies on Chestnut street. He is at the present time a Director and Vice-President of the bank, and is also a Director in the Finance Company of Pennsylvania and in the American Surety Company of New York. He is interested in many other financial corporations in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and has large real-estate interests in Philadelphia and in the West.

Mr. Blabon was married in January, 1854, to Rosanna, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Underwood, of York, Pa., who died at the birth of his son, George, in February, 1855. On July 20, 1871, he was again married, this time to Rebecca H., daughter of Jacob W. Souder, of Philadelphia. Two children have been born to this union, Edwin L. and Walter D., both of whom are attending school, and who will be trained to commercial pursuits.

E. T. F.



A. G. T. & S. CO.

1881

ALEXANDER P. BROWN

ALEXANDER PATTERSON BROWN.

THE Scotch-Irish have made their power felt in every department of human activity and progress, and no lineage excels theirs in the proportion of men who get to the front of whatever avocation or pursuit they enter. From this race ALEXANDER P. BROWN is descended. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 3, 1842. His father was William Brown, who was directly descended from that John Brown who opposed the Papist tendencies of the house of Stuart, and was shot down by Claverhouse on May 1, 1685, in the parish of Muirkirk, Scotland, while defending his Protestant faith. William Brown married Jane Patterson, a lineal descendant of Alexander Patterson, who, in the reign of George III., became the proprietor and occupant of the mills in the manor of Acton, County Armagh, Ireland, and immigrated to America in the early part of the present century. His estate passed into the hands of Colonel Close, of Drumbanagher, whose eldest son, Charles Maxwell Close, was High Sheriff of the county, and now sits in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Conservative party in Ulster. Alexander P. Brown was the eldest son by this marriage.

At an early age Alexander P. Brown was placed in the school of Miss Laughlin. At ten he was sent to a preparatory school, and in 1852 entered the Locust Street Grammar School, of which William Cleavenger was then Principal, and during the three years he remained there gave abundant evidence of industry, application and capacity. In 1856 he was admitted into the Central High School, over which the late Prof. John S. Hart then presided, where he became proficient in scholarship, and received numerous testimonials of merit and distinction, and devoted much of his leisure time to reading history.

When he attained his eighteenth year he entered the employment of Hugh Barrett, a boot and shoe manufacturer, where he gained a practical knowledge of business and learned everything relating to the manufacture and sale of boots, shoes and leather. He laid the foundation of a profitable trade by his frequent visits to the West and South. In 1870 he commenced business for himself, and associated with him his brother, Clement M. Brown. After thirteen years of active business he retired with a competency.

Mr. Brown took an active part in raising funds for the sufferers by the disastrous fire in Chicago in 1871. He manifested a great interest in the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876, and warmly advocated the idea that each mechanical, industrial and manufacturing interest of the United States should have a distinct exhibit of itself, and be represented in separate structures erected in the exhibition grounds strictly for that purpose. In furtherance of this idea he secured the co-operation of men prominent in the shoe and leather trade, and, supported by the late John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, he induced the shoe and leather trades to subscribe a fund for the pur-

pose. This was accomplished, and brought together the most unique and extensive display of the kind ever seen in America. After the Exhibition closed he was made a Director of the Permanent Exhibition Company.

Mr. Brown is always ready to co-operate in every work that has for its object the welfare and advancement of his fellow-men. In the moral and reformatory political movements of the times he has an abiding interest. He is in the vigor of health and the prime of manhood, full of hope and ambition, and is without reproach or stain on his character. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other organizations of a charitable character. He has never held public office, but is a thorough Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln at his second election to the Presidency, and was a personal and steadfast friend to General Grant. He presides with tact and grace, and is often called upon to act in that capacity at political or social gatherings. His warmth of heart, and his readiness to respond to every appeal to his friendship, endear him to all who know him. The finest trait of human nature—unselfish consideration of others—has been the distinguishing characteristic of his life. It has been illustrated in his benevolence towards individuals, and in the spirit of philanthropy with which he has espoused the cause of the masses. His sturdy love of liberty was a heritage from his honored sire, who was, contemporaneously with Garrison and Whittier, an abolitionist, when it was deemed a reproach, even in Philadelphia, to advocate justice to the down-trodden negro. The son, in his boyhood, had opportunities of witnessing the demoralizing influence of that national evil—slavery—the temporizing with which led to the civil war, and in the light of that experience he became imbued with those principles of justice which constitute the strength and dignity of true citizenship. Fortunate in his parentage, he repaid by his filial devotion, as amply as was in his power, the parental tenderness and care which had guided him to manhood, and prepared him for the creditable career which followed.

Tenacious of his opinions and inflexible in maintaining them, Mr. Brown has the happy faculty of avoiding antagonisms. His affability never forsakes him. He is firm, yet moderate; inflexible, yet not aggressive. Never unmindful of his own rights, he is scrupulously careful to respect the rights of others. There is evidently nothing of effort or calculation in all this. In him the qualities which make up a well-poised and faultless personality are harmoniously blended. The influence which such a man exerts in a community must necessarily be great as well as salutary. Disinterested, never self-seeking; doing innumerable favors to those around him in a quiet, unpretentious way; aiding with alacrity in promoting every beneficent project for which his co-operation is invoked, his life is an example of usefulness and public spirit which entitles him to the universal esteem in which he is held. Philadelphia, with all its wealth of noble men, has no worthier citizen.



F. GUTENUNT

HEIL

CHARLES H. CRAMP.

CHARLES HENRY CRAMP.

CHARLES H. CRAMP, the well-known Naval Architect and President of that great ship-building concern, the Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1828, he being the eldest son of William Cramp, progenitor of the famous firm bearing that name. Young Cramp received his finishing education—outside the art of marine construction—in the Central High School, which at that time was under the able principalship of Alexander Dallas Bache, who added to his fame by his connection with the United States Coast Survey. The Government had made a large appropriation for testing a system of magnetic and meteorological observations combined, and the arrangements were placed under the direction of Professor Bache, who had five stations at as many different points. There was an observatory on the grounds at Girard College that was given to the care of Major Bache, and he desired the assistance of four High School scholars to take watches during the night and make observations. For this delicate task were selected George Davidson, now Professor Davidson, connected with the Coast Survey in San Francisco; Charles H. Cramp, James S. Lawson, now in charge of the Coast Survey in Oregon, and William H. Hunter, now deceased. Reports of their observations were made to Washington, and the information then obtained is of great use at the present time, and the system thus inaugurated furnished the material on which the present admirable Signal Service Bureau had its foundation.

After his graduation from the High School in 1845, young Cramp began the study of ship-building in the yard of his uncle, John Byerly. His father was also engaged in the business at that time, but it was thought that the young man would be more thoroughly taught away from the favoritism that might naturally attach to a position in the paternal establishment. After remaining with his uncle for three years and receiving the rudiments of a sound education in the business he had adopted, Mr. Cramp entered his father's employ. He continued this course of practical instruction—a course which his younger brothers also pursued, and which gave them all a knowledge of ship-building that has resulted in gaining for the Cramps a world-wide reputation—until about 1859, when he was admitted to a partnership in his father's business. The history of that firm is actually the story of his life, and so it has a fitting place here.

That the Delaware river has earned the appellation of "The Clyde of America" is largely due to the enterprise and industry of the Cramps. The firm, which bears the name of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was founded in 1830 by William Cramp. Its honored head having passed away, Charles H. Cramp is now the head of the company, four younger brothers being associated with him in the family corporation. Their

establishment is one of the wondrous institutions of the city of Philadelphia. Two thousand men constitute its working force, and when this human hive is extraordinarily active, it buzzes with the industry of one thousand more. They leased the Erie basin in New York harbor—the largest dry-dock in the world—for a term of fourteen years, at an annual rental of \$53,000. This lease they disposed of at an advantage to themselves after having demonstrated it could be successfully operated. The Cramps own two large ship-yards in Philadelphia. One at the foot of Palmer street, and the other at the foot of Norris street, on the Delaware river, comprise their main works. At the first-named locality is to be found one of the largest basin docks in the United States. Science and human patience have left nothing undone to make this as complete as possible for the repairing, reconstruction or remodelling of whatever floats upon water bearing the name of craft, which comes seeking restoration and renewal within the basin's embrace. The extreme length of this basin is 462 feet, thereby accommodating a vessel 450 feet long on a draft of twenty feet on three-foot blocks. It has a width of 111 feet and requires 4,200 piles. The keel blocking is of wedged blocks arranged to haul under and fit a damaged or hogged keel. The basin has four centrifugal pumps, each capable of lifting 30,000 gallons of water per minute, or an aggregate pumping capacity of 120,000 gallons. By these pumps it can be emptied of water in forty-five minutes. To build this basin and secure the land cost half a million dollars. The Norris street establishment has a frontage on the Delaware of 750 feet, extending back to Beach street 700 feet. Here all new work is done, such as the building of iron and wooden hulls of vessels, marine engines and boilers. The machine and boiler shops are on the largest scale, the tools and machinery of the most recent and approved pattern and of the greatest possible power.

It would be idle to repeat many feats of naval architecture that have made the name of Cramp famous, but a few are deserving of special mention. When the Government navy yards were unable to respond to the demands made upon them during the war of the rebellion, Philadelphia's favorite ship-builders proved of invaluable aid. Besides building the monitors "Yazoo" and "Tunxis," the double-end gunboat "Wyalusing," and the 3,500-ton screw steamship "Chat-tanooga," they constructed the steam frigate "New Ironsides," the first regular broadside iron-clad ever launched in the United States, and among the first ever engaged in action, and which distinguished itself before Forts Fisher, Wagner, Sumter and Moultrie.

To the Cramps also belong the credit of having built the only passenger steamships plying between Europe and America that fly the American flag. The history of the American Steamship Company is well known. Philadelphia merchants, aided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, gave practical force to the idea in 1870, and the construction of four speedy and handsome vessels was intrusted to the Cramps. Before the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana," and

"Illinois" were completed, the price of American iron had arisen thirty per cent., but there was no suggestion of default, and the ships were delivered on time and in thorough accord with the terms of the contract. Their subsequent records are matters of public notoriety. They have carried over one hundred thousand passengers without losing one, unless by an accident or an intentional fall into the sea. They have made rapid time, gained the name of possessing every comfort that can attach to an ocean voyage, and have in every way demonstrated their thorough sea-going qualities.

Another bright feather in the Cramp plume was the favors bestowed on the firm by the Russian Government. War threatened, and the Admiralty of the Czar looked about for fast and formidable cruisers. The Cramps had just completed two vessels, the "State of California" and the "Columbus," for the merchant marine of this country, and the agent of the Russian Government, Mr. Wharton Barker, in connection with Captain Semetchskin, of the Russian navy, advised their purchase. Terms were made, and the ships were reconstructed to suit the new purpose for which they were intended, and rechristened the "Europe" and the "Asia." They had a remarkable spread of canvas, the former showing 13,390 square feet and the latter a sail area of 12,902 square feet. Coupled with this were a light draft of water, naturally high speed, and a fuel capacity of thirty days; this latter peculiarity giving them an obvious advantage over the English cruisers, the fastest of which are only capable of carrying coal for six days' consumption. How well the Russian Government was satisfied with their purchase is best shown by the fact that they had another vessel, the "Africa," reconstructed, and then had built anew the famous "Zabiaca," which won the admiration of the Muscovite navy by her graceful lines and unusual speed of fifteen and a half knots an hour.

The firm's more recent triumphs include the building of the "Mariposa" and the "Alameda," sister ships, for Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, intended to run with passengers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and which had one hundred per cent. more power than even the American Line vessels; the reconstruction of the United States iron-clad "Terror," for which the Government made an appropriation of over \$1,000,000, and the building for Jay Gould, at a cost of \$250,000, of the "Atalanta," which was the largest and best-appointed and finished steam yacht that had ever been designed up to that time for ocean navigation. The order for this last-named marvel was given by the New York millionaire without any solicitation on the part of the Messrs. Cramp. They were awarded the contracts for building four cruisers and two gunboats for the United States Government after active competition with the shipbuilders of the whole country. Of these the "Baltimore" and the "Philadelphia," two of the regular cruisers, and the "Vesuvius," a dynamite cruiser, have been successfully launched. In all the firm has built two hundred and sixty-seven vessels.

Probably the greatest credit, however, that is due William Cramp & Sons, they

have earned by innovations that have entirely revolutionized the ship-building of America. In 1870 they first introduced and perfected the construction of compound engines. One firm in England, John Elder & Son, of Glasgow, the builders of the "Alaska" and "Arizona," had perfected the new system. They were the greatest promoters of the compound engine in the world, and persevered in spite of the opposition of almost the entire ship-building interests.

The Cramps met also with violent opposition, but they stubbornly persisted that they were right, and how well they understood their business was soon shown when compound engines, used for marine purposes, had reduced the consumption of coal one-half. In 1884 they introduced the construction of triple expansion engines with marked success. This improvement was as great a stride forward as the compound engine had been, and has been universally accepted by naval engineers as the highest improvement known. Such, in brief, is the story told by the progress of the company of which Charles H. Cramp is President.

Mr. Cramp's career as a public official began when he was twenty-one years of age, by his election as a School Director of the Eighteenth ward. He filled this position for some years, and was then sent to the Common Council. Charles B. Trego was president of that body, and Mr. Cramp had among his colleagues John Cassin, the naturalist; William S. Stokley, afterwards mayor; William Loughlin, now of the Board of Revision of Taxes; William P. Hacker, and Thomas Potter, the oil-cloth manufacturer. The breaking out of the war gave the ship-building firm such an enormous business to attend to, that Mr. Cramp could not do justice to his councilmanic duties, and he did not serve a second term. He was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens in 1876 and was re-elected for several successive years.

Mr. Cramp was for a long time a Manager of the Franklin Institute, and was for years a Director of the Union League. He is married and has six sons. He resides at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, in Philadelphia. He is noted, among those who know him best, for his keen powers of observation, his strict probity, and the reliance that can be placed upon his slightest word.

C. R. D.



F. GUTEAUNST

PHILA.

HENRY DISSTON.

HENRY DISSTON.

PHILADELPHIA justly lays claim to being the leading manufacturing city of this country, not only in the amount of business done by its great industrial establishments, but also in the regard that the manufacturers of the city generally excel in their particular lines of trade. In no case is this more notably true than in production of saws, files, etc., for the leading manufactory of these articles in this country, and in fact in the world, is the Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works founded by the late HENRY DISSTON, and now successfully carried on by his sons. It is one of the most celebrated of the industrial establishments of the city, and, when it is considered that the value of the yearly production now amounts to more than two million dollars, the perseverance, skill and industry of the founder, who established the business in 1840 and conducted it successfully until his death, in 1878, in spite of many early discouragements and hardships in the face of the severest competition by English manufacturers, and against a deeply-rooted prejudice on the part of American mechanics in favor of English-made tools, seem almost marvellous.

Henry Disston was born in Tewkesbury, England, on May 24, 1819. His father was Thomas Disston, who, after his son's birth, removed to Derby, where he engaged in the manufacture of lace machines and taught his son the business, and also instructed him in the general principles of mechanics, a knowledge which proved of great benefit to him in after life. While yet but a youth Henry Disston, accompanied by his father and sister, came to America, landing at Philadelphia after a tedious voyage of sixty days. Three days after landing the father was stricken with apoplexy, and died. The youth experienced some difficulty in obtaining employment, but eventually secured a position with Lindley, Johnson & Whitcraft, where he learned the art of manufacturing saws, remaining with the firm until after he was of age.

He was of a sturdy and independent nature, and, having a misunderstanding with one of the partners, he left their employ, declaring that he would establish an opposition manufactory in the neighborhood. His capital was but \$350, his savings as an apprentice and journeyman; but nothing daunted he energetically set to work and succeeded in starting for himself at Second and Arch streets, building the furnace with his own hands, and carrying the coal to supply it from Willow street wharf in a borrowed wheelbarrow. He also made the tools which were required to make the saws. For three years he struggled on with varying success, but at the end of that period he found himself no better off than when he started. He found it extremely difficult to overcome the prejudice against American-made saws, and was obliged to spend half of his time in soliciting orders, devoting the other half to filling them; but, by the excellence of his goods, gradually acquiring for them a reputation for superiority.

In 1844 he was induced to occupy part of a building furnished with steam-power, and with two hundred dollars of borrowed money fitted up his shop, and thus established the first steam saw factory in the United States. The person from whom he rented his shop did not own the building, but was only a lessee, and, having defaulted in his rent, the Sheriff took possession and seized Mr. Disston's property for the arrears, besides which he was held responsible for other deficiencies. Other troubles succeeded, including domestic affliction terminating in the death of his wife. He redoubled his efforts, however, and again found himself in the possession of a shop. His new landlord, observing his successful efforts and believing he would submit to it rather than move, immediately doubled his rent, causing him to seek a new location. After several removals, the last occasioned by the bursting of a boiler and the destruction of his shop, he resolved to rent no more buildings, but to build one and own it. The first workshop which was his own property covered about twenty square yards, and was situated at Front and Laurel streets, but it formed the nucleus of the present great establishment.

The severe financial crisis of 1857 did not affect him in the least, but he feared, at first, the result of the great civil war. He arranged, however, to manufacture military accoutrements, and was soon in receipt of large orders. He sent twenty-five men to the army, paying their wages to their families, and keeping their places for them during their absence.

In 1862 he added to his plant a rolling-mill for the production of steel plates. In 1864 his works were destroyed by fire, but he at once improvised workshops on the site of the burned buildings, which were all in running order ten days after the calamity. He also enlarged the premises by the purchase of an adjoining lot, and was thus enabled to double the production of the works. He did not confine himself thereafter to the manufacture of saws, but introduced the fabrication of other articles of steel. His goods were exported to all parts of the world, including the British dominions, "carrying the war into Africa," as it were, and agencies were established in London, San Francisco and Chicago.

Mr. Disston was continually studying the welfare and interests of his workmen, and about 1871 he began to look about for a location on the outskirts of the city where he could erect dwellings for his employés, and where they could enjoy the benefits of air, comfort and privacy at a less cost, pecuniarily and to health, than in the crowded streets and built-up portion of the city. The place which appeared best suited for his purpose was Tacony, then a little village on the Delaware front of the extreme northern limit of the city. A saw-mill had been erected there, and this Mr. Disston first purchased, together with about six acres of land. The saw-mill was at once put in operation, more for the purpose of experimenting in the running of saws and testing new ideas than for profit. These experiments produced their good effects in leading to improvements of great value in the manufacture of saws. Gradually other purchases of property were made in furtherance of Mr. Disston's original design until one hundred and

forty-eight acres of ground are now owned by the firm, all of which, except that portion devoted to, and intended for, the business purposes of the firm, was laid out in building lots of a convenient size with wide streets intersecting each other at right angles. A large number of neat, tasty and, in many instances, capacious dwellings were erected for the occupancy of the workmen, many of whom were enabled to purchase the buildings in which they resided by the easy and accommodating terms afforded for paying for them by their employers. When any workman expressed a desire to have erected for himself a building of a particular design and cost, the firm at once complied with his wishes, the employé refunding the money expended for the same in easy payments. The dwellings are built of frame, brick or stone as desired. Owing to the rapidly increasing population of the village it was soon found that the old school building would not accommodate the pupils, and the city erected a larger one. This, too, in a short time proved of insufficient capacity, and the Messrs. Disston, after failing in their efforts to secure an appropriation from the proper authorities for the purpose of erecting a building large enough, erected one themselves, the first floor of which was rented to the city for school purposes, while the second story was used as a library and lecture-room for the employés and residents.

The increasing business of the Messrs. Disston caused them to be cramped for room in their Laurel street works, and in 1872 buildings were erected near the river front of the property at Tacony for the manufacture of files and saw handles. These buildings have since been greatly enlarged, and extensive shops for manufacturing other lines of goods have also been erected there. Since Mr. Disston's death, which occurred March 16, 1878, from paralysis, the firm have established at Tacony an extensive steel rolling-mill and a large saw manufacturing plant, and erected extensive works to supply the place with water; the total improvements costing something like \$1,000,000, including culverts for draining and bulkheads at the river front for traffic by boat.

It is seldom that strangers interested in industrial matters visit Philadelphia who are not shown the Keystone Saw Works, for it is one of the enterprises in which the citizens at large feel a sort of personal interest, and to which they point with much local pride as one of the representative manufacturing establishments of the city. In the great industrial displays which were made upon the occasions of the reception to General Grant in 1880 upon his return from his notable tour around the world, the celebration in 1882 of the Bi-Centennial of the founding of the city, and the Constitutional Centennial Celebration of 1887, no finer or more appropriate and instructive displays were made by any manufacturing concern than by the firm of Henry Disston & Sons. Upon the occasion of the visit to Philadelphia of the delegates of the Pan-American Congress in the autumn of 1889 the members were taken, among other places, to the Keystone Saw Works, and a practical illustration of the entire process of manufacturing saws was given for their benefit. The visitors were divided into groups and escorted through the works, each party under the charge of one of the firm

or their superintendents. The different stages or processes of manufacture had been so arranged that the visitors were shown, as they moved along through the works, the practical work of making a saw from the rolling of the steel-plate to the finishing of the tool ready for use. The delegates stated that it was the most unique, interesting, instructive and best arranged exemplification they had witnessed of the work done by any establishment they had visited on the entire trip through the country, and gave them a better conception of the work turned out by the concern than anything else could possibly have done. Each one in attendance upon that occasion was presented with a handsome and unique souvenir of the visit in the shape of a badge made of miniature saws, the cross-bar representing a cross-cut saw, to which was suspended, by two crossed hand saws, a medal in the shape of a circular saw, all appropriately lettered to commemorate the affair. The visit to the works appeared to create a more favorable impression upon the delegates than any other feature of their sojourn in Philadelphia.

Mr. Disston was very charitable, and among other benevolent acts distributed soup to the poor of the neighborhood during the winter season, besides maintaining a private dispensary for the relief of their bodily ailments. He was a prominent member in the Presbyterian Church, and his gifts largely aided in founding the Oxford Church. He was also a member in the Masonic order and of the St. George's Society. Since his death the Disston Memorial Infirmary, situated on Twenty-third street above Brown, has been established in memory of her husband by Mrs. Disston. It is under the supervision of the managers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans' Institute, and is one of the most beneficent charities in the city. His widow and five sons survived him, but one of them, Albert, died in 1883. The business is now conducted by the other sons—Hamilton, Horace C., William and Jacob.

C. R. D.



F. GUTERKUNT.

PHILA

JAMES DOAK, JR.

JAMES DOAK, JR.

PHILADELPHIA contains many instances of the opportunities afforded by the free institutions of this country for the advancement of the workingman, and of the chances for the energetic youths of foreign countries to gratify their ambition, and fulfil the desire to better their condition and rise in the world by force of character and industry. Few better examples of this can be found than in JAMES DOAK, JR., one of the most successful of the textile manufacturers of that city—a group of men who compare favorably in general sagacity and enterprise with any similar body in the business classes in this country.

James Doak, Jr., was born in Londonderry, Ireland, June 14, 1837. His father, believing that America offered better opportunities for improving his own condition and for the education of his children, immigrated to this country when the son was about seven years of age, and, after a brief residence in New York city, removed to Newark, N. J., where he engaged in the grocery business. He afterwards removed to Fall River, Mass., remaining there about eighteen months, and subsequently went to Philadelphia, where he commenced the manufacture, by hand, of checked cotton goods.

Mr. Doak received his primary education in the private schools of his native country, and supplemented it by attendance at the public schools of America in the different cities in which his father chanced to reside after his arrival in this country until, at the age of ten years, the boy obtained employment in the factory of Joseph Flemming, at Fairmount, where he attended a cotton-picker. He afterwards went to learn the trade of weaver with Isaac Rowe, but subsequently accompanied his father to Manayunk, where the whole family found employment in the mill of Joseph Ripka. Here he continued, with some slight interruptions, from 1850 to 1860, at which latter date he occupied the position of power-loom boss, and was considered an expert and excellent workman.

At an early period of the civil war, in 1861, Mr. Doak enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Colonel (afterwards Major-General) David B. Birney, which was composed of fifteen companies of men, and was known as Birney's Zouaves. Shortly after going to the front the regiment was reduced in size by the transfer of four companies to the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was short of its quota of men. Mr. Doak's company was among those thus transferred. This arrangement was not at all popular with the members of the Twenty-third so transferred at the time, as the *personnel* of the Sixty-first Regiment was largely made up of a rather rough class of men from the western part of the State, consisting principally of miners and rolling-mill hands; but the gallantry displayed by them in battle soon won the respect of their comrades from the metropolis of the Commonwealth, and the reputation for gallantry made by the regiment as a whole is second to none. It was selected as a part of Pratt's Light Brigade,

which was organized for the purpose of having a body of troops that could be depended upon to be used in suddenly reinforcing weak or overpowered points in the line of battle, and was attached to the Sixth Corps, which, from the celerity of its movements, was dubbed the "foot cavalry" of the Army of the Potomac. The losses of the Sixty-first Regiment in killed and wounded show the heaviest proportion of any of the regiments of that army during the war, while it also heads the record in the number of officers killed in battle.

Mr. Doak served with the Sixty-first, after his transfer to that organization, until the close of the peninsular campaign, when illness compelled his admission to the hospital, where he was found by his friends in such a precarious condition that his life was despaired of; but he was removed to the "Daniel Webster," a government vessel, and taken to the hospital on David's Island, where he remained ten weeks, and was then transferred to the Satterlee Hospital in West Philadelphia, from which, after being reduced in weight to about ninety-two pounds, he was discharged with the discouraging assurance that he could live but a few weeks. He began to recuperate, however, and about the middle of 1864 enlisted in the navy, and served in the South Atlantic squadron until the close of the war. This service was very beneficial to his health, and when he was discharged from the navy he had apparently recovered from the effects of the illness contracted during his career as a soldier.

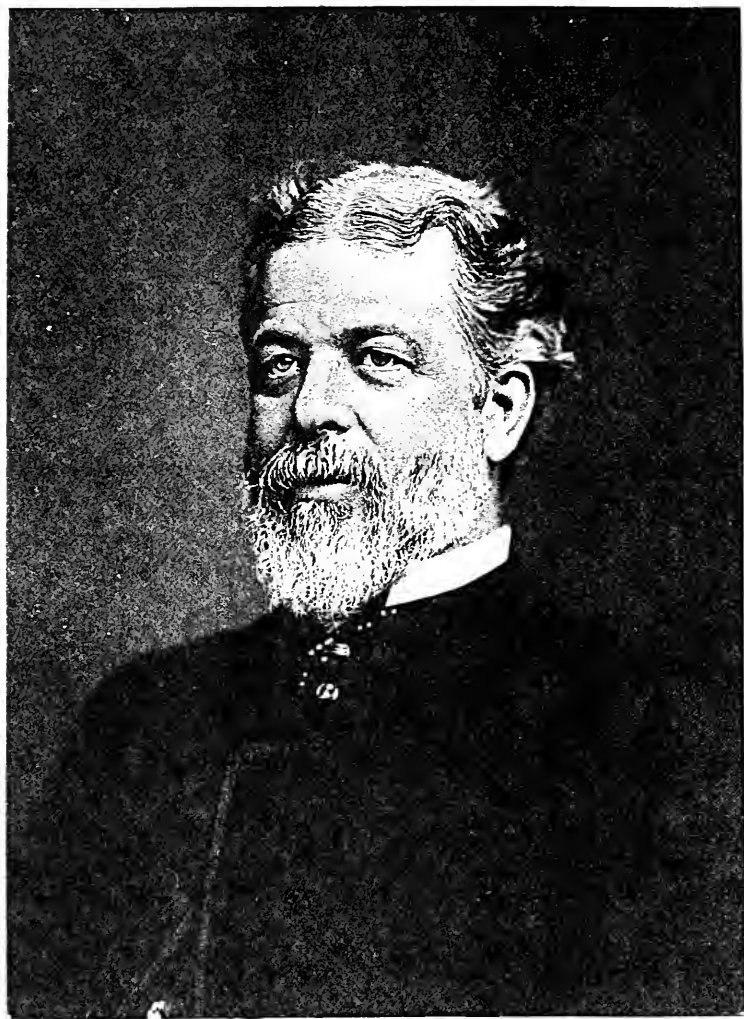
After the war Mr. Doak entered the insurance office of the late William Arrott as clerk, remaining there until April, 1866, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Arrott and engaged in the manufacture of carpet, but gradually drifted into the manufacture of worsteds and cloakings. After leaving the navy, and while clerking for his subsequent partner, Mr. Doak was indefatigable in improving his mind and increasing his store of knowledge by attending night-school, taking a course at a commercial college, and by general reading. The education thus obtained enabled him to master the details of accounts, familiarized him with commercial transactions, and fitted him for the larger field of business in which he later engaged and in which he has won success.

Mr. Doak is at present engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarns, suitings, cloakings and Jersey waists. His mills are situated at Trenton avenue, Norris and Blair streets, and the office at No. 20 Strawberry street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Doak devotes most of his attention to his manufacturing business, but is a Director in the National Security Bank of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Past-Master of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135; a member of Jerusalem R. A. Chapter, No. 3, and of St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, M. K. T. He is a Director of the Manufacturers' Club, of which organization he was one of the most active promoters; a member of the Union League, of Post 2, G. A. R., and also of the Five O'clock and Roast Beef Clubs, two well-known social and dining organizations of Philadelphia.

Mr. Doak is married, and has been blessed with six children. He is a man of genial, sunny temperament, whose acquaintances soon grow to be friends, and the number of the latter is legion.

C. R. D.



F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN.

WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.

SEVERAL centuries is a long period through which to trace the history of a family; but the subject occupied so little of the attention of the citizens of this country during the first century of the existence of our government, that those who are desirous of showing a perfect genealogy are obliged to make laborious research. Our country having entered upon its second century, which promises to exceed the record of the first in material development an hundred-fold, we give pause in our busy lives to ask, "Whence comes this wondrous prosperity?" There must be a cause that has enabled a nation which, a little over a century ago, numbered only three million inhabitants to grow up to twenty times that number, acquire more miles of railroads and telegraph lines than all the world besides, and cover millions of acres of land with industries owned by freemen, each of whom is the political equal of the other. Is not the answer to be found in the character of the ancestry of the people? Look back a couple of centuries, and see from what source came the seed that produced such wondrous results. The answer is found in the history of the persecution of those who were compelled, for opinion's sake, to leave country and kindred and seek a home where civil and religious liberty would be secure. The descendants of such a race of men will be pardoned for looking back with pride to their ancestry. Such is the case with WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, President and Treasurer of the Goodwin Gas Metre Company, of Philadelphia. He is a descendant of Ozias Goodwin, who was born in England about 1596, and, emigrating to New England, settled in Hartford, Conn., and took an active part in all that pertained to the interest and well-being of that town, and, as a member of the Assembly, assisted in forming the first charter of Hartford. He died there in 1683. William Goodwin, son of Ozias, was born 1629; and died in Hartford on October 15, 1689. Nathaniel Goodwin, son of William, died November, 1747. Abraham Goodwin, son of Nathaniel, was born in Hartford, 1699, removed to Litchfield in 1720, and died there on January 6, 1771. Ozias Goodwin, son of Abraham, was born November 27, 1735, and during the revolution was actively engaged in military service. In December, 1777, a meeting was held in Litchfield for the purpose of organizing a military company, Nathaniel Goodwin being chosen captain, Alexander Waugh, lieutenant, and Ozias Goodwin, ensign; the latter afterwards attaining the rank of captain. He died March 1, 1789. Micah Goodwin, son of Ozias, was born April 6, 1770, and died April 4, 1815. Oliver Wolcott Goodwin, son of Micah, was born in Litchfield, Conn., November 5, 1806. About 1835 he moved to New York, and in 1840 went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in engineering, following the same pursuit also in New Jersey and Indiana. He died in New Jersey, February, 1874.

William Wallace Goodwin, son of Oliver, was born at Wethersfield, Conn.,

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April 13, 1833, and removed with his parents to New York in 1835. Although then a child less than three years old, he recalls to mind vividly the great fire of 1835. Having walked among the ruins of that calamitous event, he recalls even now the profound impression produced on his young mind. In 1837, while on a visit to the place of his birth, at a militia training he heard "Yankee Doodle" played for the first time. On the morning of July 4, 1839, while standing on one of the wharves of the city of New York, he heard a band on an excursion steamer play "Hail Columbia, Happy Land!" and on the same evening, standing in front of the porch of the old City Hall, he saw the display of fire-works in commemoration of the sixty-third year of independence, and read in a shower of fire, "July 4, 1839." Coming from an ancestry noted for their love of country, the effect produced was to fire his youthful mind with patriotic notions. He little dreamed, however, that within a few short years he would have ample opportunity to test the strength of these sentiments to their full measure.

Accompanying his parents to Philadelphia, in 1840, his education was there continued at public and private schools until about 1845, when, upon his earnest request, he was permitted to enter the employment of Hopkins & Co., on Third street above Arch, and continued in their employment until they were overtaken by business misfortunes. In 1848, his father having contracted to fit up the machinery department of the then celebrated firm of Hogan & Thompson, he joined him as an assistant. After completing the engagement with this firm he continued in the service of his father, assisting in various other contracts covering all kinds of machinery and engineering work, until 1850, when, his father having accepted the position of superintendent and engineer of one of the gas-works of Philadelphia, he entered his office as assistant, and remained there until 1853. Upon attaining his majority he entered the service of William D. Parrish, one of the pioneers in the building of gas-works, who was then engaged in the erection of works in various parts of the country. A few years after, his attention having been called to the opportunities presented in the South to active and industrious young men of mechanical and engineering ability, he moved to Selma, Ala., where he rebuilt the gas-works located in that city; he also accepted the several positions of Superintendent, Engineer, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and was connected with other enterprises and interests in the line of his profession.

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States found Mr. Goodwin a citizen of Alabama. During the canvass preceding the election he often had an opportunity to listen to the fiery orators of the South, notably the celebrated William L. Yancey; and he was also present and listened to the arguments of the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, who went through that section trying, with his matchless oratorical powers, to stem the tide of disunion that seemed to be setting in with the change in the government. This brings us to a momentous period in the history of Mr. Goodwin. Every man of Northern birth was looked upon with suspicion, unless he announced himself openly and unqualifiedly as a rabid hater of the old flag and in favor of secession. To dis-

semble when one's life is in jeopardy may sometimes be justifiable, and many of Northern birth adopted this course; but Mr. Goodwin, while not disposed to be careless or reckless of his personal safety, at once resolved under no circumstances to be drawn into a public discussion of the question then at issue, deeming this course the only safe and honorable one for a Union man to pursue. He had but a short time to wait before he was made to feel the natural effect of this course. One morning in February, 1861, while standing on Main street engaged in conversation with Mr. James Dedman, chief of police of the city, Mr. Keith, a banker and then Mayor of the city, passed by and said: "Mr. Dedman, I want to see you immediately on business of importance." Although he knew Mr. Goodwin well, he failed to recognize him in any way. Dedman excused himself, and at once joined the Mayor. Both of them walked away. Mr. Goodwin, somewhat surprised at the action of the Mayor, turned up a cross street to attend to some business, and then started to the gas-works, which took him by the Mayor's banking-house, where he saw that functionary standing and apparently waiting to see some one. As Mr. Goodwin came up, the Mayor said: "Mr. Goodwin, I have a serious charge against you, contained in a letter sent to the postmaster, who handed it to me. I will read it to you:

"MR. POSTMASTER:—There is residing in your city a man by the name of Goodwin, formerly of the North, and who is connected with the gas company. Goodwin is an abolitionist, and is connected with the abolitionist society. Better that the life of one man be sacrificed than, sooner or later, the lives of innocent women and children be taken by an enraged negro population.

"Respectfully yours,

"ELLA THORNTON."

Mr. Goodwin at once replied that the charge was as false as hell, and asked for the author, declaring that he would shoot him on sight, which was the general way of settling such matters there at that time. Though Mr. Goodwin was a Northern man and of peaceful habits, he had become fully acclimated to the extent of shooting, if necessary. The Mayor replied that he would confer with the chief and some others before acting. Mr. Goodwin at once demanded that they proceed to his office for the purpose of examining his letters and papers, and said further: "If after such examination you find me guilty of the charge, take me out and hang me higher than Haman. If innocent, give me the author of that letter, and if I don't shoot him, may I be ——!"

In pursuance of this demand, the Mayor, Chief of Police and Colonel Johnson, a prominent citizen, visited the office. Upon entering the office, Mr. Goodwin, turning to Mr. Dedman, said: "Chief, I ask no favors at your hands. You must prove me innocent or guilty. There must be no half way in this matter." A thorough investigation followed, after which the gentlemen expressed themselves as satisfied. During the afternoon the letter was given to him, but he was unable to discover the author. The next day, however, Mr. Goodwin received the following letter:

"W. W. GOODWIN:—*Respected Friend*:—Thy letter to our president was received, and thy plan for

blowing up the gas-works is approved by our society, as the God-forsaken wretches would scarcely dare to follow thee through a country teeming with armed negroes.

"The muskets sent thee were judiciously distributed, and our society will, in a few days, send *you* some more choice arms.

"Wishing thee every success in our great and noble cause, I remain respectfully thy friend,

"WILLIAM MCKIM."

Realizing the fact that it was sent to compromise him, Mr. Goodwin unhesitatingly showed it to the postmaster, Mayor and others. A few days later a package of abolition tracts was received by him, accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written: "We have been delayed, but expect to ship you some more muskets very soon." Though this was palpably the work of some one engaged in a plot, the gentlemen again made a thorough examination of the office, cellar, closets, etc., and the result was a public meeting, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"SELMA, March 8, 1861.

"At a meeting of the stockholders of the Selma Gaslight Company, the Mayor and the City Council, and various other citizens, James Kennan was called into the chair, and C. D. Parke requested to act as secretary.

"The object of the meeting, as explained by the chairman, was to investigate certain charges against W. W. Goodwin (the Superintendent of the gas company), and, after a thorough investigation, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Colonel John W. Lapsley, and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Letters have been received from the North, charging and tending to show, if true, that W. W. Goodwin, the Superintendent and Engineer of the City Gas-works Company, is implicated with the abolitionists of the North in attempts to incite insurrection among the slaves in this community; and *whereas*, a thorough examination of all the facts and circumstances connected with the subject shows clearly that there is nothing whatever to implicate Mr. Goodwin, or to cast the least suspicion upon him; but the facts shown in the opinion of this meeting show a conspiracy to defame and injure him; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this meeting acquit said Goodwin of all improper acts or designs under all the facts which have been disclosed by this investigation.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting takes pleasure in testifying that the deportment and conduct of Mr. Goodwin for the whole period of his residence in this community has been such as to win for him their confidence and esteem.

"*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the city papers.

"JAMES KEENAN, *President*.

"C. D. PARKE, *Secretary*."

The resolutions were duly published and cordially endorsed by the local papers.

The State having passed the ordinance of secession, his life was in imminent peril from that time until he finally determined to come North, and he escaped accusation and consequent arrest only because of the watchfulness of his friends and his own intrepidity. The two military companies having been dispatched to the seat of war, the fire companies, of one of which Mr. Goodwin was a member, were ordered to equip and drill as home-guards. Chief of Police Dedman was chosen captain and Mr. Goodwin First Lieutenant of one of these companies. The lieutenantancy was declined, and he was tendered all the other offices in their order with the same result until that of third sergeant was reached,

when Dedman insisting that he had declined enough he accepted. Immediately after the organization of the company the City Councils, by ordinance, offered two Confederate flags, one trimmed with gold and the other with silver bullion; the choice to go to the company which would show the greatest proficiency in military drill and discipline within a given time. The company to which Mr. Goodwin belonged was composed largely of men of Northern birth, while the other comprised in the main natives of the South. During the competitive exhibition it was obvious that the committee had a partiality for the Southerners. At the conclusion of the exercises the chairman said: "We find ourselves here to decide the question as to which of the companies shall have a choice of the flag which is an emblem of our new-born liberty—a flag which is to take the place of that one we used to delight to call the Star-spangled Banner, now an emblem of tyranny, a miserable rag trailing in the dust." This was too much for Mr. Goodwin. With clenched teeth, but moving lips, he succeeded in attracting the already excited Mr. Dedman, when he said: "Captain, double-quick us off this field, and let them keep their —— old flag." Quick as thought Dedman gave the order. All observers were surprised by the position taken by the committee as well as at the attitude assumed by the company. Whereupon Captain Dedman suggested that a Confederate officer, who had been a witness of the performance, decide the matter. This was agreed to, and the gold-trimmed flag was awarded to Captain Dedman's company.

A short time after this Fort Sumter was fired upon, and from that time on the excitement was intense. Mr. Goodwin at once began to lay plans to get out of the Confederacy, although his interests were centred there. On several occasions his life was threatened, and he was warned by friends to be prepared for any emergency. On the evening of the day that Major Anderson, who was personally known by Mr. Goodwin, evacuated Fort Sumter, Mr. Goodwin, who was at the home of his friend Terry, where several others were assembled, and who were discussing the situation, said: "My mind is made up. I am Sergeant in a Confederate home-guard company; but if the time ever comes when I shall be put to the test, I will never fire on the old flag." Being asked what he would do, he dropped upon his knees and, raising his right hand towards heaven, said: "If ever I fire on the old flag, may my soul sink so deep into hell it may never be found," and at the same time he took an oath that he would not shave while there was a rebel in arms. Twenty-eight years have passed since then, yet Mr. Goodwin has not shaved.

In the month of May the family with which Mr. Goodwin boarded determined to go North. He accompanied the party to the depot, where a sad farewell was said. The next morning he received a letter through the post-office, as follows:

"SIR:—Yesterday you were seen at the depot, where you assisted one Terry and wife [the name of Goodwin's friend] to leave the city for the North. You are hereby notified that you must, within five days, join some military company going to the front. Otherwise you will remain at the peril of your life.

"A FRIEND."

The excitement continued to increase. Offers were made to Mr. Goodwin of a position as superintendent of a foundry to be erected for the manufacture of cannon, the management of a powder-mill, the colonelcy of a proposed zouave regiment, etc.; but to all these overtures he returned excuses. Finally, at a meeting of the gas company, he secured leave of absence to go North, for the ostensible purpose of settling up some important business for the company and himself. An associate in the Terry household arranged to accompany him, and they were to have started on the following Thursday. On Sunday, however, a boat came along unexpectedly, and in an hour they embarked on her. Mr. Goodwin carried with him sixty-five letters received from those who had discovered his intention to go North, though no publication was made of it, including one to President Lincoln from his brother-in-law, Mr. Todd, who resided in Selma. Upon reaching the boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee the train was boarded by a Confederate officer, who proceeded to search each person for letters. The situation was perilous. Mr. Goodwin at once passed out the rear of the car to the platform alongside. There he was met by a Confederate sentry, who ordered him back. He said: "All right. I suppose you will let a fellow stretch himself by walking to the other end of the platform?" The sentry said: "You'll get stretched if you don't get on that car." Walking to the front Mr. Goodwin stepped on the car, raised his hat, and said: "Thank you for that walk." He thus flanked the officer inside, and brought his letters safely through. As soon as he was safely through the lines Mr. Goodwin pushed on to New Jersey. There he learned through Colonel James W. Wall, of Burlington, who was an open sympathizer with the South, of a plan to have arms sent from Trenton, N. J., to be used by disloyal men in that State. Colonel Wall, knowing that Mr. Goodwin was just from the South, presumed he was a secessionist, and took him into his confidence. Mr. Goodwin disclosed the plot, Wall was arrested, and the plan frustrated.

Mr. Goodwin had fully determined to offer his services to the government to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. The dangerous proportions of it were fully realized by him, but he was perplexed as to which arm of the service to join. To settle this matter in his mind he visited Washington for the purpose of consultation with President Lincoln. While at the White House awaiting an opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln Admiral Dupont came into the waiting-room. Recognizing him as an officer of distinction, he being in full uniform, Mr. Goodwin approached him, and without ceremony introduced himself, stating that he was just from the South; that he was waiting to see Mr. Lincoln, and that he wanted to impress upon the President the necessity of at once sending out expeditions for the purpose of securing footholds on the Southern coast; that he knew from conversations he had listened to before leaving the South that the rebels dreaded a movement in that direction more than anything else that could happen. Dupont listened with more than ordinary attention and interest, and this fact settled him in the conviction that his best field of operations would be

the navy. Accordingly he applied for a commission in that service, and was appointed Paymaster and assigned, by his own selection, to the "Bienville," which proved to be one of the swiftest and most efficient vessels in the service. The next afternoon Mr. Goodwin, having received notice of his appointment, took the train for Philadelphia for the purpose of securing the necessary bonds. As he took his seat in the car, Admiral Dupont, who had just entered, occupied the other half of it. After the train started, he turned to Mr. Goodwin and asked him if he was not the person whom he had met at the President's the day before, and with whom he had talked about the advisability of the government attempting to take the Southern ports. Mr. Goodwin replying in the affirmative, the admiral plied him with many questions until their arrival at Baltimore, where the admiral left the train. In a few days the ship was ordered to join the fleet of Admiral Dupont in the Port Royal expedition. After the battle Paymaster Goodwin was sent aboard the frigate "Wabash," where he met the admiral for the first time since the talk on the train. Dupont at once recognized him, and seemed delighted to find him an officer in his squadron. Referring to the interview at the White House and on the train, he told Mr. Goodwin that he had not had anything to disturb him so much, as he had just parted with the President after conferring with him and receiving his instructions for the Port Royal expedition. He also remarked that he had almost made up his mind, upon that occasion, that Mr. Goodwin was a rebel spy, and was on the point of having him arrested. Mr. Goodwin did not tell the admiral that he had then just been appointed to the navy, and had no idea that in a few days he would take part in the expedition under him.

From the time of the engagement at Port Royal until the close of the war the "Bienville" participated in most of the naval operations.

In the battle of Port Royal the "Bienville" led the starboard division, the old "Wabash," under Admiral Dupont, heading the port. The "Bienville," after having passed Fort Walker, and put to flight Tatnall's fleet of river boats that had come down into the harbor, was signalled to follow the movements of the flag-ship, which brought her third in line and immediately behind the frigate "Susquehanna." The fort was passed several times out and in, each time the vessels going nearer. On one of these trips Mr. Goodwin was standing beside the captain on the bridge. The frigates "Wabash" and "Susquehanna" had just passed ahead and delivered their broadsides, sweeping the parapets. The captain turned to Mr. Goodwin, and said: "Stop her, Paymaster, stop her!" thinking thereby to give the gunners a better chance for aim. Mr. Goodwin on pulling the engine bell kept hold of the handle, confident the rebels would reman their guns. In a moment more, sure enough, hardly had the order been obeyed and the "Bienville's" broadside been fired, when all the remaining guns of the fort that had not been dismounted by the fire of the fleet blazed forth their shot and shell, one shot passing so close to the captain and Mr. Goodwin that both instinctively dodged, and quick as thought came the order: "Start her,

Paymaster, start her!" Mr. Goodwin says he does not think four bells were ever given quicker on board a man-of-war. The old ship was struck six times. Mr. Goodwin was an eye-witness of the scene where Captain Percival Drayton, commanding the United States gunboat "Pocahontas," ran his vessel right under the guns of the battery, which was commanded by his own brother, General Drayton. When this was witnessed by the fleet the men were so carried away by the scene that they momentarily left their posts, and mounting the sides of their ships gave three rousing cheers.

The "Bienville" carried to the North the news of the Port Royal expedition, returning immediately afterwards to the fleet with Mr. Goodwin on board, and participated in the capture of Fernandina and St. Augustine, and for a long time the vessel was one of the blockading squadron off Charleston. During this time she captured several valuable prizes, among them the steamers "Stettin" and "Patras." The former was discovered early one morning attempting to run into Charleston harbor by the channel inside what is known as Rattlesnake Shoal. The "Bienville" chased her out to sea, and finally overhauled her. She was loaded with a most valuable cargo of medicines, arms, silks, etc., valued at a quarter of a million of dollars. When her officers were transferred on board of the "Bienville" they were placed in charge of Mr. Goodwin to ration. To one he paid particular attention, thinking to secure valuable information about blockade-running. He was rewarded by being informed that another steamer would be due in a couple of days, and he then informed Captain (afterwards Admiral) Mullaney of the fact, and urged that efforts be made to have the ship returned to the station she had been occupying, it being the most northern one of the fleet then blockading the harbor of Charleston. This was done, and at daylight of the morning of the second day a steamer was seen going at full speed, having passed inside the "Bienville" and was well in towards the shore. It was but the work of a moment to slip the cable, and the "Bienville" was after her with the speed of a greyhound. It took but one shot from the hundred-pound rifle to bring her to, it striking so close to her bow that the water was splashed over her. As she came about and passed near the stern of the "Bienville," her captain, discovering the officer who had informed Mr. Goodwin of the expected arrival of the vessel just captured, hailed him and asked what he was doing there. Quickly came the reply: "What you will be doing in a few moments." The steamer proved to be the "Patras." Among her cargo were some two hundred thousand pounds of powder and a large number of rifles valued at upwards of a hundred thousand dollars. Both the vessels were turned into gunboats, and used in the service of the United States.

Another incident occurred while the "Bienville" was on the Charleston blockade. Among the persons captured on one of her prizes was a pilot, who in a confidential moment communicated to Mr. Goodwin that a steamer, known at that time as the "290" and afterwards as the celebrated Confederate cruiser "Alabama," was expected at a certain group of islands, and that he had been

solicited to act as pilot for her. He stated that he had refused, but was willing to pilot the "Bienville" to the place, and was sure that she could capture the "290" if prompt action was taken. Mr. Goodwin made a written report concerning the information and handed it to the captain, who said he would refer it to the admiral. Nothing was done, however; but it is a matter of history that the "290," or "Alabama," did go to the islands, and was fitted out and proceeded on her voyage of destruction to American commerce, the effect of which is felt to this day.

His vessel was afterwards transferred to Admiral Farragut's squadron, and for a long time Mr. Goodwin was stationed at Galveston, Texas, where he witnessed many exciting incidents. Prior to the battle of Mobile Bay his vessel was ordered to join the squadron off that place, and afterwards participated in that celebrated fight. While standing alongside the commanding officer on the bridge trying to observe the effect of the shot from his vessel, he saw the water suddenly thrown up in great volume around one of the ironclads. He turned to his commanding officer, who had not noticed it in the excitement, and said: "My God, there goes one of our ironclads!" The reply was: "Impossible." To which Mr. Goodwin answered: "When this fight is over you will find we are one short," which proved to be true. The ill-fated vessel was the monitor "Tecumseh," commanded by Captain Craven. Pilot Collins, who escaped from the "Tecumseh," told Mr. Goodwin, the day after the battle, that he stepped aside while in the turret in order to afford Captain Craven a chance to escape; but true to the etiquette and discipline of the navy, that the commander shall be the last to leave his vessel, he replied: "After you, pilot." Collins instantly passed out the port-hole, and brave Craven sacrificed himself to discipline, and went down with his ship and many others of her brave crew. Matthews, who was the pilot with Farragut, and was above him in the rigging of the "Hartford," afterwards told Mr. Goodwin that, upon the sinking of the "Tecumseh," the "Brooklyn," being just behind her, stopped to avoid running over the men who had succeeded in getting out of the sinking vessel. This compelled the "Hartford" to stop, thus causing the vessels which followed to slow up; thereby bunching them, creating confusion, and enabling the rebels to get better aim at the ships. Farragut, as Matthews stated it, instantly called out: "Pilot, what is the matter?" "An ironclad has been sunk by a torpedo, sir." "D—n the torpedo! Ring four bells to go ahead fast," was the instant order. During the bombardment of Fort Morgan, some days after, Mr. Goodwin was directed to report to the admiral on the "Hartford" (which had been so disabled in the fight just alluded to that she could not participate in the bombardment) for orders as to the disposition of the shot, shell and stores in his charge on a tugboat. The admiral calling for a marine glass, looked towards the fort, turned to Mr. Goodwin, and said: "Paymaster, the enemy do not seem to be replying. You will therefore deliver your stores to the ironclad." Mr. Goodwin, saluting the admiral replied, "Aye, aye, sir," and left the "Hartford" feeling that he was

about to lose "the number of his mess;" but he obeyed the order, and delivered the stores to the ironclads, then about four hundred yards from the fort. After the surrender of the fort Mr. Goodwin's vessel returned to the Galveston blockade.

Mr. Goodwin, after nearly four years' service on one vessel, was ordered to the steamer "Fort Morgan," and was finally honorably discharged with the thanks of the department, after having served from 1861 to 1866, with but twenty days' leave of absence during the war.

After retiring from the service Mr. Goodwin went to the oil country and assumed charge of the celebrated "Hyde and Egbert" farm, near Petroleum Centre, on which was located the great "Maple Shade" and "Coquette" oil wells. During his management the late President Garfield, then a member of Congress, visited him and took squatter's luck in a bed over the office. Having witnessed his midnight labor, General Garfield warned Mr. Goodwin of the danger to his health from overwork, and expressed a desire to go to bed. Twenty-three years have passed since that night. The general, in the turn of fortune's wheel, became President of the United States, and fell a victim to the hand of an assassin, while Mr. Goodwin continues to labor on as assiduously as ever with all his faculties unimpaired.

In 1867 Mr. Goodwin left the oil region and entered into the gas business in Philadelphia, occupying the position of President of the Goodwin Gas Meter Company, which was founded by him. He is also President or Director of several other organizations of a kindred nature. He is a Thirty-third Degree Mason, and has filled the position of presiding officer in almost every branch of the order in both the subordinate and grand bodies. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the United Service Club and the Grand Army of the Republic, and as such was one of the fifteen members of the latter organization selected to perform the burial services of the order at General Grant's funeral. He is an ardent Republican, a member of the Union League, Manufacturers' Club, Historical and New England Societies; and, as he states, has been engaged in earning his living for forty-five years, and still feels he is good for forty-five years more. Few men have passed through more thrilling and exciting scenes, or spent a more active life; yet, as he puts it, "I feel a little heavy sometimes; but I am still about as young as ever, and can get over more ground in a given time than many a younger man."

Mr. Goodwin was married in October, 1865, to Miss Edie G. Ridgway, of Burlington, N. J. They have three sons living, one having died several years ago.

H.



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F. O. F. F. F.

WILLIAM W. GLASS.

WILLIAM WARREN GIBBS.

WILLIAM W. GIBBS, Vice-President of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia—a corporation that controls the gas production of a large number of the cities of this country—was born in the village of Hope, Warren county, N. J., March 8, 1846. His father's ancestors were among the early settlers of Rhode Island. His mother, Ellen Vanatta, was a sister of the late Hon. Jacob Vanatta, one of the leading lawyers of New Jersey, and at one time Attorney-General of that State.

Mr. Gibbs obtained what education he could in the public schools of his native village before he was fourteen years old. Upon reaching that age he procured employment as a clerk or "boy-helper" in a grain, flour and feed store in Newark, N. J., where he remained a year and then returned to his native village, where he secured a clerkship in a general country store. Here he was employed for two years, and then went to a larger store of a similar kind at Hackettstown, N. J., where he continued for eight years, the first two years with W. L. & G. W. Johnson, and thereafter with Jacob Welsh, Jr. It was here that he first displayed the possession of the financial abilities which have made him so successful. He was seventeen when he went there; at twenty-three he was a partner in the business with Mr. Welsh, and two years later, when his partner died and the business was wound up, he was ready to begin anew with a few thousand dollars cash capital, the result of his own unaided efforts and economy.

In 1871 Mr. Gibbs went to New York city, and, with three friends, started in the retail dry-goods business at Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh street under the firm name of Miles, Gilman & Co. His partners failing to contribute the amount of capital they had agreed to furnish, he bought them out and conducted the establishment by himself. The business, however, was so slow, plodding and unprofitable that he soon tired of it, and at the end of two years sold out, being no better off than when he started.

He then tried the wholesale grocery business at 146 Reade street, New York. He got two partners, each having about the same capital as himself, and started under the firm name of Bauer, Gibbs & Co. With inadequate capital, however, it proved even less profitable than the dry-goods business. It was not long, under the prevailing custom of giving credit to the small retail corner grocery stores, before the bulk of the firm's assets were represented by several books filled with other people's small liabilities. It was a constant struggle to meet the firm's obligations. Mr. Gibbs at last decided to withdraw from the business, and proposed to his partners that they should call a meeting of the creditors, state the case to them, show them that two could run the business as well as three and at less expense, and agreed that, if the other two would assume his share of the liabilities, he would surrender to them his entire interest. The proposition

was accepted, and Mr. Gibbs withdrew in 1875 practically penniless, his only capital being a first-class character for reliability and integrity.

Meantime Mr. Gibbs had been thinking of new plans whereby to make money. He read up and investigated new inventions. He studied the scientific journals, absorbing and digesting everything he came across with a view to getting hold of something at which to make a living, and to which he could devote his attention. About this time he became acquainted with Mr. Ferdinand King, an inventor, who had a patent for making gas from petroleum—King's patent. Mr. Gibbs and Mr. King formed a corporation which they called the National Petroleum Gas Company of New York. They had no capital, but they had their patent, faith in its value and Mr. Gibbs' ability, tenacity, shrewdness and untiring energy. He figured as President on the roll of officers, but he was in reality President, Secretary, Treasurer, General Manager, Solicitor, Corresponding Clerk, Travelling Agent and Board of Directors.

His first contract was to build gas-works in a small country town, introducing the company's patent process of manufacturing gas. He succeeded in interesting Amos Paul, Esq., Agent of the Swamscott Machine Company, of South Newmarket, New Hampshire, and through him made an arrangement to build the works for their new system. This corporation was ostensibly the contractors for the new works, but in reality they were only sub-contractors under Mr. Gibbs' company. In this way a start was made by the National Petroleum Gas Company of New York.

The work was satisfactory and the gas was good. Mr. Gibbs had less trouble after that. He worked hard and studied hard. He got to building gas-works for large manufacturing establishments, public buildings and the little towns where no gas-works were before, and establishing rival and better gas-works in larger towns that already boasted a gas supply. The whole burden of the work, the contracting, negotiating, travelling, etc., was done by himself. He did not aim too high. He made no contracts that he did not carry out exactly as he agreed. He tried to do no more than he was able. He was conservative yet energetic, and built more than one hundred works in the first seven years in all parts of the country, from Maine to California.

Four years after he withdrew from the grocery business he had accumulated \$100,000. In another three years he had added thereto \$150,000 more. By this time he had become thoroughly convinced of the wonderful possibilities of the business if properly organized and backed with ample capital.

His business so far had brought him to some extent in contact with the Standard Oil Company. His system of making gas involved the use of large quantities of petroleum, the purchase of which for the various works established by his company having been intrusted to him, and in this way he came to form the acquaintance of some of that great corporation's active officials and managers, and after much effort he succeeded in interesting personally Mr. W. G. Warden, who was a large stockholder in the Standard, and was the principal manager of

the Philadelphia interests of that corporation. Mr. Warden, after careful consideration, became convinced that Mr. Gibbs' proposed enterprise could be made a great success. What Mr. Gibbs had succeeded in accomplishing in the seven years that he had been in the business, with no capital to start with and everything to learn, was tangible testimony in the case. Besides, as an earnest of his faith in the matter, Mr. Gibbs was willing to put his entire accumulations in the venture. As a result of his representations and efforts the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia was formed in 1882, with Mr. Gibbs as General Manager and \$1,000,000 cash in the treasury. Among the Philadelphians who joined in the venture with Mr. Gibbs were Messrs. W. G. Warden, Thomas Dolan, John Wanamaker, George Philler, President of the First National Bank, Henry C. Gibson, Henry Lewis, I. V. Williamson, S. A. Caldwell, H. H. Houston, James A. Wright, William M. Singerly, W. J. Carter, and others. It was a strong combination, both as regards business capacity and financial responsibility. It has grown rapidly since its organization, and has paid large dividends. Its capital stock is now \$5,000,000, and sells at a large premium, while the actual assets will aggregate a much larger sum. The new corporation promptly secured all the most approved methods for improving the quality and reducing the cost of producing gas; competent engineers were secured, and a thorough business organization in every department was perfected. The company is to-day the most extensive enterprise of the kind in the United States, already owning and controlling the gas-works of nearly fifty important towns and cities, and is rapidly adding to the number and enlarging the field of its operations.

Mr. Gibbs is largely interested in several other enterprises. He is the moving and guiding spirit in a new railroad known as the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad, extending from Slatington, Pa., on the Lehigh river, to Campbell Hall, N. Y., where connection is made with the Poughkeepsie Bridge system, whose western terminus is at that point. This road is being built with a view of bringing the coal-fields of Pennsylvania in closer connection with the New England market. It will be ninety-five miles in length, and will be completed early in the summer of 1889.

Mr. Gibbs also owns a large interest in the Poughkeepsie Bridge, of which he is a Director, and is one of the Trustees of the syndicate that controls the railroad in connection with the bridge extending from Campbell Hall to Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. Early in the year 1886 he undertook the construction of the great Poughkeepsie Bridge. The charter of the company was granted by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1871, and amended in 1872 so as to permit the placing of four piers in the channel not less than five hundred feet apart. The company is an independent organization, and is required to grant equal terms of accommodation, privileges and facilities to all railroad corporations that desire to use the bridge.

The construction was begun in 1873, and the corner-stone of one of the piers on Reynold's Hill in the city of Poughkeepsie was laid with appropriate cere-

monies on the 17th of December, in that year. Further progress was interrupted by the financial troubles of the country until 1876, when the American Bridge Company of Chicago made a contract to build it, but only completed one pier, began a second and then suspended. The project was then allowed to lie dormant until 1886.

Early in the latter year Mr. Gibbs acquired all the right, title and interest in the charter and work previously done, and organized the Manhattan Bridge Building Company, subscribing and paying for its entire capital stock. This company made a contract with the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company to complete the bridge, and take what stock and bonds it was authorized to issue for the purpose in payment. A sub-contract was then made with the Union Bridge Company of New York, and the work was promptly started; but as \$7,500,000 in cash at least were required to complete the bridge and connections, Mr. Gibbs set energetically to work to obtain the means. Some three months were required to complete the syndicate for the first million dollars. Among the first that Mr. Gibbs succeeded in interesting in the enterprise was Mr. Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, Arthur and Horace Brock, of Lebanon, Pa., and John W. and Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen aided Mr. Gibbs in every possible way, and through their combined efforts the entire amount was raised and the work pushed energetically and without intermission from the day it started, and the great undertaking was accomplished in a little over two years.

After the contracts were all made, and soon after the work was well under way, Mr. Gibbs took the Presidency of the Bridge Company and remained at the head of it until the completion of the bridge, January 1, 1889. Not desiring to enter upon the practical management of the business of the bridge and the railroads connected therewith, and appreciating the importance of securing the services of a man for the position, who possessed a large experience and the requisite ability, Mr. Gibbs determined to retire as soon as such a man could be found. Mr. John S. Wilson, then General Freight and Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, possessed in a high degree every qualification necessary to manage the affairs of the company in the practical operation of its property, and he was offered the Presidency. He had become much impressed with the merits and importance of the enterprise, and decided to resign his position with the Pennsylvania Railroad and accepted the post tendered him by the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company and connecting roads. The erection of the bridge is an achievement worthy of a place among the great successes of American engineering. Its accomplishment is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Gibbs, who naturally takes great pride and satisfaction in this monument to his energy and perseverance.

Mr. Gibbs was married, October 16, 1872, to Miss Frances A. Johnson, daughter of George W. Johnson, one of his earlier employers. They have six children, four daughters and two sons, and reside in a handsome home at 1216 N. Broad street, Philadelphia.

C. R. D.



A. G. TAPPAN.

JOHN C. GRAHAM.

JOHN C. GRAHAM.

PHILADELPHIA has long been justly famous in connection with the manufacture of upholstery goods and other textile fabrics of a kindred character, and no establishment in that line has done more to sustain the reputation which the city has acquired in the trade than the house of J. C. Graham & Co., whose splendidly equipped manufactory is now located at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets in that city, a concern which was built up from very modest beginnings by the late JOHN C. GRAHAM, whose history is a shining example of what can be accomplished by brains and ability backed by enterprise and careful attention to business.

John C. Graham was born at Paisley, Scotland, June 23, 1826. His parents were John and Margaret Graham, and when the boy was about eight years of age the family came to America, and located in New York, where the lad attended the public schools for a few years, and then the family, in 1843, removed to Philadelphia. There the youth obtained employment as a carpet and rug weaver for a short time. During his nineteenth year, while he was out of employment for several weeks, he exercised his mechanical and inventive talent in improvising a hand loom at his home, using a clothes-horse for a frame, a stick for a shuttle, utilizing his mother's rolling-pin and the lid of a flour bucket, etc., for other purposes, and making the treadles from the clothes-props, while the material which he worked was twenty-five cents' worth of tidy cotton.

He shortly resumed work at carpet weaving, and remained at that employment until 1847, when he went to work with his father, he having purchased two looms for the manufacture of tidy cotton fringe, with which they started in business in a small way at Fourth and Oxford streets. Shortly afterwards he withdrew from partnership with his father, having secured work at saw-making, at which employment he remained for about four years, working at it in the daytime and assisting his father in running the looms at night. After leaving the saw factory he again entered into business with his father, and remained in partnership with him until the latter's death, which occurred in 1857. Meanwhile, in 1850, they had moved to a building on Cherry street above Sixth, having increased their business very considerably. After his father's death Mr. Graham carried on the business in his own name, although his sister was interested with him. They were principally engaged in manufacturing dress trimmings, fringes, tassels, cords, and upholstery trimmings.

The business increased rapidly, and the factory was removed to 525 and 527 Cherry street, where they occupied the four floors of the structure. The continued growth of their business soon necessitated greater facilities, and in 1879 they occupied in addition the five-story building 507 to 513 Cherry street, where the plant was very considerably enlarged by the introduction of additional machin-

ery, and they were then enabled to add to their business the manufacture of undertakers' trimmings and increase the line of upholsterers' goods.

Their orders continually exceeded their facilities for filling them, and in 1885 Mr. Graham began the erection of the extensive factory at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. The building, designed expressly for the business, embodies the improvements suggested by the practical experience of Mr. Graham, and is one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishments of its kind in the country. It is constructed of brick with granite trimmings, and is of an attractive design of architecture. It is five stories high, and covers fifty-four by one hundred and ninety-six feet of ground, the entire lot being one hundred and ninety-six by one hundred and seventy-nine feet, thus admitting of further addition if found necessary. The offices front both on Nineteenth and on Hamilton streets, and are large and handsomely fitted up, the finishing being in natural woods. There is an abundance of light on all sides of the building, and the average height between floor and ceiling of the different stories is thirteen and a half feet. The establishment gives steady employment to about three hundred hands. Mr. Graham added much new machinery to the plant at the new mill, and introduced the manufacture of plush to the work the establishment was already doing, as well as a more complete line of upholsterers' fringes, trimmings, cords, loops, fancy fringes, table covers, tapestry borders, Jersey flannels, and carriage trimmings, fringes, etc.

Mr. Graham was prominent in Masonic circles, having been Past Master of Columbia Lodge, F. and A. M., a member of Harmony R. A. Chapter, of Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, Knights Templar, of the A. and A. Scottish Rite, and of the Masonic Veterans of Pennsylvania, in which he took an active interest. He was also a manager of the Masonic Home. He was a member of the American Legion of Honor, and was elected Grand Commander of the Order in the State of Pennsylvania in 1883. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum, Home Circle, St. Andrew's Society, and the Anglers' Association. He took a warm interest and active part in the formation of the Manufacturers' Club, and was a liberal but quiet giver to the various charities of the city.

Mr. Graham's health began to fail about August, 1887, and he took a cottage at Atlantic City early in the spring of 1888, intending to spend the summer there with his family, in the hope that it would prove beneficial to his health, but convalescence was beyond possibility, and on May 17, 1888, he passed away, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Mr. Graham was married on May 26, 1864, to Miss Fannie Carnes. Six children were born to them. The widow, three sons and two daughters survive him. One child, a daughter, died before him. His widow and oldest son, J. Wallace Graham, carry on the business which was built up to such large proportions by his enterprise, ability, sagacity and integrity. His son is the active manager of its business, and, following in his footsteps, will continue the same upward and onward progress.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENUNT.

PHILA.

EDWIN J. HOWLETT.

EDWIN JOSEPH HOWLETT.

INSTANCES are not altogether rare in which men have been so impressed with what appeared to others to be matters or objects of so little importance as to be looked upon as insignificant, or as beneath notice, that they have been led to make the development of the idea suggested to them, or the production of the article which has attracted their attention, their life-work, and by doing so have sometimes evolved and brought to light a principle that has commanded the respect of the learned, and made for themselves a reputation as contributors to the knowledge and material wealth of the world, or established a business that is at once the wonder and envy of those who thought the matter too trifling to be worthy of regard, and which has resulted in advancing their fortunes in a substantial sense while at the same time benefiting their fellow-men. Few better examples of this are to be seen than in the development of the paper-bag business, now an important industry of the country, and one which has brought out the inventive faculties of the ingenious and made the fortunes of those who are engaged in it. The credit for the important position which this successful enterprise now occupies is largely due to EDWIN J. HOWLETT, President of the Union Paper Bag Machine Company, and founder and head of the firm of Edwin J. Howlett & Son, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Howlett was born in Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, November 2, 1835. His ancestors were English; his parents, Joseph and Mary Howlett, with their family, then consisting of three sons and three daughters, having emigrated to this country and settled in Richfield in 1833, where Edwin J. was born as above stated. He enjoyed that great blessing to a young man of native ability, the advantage of being poor—a condition that can be overcome by industry and application, as is forcibly shown in his own case. During his early youth he attended the district schools and Richfield Academy until he was thirteen years of age, when he became ambitious to provide for himself; and there being but little inducement for him to remain in his country home, which offered no chance of advancement, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained employment in a confectionery and fancy-goods store. Here he remained about one year, and then secured a situation in a retail dry-goods establishment, which business he followed for about six years, when he went to Boston, and there secured a position with Wilson, Hamilton & Co., one of the leading wholesale dry-goods houses of that city. While in the employ of this firm his attention was casually attracted to some machine-made paper bags by seeing a set of samples hanging at the entrance of a neighboring store, and he became impressed with the possibilities of the business of manufacturing and supplying them to the different lines of trade that had occasion to use them. He felt certain that the business would expand into one of the important industries of the country, and

he carefully and effectively investigated the matter until 1863, when, having become thoroughly convinced of the excellence of the opportunity afforded for establishing a successful enterprise, he gave up his situation and founded the house of Howlett Brothers in New York, which business is still continued by a younger brother, Henry J. Howlett, to whom he sold out his interest in 1879.

In June, 1865, Mr. Howlett came to Philadelphia and established the house of Howlett, Onderdonk & Co. at 520 Commerce street, which continued in successful business until 1879, when it was dissolved, Mr. Howlett purchasing Mr. Onderdonk's interest. He then conducted the business in his own name until 1883, when he admitted his son, Charles E. Howlett, into partnership, and the present firm-name of Edwin J. Howlett & Son was adopted. The Commerce street building becoming too restricted for the increased trade, it was found necessary to secure a larger factory, and in 1887 the present commodious building at the south-east corner of Broad and Wallace streets was purchased and enlarged, where they are now running twenty paper-bag machines, capable of producing one and a half million paper-bags a day, and six printing presses; the business requiring the employment of nearly one hundred persons to run the establishment. One must traverse this entire building of six stories to learn what a veritable hive of industry it is.

Mr. Howlett is a man of great perseverance and business energy, and affords an excellent illustration of the proverb that "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." He has thoroughly mastered every detail connected with the manufacture of paper-bags; has investigated the merits and history of the various inventions perfected for the purpose of producing them, and is an authority on all matters pertaining to this branch of the industry. It is largely due to his efforts that the varied and conflicting interests of the trade have been consolidated, protected and promoted. He had the utmost confidence of the ultimate success of the enterprise when it was in its comparative infancy, and the result has demonstrated his business capacity and foresight; and his success is another illustration of what twenty-five years of effort will accomplish when concentrated on a single object.

In 1865 the Union Paper Bag Machine Company was a firm made up of five persons owning an interest in as many patents. In 1869 Mr. Howlett advised forming it into a stock company under the laws of Pennsylvania, which was done. In 1871 he was elected President, which position he has held ever since. During this time the business has increased from a product of fifty million bags a year to seventeen hundred million a year. Since the company was organized over one hundred and fifty patents have been purchased, and it has been engaged in nearly one hundred law-suits, the conduct of which has been under the immediate charge of the President.

Mr. Howlett has other financial interests besides his business of manufacturing and marketing paper-bags. He is one of the Directors of the National Bank of the Republic, and is concerned in a number of successful corporations. Not-

withstanding the attention which his large business interests require he contributes liberally both of his time and means to various charitable institutions, and gives the benefit of his services and practical methods to the management of several such bodies. From 1883 to 1889 he was President of the Board of Directors of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and was instrumental in raising a large portion of the funds which it received during his connection with it. He is one of the Managers of the North-western Soup Society of Philadelphia, and a Director of the Twenty-ninth Ward Relief Society of Philadelphia, and one of the Board of Management of the Home Missionary Society. He is always to be counted upon for contributions to good works of any kind, and in the various societies to which he belongs. He is almost invariably placed upon those committees which are appointed for the purpose of raising funds for either charitable or social purposes, and it is seldom that his own contribution is not as large as any others that are obtained. His own generous and liberal giving enables him to be an excellent solicitor, and his success in this line has caused his appointment on many a committee and given him plenty of work, which he always accepted with good-natured grace and performed satisfactorily.

Few men are more extensively connected with the various secret, social and beneficial societies than Mr. Howlett. He is a member of twenty-two secret bodies. He is very high in the Masonic order, having taken the Thirty-second Degree, and is Trustee of his lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of the Columbia, Utopian, Manufacturers' and Union League Clubs. He is exceedingly popular with his fellow-members of the various organizations to which he belongs, and is always relied upon to contribute to the entertainments at their banquets and social gatherings; for he is a noted *renconteur*, and possesses a fund of apposite anecdote that he can always draw upon, and with which he can command the attention of his hearers, while at the same time conveying an appropriate moral or making a pointed application. His duties as President of the bag company frequently take him upon the road, where he is sure to be welcomed by his fellow-travellers. He always has with him an assorted collection of cards bearing his name and address, and each inscribed with the insignia of one of the different degrees in the various societies to which he belongs. On the backs of these cards, which he distributes amongst his acquaintances, are printed some very good precepts of his own selection. The familiar and excellent advice of Polonius to Laertes is upon one, and upon others may be found witty or wise maxims embodying sound doctrine and good counsel both striking and unique. After telling a good story that will convulse his hearers with laughter, he will present to them a card bearing upon its back one of the many precepts which he delights to thus use as a practical sermon.

One of these cards bears the following advice :

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead, but fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving and cheering words while their ears can hear them,

and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind things you will say after they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, bestow now, and so brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them.

"If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them now in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered while I need them and can enjoy them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, and a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial.

"Post-mortem kindness cannot cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin shed no fragrance backward over the weary way by which the loved ones have travelled."

Mr. Howlett is intensely practical. He does not believe in locking the door and praying for a crop, but in ploughing and putting in the seed; nor does he believe in resembling a guide-board, which points the way but walks not in it. While he is neither a maxim mender nor maker, he keeps in his mind many of his father's sayings which have governed his life. He has printed some of these in a small book, called "Business and Pleasure," which he sends to his customers. He believes that there is but one way to properly do a thing, and that is to go do it at once; and that the greatest breaches of business ethics are, not to answer all letters promptly, and not to faithfully fulfil all engagements; that there is no better rule for a man to adopt than promptitude, which is equally as desirable a characteristic as integrity. He has always tried to live up to his father's advice: "Make a pleasure of your work." He believes that all people should have employment, as it is more healthful both for body and mind, and adds a delightful vigor to the spirits; while the unemployed are like stagnant water, corrupt by their own idleness as the dull weight of existence presses upon them. He believes that all should be contented and cheerful, which attributes are the bright sunshine of the heart. Realizing that sticks and stones are only thrown at fruit-bearing trees, and that no man was ever written out of his reputation but by himself, he has followed a rule which General Grant has stated governed his life, in never denying any stories printed or told of him. He knows on which side he carries his pocket-book, and can always find it for a friend; for a true friend he believes to be the masterpiece of nature. He believes it is what we enjoy in this world and not what we have that makes the sum of happiness and true wealth, and that a man can never tell what he is worth by looking in his ledger; that if a man wants to be remembered he must do something worth remembering, and that if fame comes only after death he is in no hurry for it.

Mr. Howlett was married, August 2, 1859, to Miss Sarah E. Leach, a daughter of Eliab and Sarah L. Leach, of Boston, Mass. They have three children—one son and two daughters. The eldest daughter, Mabel R., is the wife of Wesley Starr Gephard, of Baltimore, in which city they reside. The son, Charles E. Howlett, who is in partnership with Mr. Howlett, as before mentioned, and the younger daughter, Miss Lilian G. Howlett, reside with their parents.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

CURTIS G. HUSSEY.

CURTIS GRUBB HUSSEY.

PITTSBURGH, the second city of the State in population, has much to boast of in her great manufactories, her University, and especially in her wealthy, public-spirited citizens. One of them was a pioneer in opening the Lake Superior copper region, which has proved a great source of national wealth, and he was also the first person in this country who succeeded in making the best quality of all descriptions of crucible cast steel, which success was the means of establishing a most important branch of industry in the United States. We refer to the now venerable DR. CURTIS G. HUSSEY, whose name is known throughout the whole country, not only for his manufacturing enterprises, but for his liberal contributions to institutions of learning.

Dr. Hussey's forefathers were English Quakers, who emigrated to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Mention is made in the early records of the State particularly of Christopher Hussey, who represented the town of Hampton, Mass., in the General Assembly for the years 1658, '59 and '60, was likewise a counsellor of the province and active in the settlement of Haverhill, and was one of an association of ten persons, all Quakers, who, in 1658, purchased from the Indians the Island of Nantucket. The purchase was made with a view of escaping humiliation and disfranchisement because of their opposition to the illiberality of the General Court of Massachusetts, which had declared it a misdemeanor for "any one to preach to the people on the Sabbath who was not a regularly ordained minister of the church." The court looked upon this opposition as a very grave and deep insult to itself, and severe measures were threatened by that body. There were many who made open apology, but Christopher Hussey and his companions were contending for principles of vital importance to their well-being and happiness, and preferred to take up their abode among the savages of New England rather than to act contrary to their religious convictions.

Dr. Hussey was born on a farm near York, Pennsylvania, in August, 1802. His parents were Christopher Hussey and Lydia, daughter of John Grubb, who was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in England. When the son was but an infant the family moved to Ohio, settling first in Little Miami county, and later on a farm in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. Here young Hussey obtained such advantages of school education as the period and neighborhood afforded, and, evincing a preference for the medical profession, became a student under a physician of considerable prominence in Mount Pleasant. After completing the prescribed course of study, he located in Morgan county, Indiana, where he soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice. Unlike most of his profession, Dr. Hussey was possessed of a business ability of a high order, and after he had accumulated some funds from his practice he in-

vested them in mercantile pursuits, and established several stores in his own and adjacent counties, over which he had a general supervision as he travelled about the country following his professional calling.

In those early days, when greenbacks had not been adopted and money was scarce, pork was the legal tender for calicoes, sugar and teas. From this arose a trade in pork, which was taken for "store goods," while pork-packing and curing naturally followed, and developed into heavy transactions, and large packing houses were erected at Gosport, on the White river, and an extensive business was carried on at that place. It is a remarkable fact, in view of the proverbial hazards of dealing in pork, that during all the time of his connection with that trade he suffered no loss excepting in one year, while in many years his profits were large, and in none except the one referred to were they less than six per cent.

In 1829 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but declined re-election, as the duties imposed upon him by the service interfered with his business and added too much to his burdens. In 1839 he married Rebecca, daughter of James and Susannah Updegraff, of the well-known Ohio family of that name. James Updegraff was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county, Ohio, having settled at Mount Pleasant and made for himself a home in what was at that time almost a forest wilderness, and contributed greatly by his energy and influence, particularly in the line of education, toward the growth and prosperity of that flourishing town. Soon after his marriage Dr. Hussey removed to Pittsburgh, and embarked in the mining and manufacturing enterprises which have given him his wide reputation.

Shortly after coming east he heard rumors of the existence of copper in the now well-known copper regions of Lake Superior, then part of an unbroken wilderness held by the Indians, and giving only a hint of their hidden riches in iron and copper. It is true that for many years specimens had been found here and there; but no effort had been made to explore and develop the mineral deposits until Dr. Hussey brought his intelligence to bear upon the problem, and soon caused his faith to be followed by his works. In 1843 he determined upon an investigation, and sent John Hays, of Pittsburgh, a man possessing the courage and energy necessary for the purpose, into the far away and lonely region, to prospect and see what discoveries he could make. His report was such that Dr. Hussey determined on a venturesome operation, and quietly made his preparations for it. During his exploring tour Mr. Hays had purchased for Dr. Hussey a one-sixth interest in the first three permits for mining ever granted in that region by the United States. Based upon these and subsequent purchases, the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company was organized in the winter of 1843-4. In the summer of 1844 Dr. Hussey made a visit to these wild and unexplored regions, and joined Mr. Hays and Alfred Rudolph (a geologist) and a party of eight miners at Copper Harbor, the party having been sent out by him in the spring of 1844. Their discoveries were of such a char-

acter that upon consultation with the geologist Dr. Hussey promptly stopped all further operations at that place. The following year he transferred operations to Eagle river, where they soon discovered a wonderfully rich vein of mass copper, which became known as the Cliff Mine. This was the first mine opened in the Lake Superior country, and was the first to yield pure or metallic copper, not only in this country but probably in the world. This famous mine cost its owners in assessments \$110,000, and paid them \$2,280,000 in dividends. The product of the mines was found in huge masses weighing from one to eighty tons, and the difficulty that confronted them was how to smelt the ores. To attempt to cut or break them up would not pay. The furnaces of Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh were incapable of smelting such large masses, and the outlook was discouraging for Lake Superior copper. At this juncture Dr. Hussey solved the problem. In spite of ridicule and incredulity he had a reverberatory furnace built with a movable top. The cover was shifted to one side, and the masses of ore were lifted by a crane and let down upon their bed at the bottom, the cover was then replaced, and the thing was done. It was an immediate success, and the first ingots cast were as good as those made now, and the principle is in use at the present time. In 1849 he induced a partner to join him in the erection of a mill for the manufacture of copper, and thus started the Pittsburgh Copper and Brass Works, the first of the kind west of the Alleghenies. The mills, located on the Monongahela river, about a mile above Pittsburgh, are still running in full blast, and are among the most active industries of Pittsburgh.

Besides taking the share he did in connection with the Cliff Mine, Dr. Hussey was a leading spirit in the development of the Aztec, Adventure, North America, Medora, Mass, Northwestern, National and other mines. Of these the National paid good dividends for several years. He was among the earliest to secure extensive iron lands, as well as copper tracts, in the Michigan peninsula, on some of which mines have been opened and worked. In California gold mining he was also among the first, having begun explorations there in 1849. The production of gold, silver and copper in Georgia, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, British Columbia, Mexico and elsewhere received his active attention, and they have been sought for with free expenditures.

As before stated, Dr. Hussey was the first man in this country to make steel entirely in the crucible in large quantities and of the best quality. Notwithstanding many attempts had been made, all resulting in failure, Dr. Hussey studied out and perfected what is known as "the direct process," totally different from the English and all other methods then known. The idea was ridiculed everywhere by steel manufacturers and workers; nevertheless he had faith in his plans, and, persevering, succeeded in face of all opposition, and his process has been universally adopted in this country, and to a large extent in Great Britain.

The works which he purchased in order to test his experiments have grown

until they now cover five acres of ground in Pittsburgh, and furnish employment to a large number of men.

Dr. Hussey has been foremost and prominent in promoting charitable works as well as in manufacturing enterprises. In 1860 he took an active part in founding an observatory in Allegheny City, for which he purchased a tract of land, now very valuable, and contributed liberally of his time and personal attention, having been President of the observatory for seven years, at the end of which time the entire property was consolidated with the Western University, of which institution he is one of the trustees. He was also one of the founders of the School of Design for Women, of Pittsburgh, which was organized in January, 1865, and of which he was the first President.

As before stated, Dr. Hussey is of Quaker descent, and leans to the views of that denomination in religion, politics and social matters. He is a strong advocate of total abstinence, and has done much to promote the cause of temperance. In fact, to his temperance in all things he attributes his continued good health and the perfect preservation of his mental faculties at an advanced age. Although now at a period of life when most men feel the need of perfect rest and abstinence from business cares, he still takes an active interest and busy part in affairs, watching the progress of current events, giving aid and encouragement to those about him, and is able to look back over a long life, which, although full of labor, has been marked with splendid success. He is held in the highest esteem and respect by the members of the community in which he resides and in which he has produced such ample results, and his name will always hold a foremost place in the list of the pioneer manufacturers of the western part of this State.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA

M. E. McDOWELL.



W. H. L. L. L.

ROBERT K. MCNEELY.



F. W. TERNST

PH. A.

SIMON MUHR.

SIMON MUHR.

SIMON MUHR, the senior member of the firm of H. Muhr's Sons, manufacturing jewellers of Philadelphia, is the eldest son of Henry Muhr, a watchmaker of great skill, who came to this country from Bavaria in the year 1853.

Mr. Muhr was born at Hurben, Bavaria, April 19, 1845, and was, therefore, eight years of age on his arrival here. He received a common school education, and at the age of thirteen left school to learn the trade of watchmaking with his father, who had in the meantime entered into business. But the inclinations of young Muhr were less for mechanics than for trade, and, after a short apprenticeship of two years, in which, presumably, he was not highly successful in mastering the art of watchmaking, he began to devote himself to the commercial branch of his father's business, who then traded as H. Muhr. Even at that early age his energy, industry and natural aptitude for trade soon made itself felt in the rapid increase in the volume of business done by the house. When he reached his majority, in 1866, he was admitted into the firm, which then became known as H. Muhr & Son, and the business for the year was about seventy-five thousand dollars. Immediately thereafter they began to import largely, and in 1869 commenced the manufacturing of jewelry by purchasing a shop, with its tools and implements, for the sum of seven hundred dollars. This was a small room in Franklin place.

Since that time Mr. Muhr has devoted much of his attention to the manufacturing branch of the business, adding new departments from time to time, until the little shop of 1869 has expanded into the magnificent establishment, now occupied by the firm, at Broad and Race streets. This building was erected in 1885 by Mr. Simon Muhr, and is owned by him. It is seven stories high, has a frontage on Broad street of one hundred feet and on Race street of one hundred and forty feet, and is supplied with all modern improvements, its stately appearance making it an ornament to the splendid avenue of Philadelphia on which it is located.

The sales department of the firm is managed chiefly by Mr. Jacob Muhr, a younger brother, while the factory was for several years under the joint management of Messrs. Simon and Joseph Muhr; the latter having been admitted into the firm in 1873, in which year Henry Muhr retired. Since that time the firm-name has been H. Muhr's Sons. Mr. Jacob Muhr was admitted a member in 1876. In 1888 Joseph withdrew from the partnership.

For some years the annual sales of the firm have been about a million of dollars, and the volume of business is being constantly increased by the addition from time to time of new departments to the factory; while the importation of diamonds and other precious stones is now a leading feature of the house.

Mr. Muhr is small in stature, but of such pleasing presence and affable manners

that his geniality has become proverbial, while his personal popularity is of the strongest character. He is paternally solicitous for the welfare of his employés, taking great interest in their affairs, and never when in trouble do any one of them hesitate to confide in him or to depend upon his advice and assistance.

Mr. Muhr is likewise deeply interested in charities, and much of his time is taken up in hearing appeals for aid from individuals and societies. He is an active member of numerous benevolent and charitable associations, to all of which he is a liberal contributor; but, if satisfied of the worthiness of the case or cause, no appeal is made to him in vain; yet he does not confine his benefactions to any sect, society or creed, but is most catholic in his giving. He is an ardent Democrat, but with so many demands upon his time he has naturally little leisure for politics, although his fellow-citizens have nevertheless called upon him to represent them in conventions of his party, and to serve as a School Director. Other offices tendered him he has declined.

Mr. Muhr, besides having a genius for business, is possessed of a native eloquence which is exceedingly effective and carries all before it. Without scholastic polish it combines a ready wit with an intense directness of purpose and expression and an earnestness of manner which are most convincing, and rarely fail in accomplishing the object advocated by him. In this year (1889) he is but forty-four years of age, and stands at the very head of his business in this country, esteemed by those who know him best, and respected by his fellow-townsmen of all classes as an honorable merchant and a good citizen.

M. S.



F. GUTKAUNT.

PHILA.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY, who is an excellent representative of the bright young men who have made the Kensington District of Philadelphia famous for its manufactures, was born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1845. After receiving a fair education in the public schools of his native city, and serving an apprenticeship with his father, Dominick Murphy, who for forty years was a manufacturer of cotton goods in Kensington, he began business for himself shortly after he had attained his majority. Like most of the manufacturers who have achieved remarkable success, he commenced in a small way; for in 1869 he had only nine looms, and his total force of employ  s did not exceed twenty-five. Ten years later he purchased the ground at the corner of Fourth and Cumberland streets, and erected thereon the extensive mill which he now occupies, and which is two hundred and fifty feet in length and four stories in height. At a later period he secured a building on the opposite side of Cumberland street, the dimensions of which are about forty by one hundred and sixty feet; and in these two factories he now runs over five hundred looms, employs over nine hundred hands, and turns out cotton, woollen and worsted goods of all descriptions to the value of \$1,500,000 annually.

Mr. Murphy has devoted himself closely to his business, and has not united with secret societies or social organizations; but he has been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles and of tariff reform. He is President of the Union Democratic Club, Vice-President of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of the Philadelphia Tariff Reform Club. At a large meeting of the delegates to the Convention of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, October 22, 1889, he was called upon to preside, and made a brief address, from which we subjoin the following extracts:

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over this great Democratic meeting. I shall endeavor to perform the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability. I congratulate the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia—I congratulate our brother Democrats of the State of Pennsylvania—upon the gratifying success of this magnificent Convention which you have just held. Out of your deliberations nothing but good can come to that great organization in which we are proud to be enrolled—good that must redound to the benefit of our grand old Commonwealth, and to the cause of free and pure constitutional government throughout the entire length and breadth of our common country. Our party was born with the Constitution. Under its guidance our country prospered and expanded as no country ever did before. Success could not corrupt or destroy it. Defeat can never dismay or disorganize, for it is grounded on the principles enunciated by its immortal founder, Thomas Jefferson; those principles for which ‘Old Hickory’ so vigorously contended, and which were gallantly upheld in the contest of 1888 by that noble man who preferred being right to being President—one who is not dead or even sleeping, but, as a private citizen, is performing his full duty to his country, and when that country shall again summon him to the helm of the Ship of State, which is now being tossed in the breakers of violated promises and dishonored pledges, his wise head, his firm hand, his patriotic heart, will guide it into the harbor of peace, prosperity and safety.

"Impartial history will recall the fact that neither the assaults of open foes nor the sneers of pretended friends could swerve President Cleveland one hair's breadth from the straight path of duty. Around him he saw the army of office-seekers clamoring for place; beyond them he saw the great body of American people asking only for a wise, honest, economical administration; but above them all he saw the law which he had solemnly sworn to support, and he, Jackson-like, determined that, by the Eternal, the *law must* be enforced and obeyed.

"The campaign of brilliant promises passed away; the time of performance came, and what a spectacle is presented to the gaze of men! If there is one single pledge that has been honestly kept, it has escaped my observation. If there is one solitary plank of that remarkable piece of political timber called the Republican platform of 1888 which is not worm-eaten and decayed, then let it be sent to the great National Museum as one of the most wonderful curiosities exhibited.

"The prophets, who, a short time ago, predicted an era of brilliant business prosperity such as the world never saw which was to follow the advent of the Harrison administration, do enjoy prosperity in the offices, outside the civil-service law, where the duties are light and the compensation heavy; but business languishes, and labor looks in vain for the golden stream which was to flow into its lap.

"To-day representatives from the countries of South America—some of them republics, like our own—are inspecting our mines, our foundries, our factories and our workshops. They are amazed at the wonderful mechanical ingenuity which we exhibit. They are still more wonderfully amazed to find that by unjust, unfair, unequal and excessive tariff taxation we have built a Chinese wall around our country, and *closed against* ourselves the inviting markets which they gladly open to us.

"The swaddling-clothes, which we wrapped around our industries in their infancy to strengthen them and give them support, now hamper and fetter their full employment, and confine us to our own household. Let us unloosen the bonds and give full scope to our power. Let our *limbs be free* to go where we will, and seek new markets in the many lands which are ready, in return for our manufactured articles, to pour forth their silver and gold and all the rich products of their climates and soil. This cannot be done in these days of peace while we groan and stagger under the weight of enormous tariff taxation levied to prosecute a great war.

"Our commercial intercourse with other peoples can only come through *tariff reform*. That reform has been postponed for a short time; but, with the intelligent, thoughtful masses of the American people, it is bound, ere long, to win, and we shall again go forth with these words emblazoned on our banners: 'Not to defeat, but to victory,' signal and decisive.

"Without detaining you longer, and interfering with the eloquent speakers who are to address you, permit me, my fellow-Democrats, to wish you 'God-speed' in this movement which has been so auspiciously begun. The young blood which is to be infused into the councils of our grand old party I doubt not will prove the elixir which shall rejuvenate it, and start it once more on a career of prosperity, power and glory which will redound to the benefit of every portion of our beloved country."

On June 23, 1868, Mr. Murphy married Adele G. Miller, daughter of John J. Miller, a well-known resident of Kensington, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are living.



W. PATTON.

CHAS.

WILLIAM PATTON.

WILLIAM PATTON.

ONE of the most successful ironmasters of Pennsylvania and a leading citizen of the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, in this State, is WILLIAM PATTON, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Protestant Irish parentage, May 12, 1817, but who, coming to this country in the year of his birth, is as thoroughly an American as if native and to the manor born. He is a grandson of Matthew Patton, of County Tyrone, Ireland, who was in comfortable circumstances, and his father was James Patton, who was born in County Tyrone in 1788. James Patton had heard and read much of America in his youth and early manhood, and determining to cast his fortunes with the young republic, he evinced his strong convictions of right and duty before he had even become a resident of this country. In 1812, in company with a number of other young men, he embarked on a merchant vessel at Queenstown for America; but, when two days out, the ship was overhauled by an English man-of-war, and all of the party were compelled either to return to England or enter the British service to fight against the United States. Upon refusing to fight under the English flag Mr. Patton was imprisoned until the end of the war. Soon after that event he married Ann Ramsey, of County Tyrone, Ireland, and in 1817, the year of his son William's birth, he bade farewell to his native land, and again sailed for America. Arriving in this country, he settled in West Goshen township, Chester county, Pa. In 1823 he purchased the farm owned by his uncle, George Given, situated about two and a half miles from West Chester, where he resided, and devoted his attention to agriculture until 1850, when he removed to Columbia, and engaged in the lumber trade, being associated with his two sons, William and Scott. With the exception of three years' temporary residence in Erie, in this State, he continued to live in Columbia to the time of his death, which occurred in 1883 at the home of his son William, at the ripe old age of ninety-five. Eight children were born to James and Ann Patton, two of whom only survive, William and Scott, the latter a merchant of Columbia, Pa. Ann Patton, William Patton's mother, died in 1873 under the following circumstances: While seated in a carriage on the fair grounds at Erie, during the progress of the Pennsylvania State Fair, the horse took fright at a portable engine, upset the carriage, and Mrs. Patton was thrown out, receiving injuries which, coupled with her advanced age, resulted fatally. Mrs. Patton was then in the seventy-sixth year of her age and the fifty-sixth of her wedded life.

William Patton's early life, until he was twenty-two years of age, was spent on the Chester county farm, which he assisted his father in cultivating at such times as he was not attending the schools of the neighborhood. When the first railroad in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Columbia, was built, he received the appointment of State Agent, which office he held for one year. He later

became connected with the road as a locomotive fireman, and to illustrate the difference in railroad management at that early stage of the business and at the present time he recounts how, after about three months' apprenticeship, he volunteered one day to run a locomotive from Parkesburg to Columbia. He performed the duty with such satisfaction to the managers of the road that he was at once promoted to the position of engineer. In striking contrast to this, as illustrative of the railroad management of to-day, is the fact that an apprenticeship of as many years is now exacted of firemen before they are permitted to run an engine.

In 1841 Mr. Patton opened a forwarding house and lumber and coal yard at Fair View, Lancaster county, to which business he continued to devote all his attention until 1844, when he again entered the employ of the State as train despatcher at Columbia, but continued to conduct his lumber and coal business. In 1845 he associated with him his brother Scott, and added a general merchandise store to his other interests. In 1852 he abandoned mercantile pursuits, and directed his attention to contracting, having, as an initiatory step, built for the State the round-house at Columbia in connection with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. His next contract was for the building of the greater portion of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, including the Stonerstown bridge, a structure two thousand feet in length, built of wood and masonry, spanning the Raystown branch of the Juniata river. His greatest venture in this line of business was the construction, in conjunction with six other contractors, of eighty-two miles of the western end of the Erie Railroad, extending from Erie to the McKean county line, running through the counties of Erie and Warren, and six miles additional in Elk county.

In 1865 he abandoned the contracting business, and embarked in the production of iron as General Manager of the Susquehanna Iron Company, whose works are located at Columbia, Pa., on the banks of the Susquehanna river. With this interest he has since been identified as its controlling head. As a successful ironmaster Mr. Patton has earned an enviable reputation and State prominence. The Susquehanna rolling-mill, under his competent supervision and management, has become one of the most successful establishments of its kind in Pennsylvania. It has been happily styled the "Columbia Golden Argosy." In its lengthy history it has had, of course, seasons of depression, though but two labor strikes have occurred among its employes, one of which was adjusted by arbitration and the other by a bold, determined and successful stand against organized labor. Running night and day in prosperous seasons, it has divided profits that have caused other iron manufacturers to marvel at its success. Mr. Patton adhered to the fortunes of the company in its reverses as well as in its success, and has lived to witness the high position it has won and the splendid return it makes to its owners, both of which results are due to his skillful guidance and careful watchfulness over its interests. In times of political turmoil the Democratic journals of the State point with pride to the veteran

Democratic rolling-mill manager and his successful establishment, to the end that their political opponents may take note and profit thereby by imitating his politics, and they refer to his success as proof that every iron manufacturer should also be a Democrat. The advocates of Democratic principles always present the Susquehanna rolling-mill and its management as a shining illustration of the superiority of Democratic methods in the conduct of the iron trade to insure profitable returns in the business. The capacity of the mill has been increased from time to time, and is now quadruple the extent of the original plant. The capital stock is \$200,000, and commands a premium of more than \$100 per share, and it rarely occurs that any of it is offered on the market. The mill carries over two hundred men on its pay-roll, and has a capacity of twelve hundred tons of finished bar iron per month. It has twelve single puddling and three heating furnaces and three train-rolls.

Mr. Patton has been largely identified with the growth and development of Columbia, and for many years, in addition to his other business interests, has been actively engaged in building operations. In the borough government he has occupied the office of Chief Burgess, and was several times selected to serve in the school board and town council. In positions of trust he has served as director in several of the more prominent industrial and financial institutions of the borough. He is one of the two survivors of the original Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, as a member of which he gave to Hon. Hugh M. North, LL. D., his first law case, whose opinion then rendered was subsequently sustained. Mr. Patton is a director of the First National Bank of Columbia, of the Susquehanna Iron Company, and was one of the original projectors of the Keeley Stove Works, of Columbia, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. Declining years and the arduous duties devolving upon him in the conduct of the Susquehanna rolling-mill compelled him, however, to retire from active co-operation with all corporations and enterprises save the First National Bank and the Susquehanna Iron Company.

Mr. Patton is one of the oldest members of Columbia Lodge, No. 286, Free and Accepted Masons, this being the only society with which he is now connected. He is an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has frequently represented the local congregation in the conferences of the denomination, and in his home church government has occupied the position of Class Leader, Steward, Trustee and Sunday-school Superintendent. He has given with a free hand to all church undertakings, and is a devoted friend of the cause of Foreign Missions, his benevolence in this line having swelled the collections of the congregation of which he is a member until it ranks second in the Philadelphia Conference outside of the city of Philadelphia.

Politically, Mr. Patton has always espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He has never aspired to public office, but has been called upon to represent his party in county, State and national conventions, notably those two which nominated Horatio Seymour and Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

In 1862 Mr. Patton was the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the Erie District for Congress, but the death of his only son occurring after he was nominated, he changed his plans for the future, declined the nomination, and removed with his family to Columbia. An incident in this connection is worthy of relation. His opponent was Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield, and he also declined to run. Both declinations were made at the same time, and neither gentleman had any knowledge of the other's intention. He was also the nominee of the Democracy of Lancaster county in 1874 against Hon. A. Herr Smith for Congress; but the county has always ranked as one of the invincible strongholds of Republicanism in the State, and Mr. Patton was defeated.

In 1841 Mr. Patton married Susan, daughter of Joseph Withers, and granddaughter of John Withers. The last-named gentleman served as a line officer under Colonel John Ferre's command in the Revolutionary War, and later settled in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pa. Mrs. Patton died in the Second street mansion, Columbia, now occupied by her husband, in May, 1884, aged sixty-three years. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-four years, and during her lifetime the old homestead was an open house for the visiting clergy of that church. The couple entertained with a lavish hospitality, and were rarely without one or more of the prominent divines of that denomination with them as guests. Ten children were the result of this union, four of whom, Emma, Anna F., Josephine and Mrs. DeWitt C. Denny, survive and reside in Columbia.

W. U. B.



F. GUTENKUNST

PHILA.

JAMES POLLOCK.

JAMES POLLOCK.

JAMES POLLOCK, one of the most enterprising and successful manufacturers of Philadelphia, was born, August 28, 1846, in County Derry, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents, and coming to America on June 1, 1861, settled in the district of Kensington, Philadelphia, and was educated at the public schools of that city. He graduated at the old Harrison Grammar School at Second and Master streets, where so many distinguished men received their early education, and then entered the dry-goods house of Riegel & Bro., Second and Callowhill streets, remaining there until 1877, when he entered into partnership with his father, James Pollock, Sr., for the purpose of manufacturing what was known as Venetian carpet. Four years later James Pollock, Sr., died, but the firm-name has been retained, and the business has continued to increase until it has grown to be the largest in the country for the making of their especial grade of goods.

Mr. Pollock early developed a taste for literary pursuits, and became a member of various literary and debating societies, and his early associates and intimates, many of whom now occupy prominent positions in public affairs, were the members of these organizations. He was for ten years the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Carpet Trade*, the first journal published in this country to represent the carpet and upholstery interests. The publication was edited by Berri & Bro., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is now known as the *Carpet Trade and Review*.

Mr. Pollock early took an active interest in politics and public affairs generally, and was Secretary of the Nineteenth Ward Association which advocated the adoption of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania. Upon the formation of the Thirty-first Ward out of a portion of the Nineteenth, he was nominated by the Republican party of the new ward for Select Council as a compromise candidate; but, owing to the disaffection caused by the nomination of an unworthy candidate upon the same ticket which created a division in the party, he failed of an election. In 1878 he was appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as a member of the Board of Public Education, to represent the Thirty-first Ward. He immediately identified himself with the reform movement which was at that time prevalent, and, as long as he remained in the Board, was active in all matters calculated to elevate the scope and character of the public schools of the city. Mr. Edward T. Steel was elected President of the Board of Education the same year, and Mr. Pollock was closely connected with him while he remained a member of that body. He was a member of the special committee appointed in 1883, to which was assigned the important duty of organizing the Department of Superintendence, which entirely revolutionized the management of the schools and the course of study in them. The committee visited the principal cities of the country in company with Mr. Steel, and, after having investigated the methods and systems of instruction in vogue in their

schools, Mr. James MacAllister, of Milwaukee, was selected as Superintendent, and Mr. Pollock was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Superintendence, and held the position until he retired from the Board. He probably lent more efficient aid to President Steel in this connection than any other member of the Board. He was placed upon a number of other leading committees, and gave a very large share of his time to the public duties he had assumed in connection with the schools. He was greatly respected and esteemed by his colleagues, alike for his genial manners and efficient services. He served three terms, or a period of nine years, and declined a reappointment in 1888, owing to his removal from the Thirty-first Section. Resolutions, highly complimentary to him as a man and public official, were adopted by the Board of Public Education and spread upon the records of that body. The local boards of school directors also adopted and presented him with a series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, acknowledging his valuable services, and the teachers of the section which he represented presented him with a beautiful etching, elegantly framed and mounted upon an easel, and a handsome album containing their photographs. Accompanying the gifts was an address signed by almost the entire corps of teachers. No member of the Board ever retired more universally esteemed, or with greater regret upon the part of all with whom he held relations.

He took an active part in several of the political campaigns, joining with the Committee of One Hundred during its existence, and served as a member of that body in the memorable contest in which Mr. William S. Stokley was defeated for Mayor, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Samuel G. King. Taking a great interest in national political contests he frequently attended the National Conventions of the Republican party, and in 1888 went to Chicago as a member of the committee of citizens appointed to urge upon the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention the absolute necessity of speaking out strongly and clearly upon the question of protection to American industries. The contest was fought out on that line, and ended in the triumph of that principle and the election of Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

Mr. Pollock's well-known public spirit was amply exemplified in the part he took in the great Bi-Centennial celebration, commemorative of the founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. The arrangements for this celebration had been for a long time in charge of a committee which failed to arouse any pronounced public feeling in its favor, when it was suggested to call a public meeting of citizens, to be presided over by the Hon. Samuel G. King, then Mayor, who promised to assist the committee in organizing and carrying out the celebration. The meeting was held, and the programme of the original committee was adopted, with the exception that Mr. Pollock, who suggested the idea, was appointed to organize the great trades' display which appeared upon the streets of Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 25, 1882. It is safe to assert that never before or since have the industries of Philadelphia, purely as industries, been more faithfully and efficiently exhibited than on this notable occasion. One of

the leading daily papers, in an account of the display, said: "The demonstration yesterday made by the trades will be remembered for the effectiveness with which it illustrated the growth and extent of the industries and trade facilities of the city." The Bi-Centennial had many attractive and effective features, such as the representation of Penn's landing upon the Delaware river; the demonstration of the civic organizations; the street exhibition at night of the historic and emblematic tableaux; the Knights Templar pageant, and the parade of the National Guard; but nothing arranged by the Executive Committee produced such permanent good as the trades' display, or created a more favorable impression upon those who were in the city on that occasion. It advertised Philadelphia and gave a practical illustration of the variety and extent of her productions to over five hundred thousand visitors, and many incidents were related of sales effected and permanent business secured by reason of exhibits made in the great procession. Mr. Pollock, whose position as a successful member of that portion of the business community, and whose reputation for energy and enterprise gave him great influence, enlisted the services of a large number of the leading manufacturers of the city, who formed themselves into a committee, over which he was chosen to preside, and for four months they worked faithfully and indefatigably, in season and out of season, to make the portion of the affair under their particular charge creditable alike to the occasion and to Philadelphia.

The suggestion of grouping together the manufactures of Philadelphia in a great trades' display, and the consequent success of the affair, has been considered by some as originating the idea of forming an association of manufacturers to look after the interests of the great industries of Philadelphia. If this be so, then to Mr. Pollock should be accorded the honor of first suggesting the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, which has since grown into such prominence. At any rate, Mr. Pollock was one of the original group of gentlemen who put into practical shape the idea of establishing the powerful organization known as the Manufacturers' Club, having, perhaps, more influence than any body of a similar kind in this country.

Mr. Pollock has been a Director since the start and a member of the Campaign Committee that rendered such efficient service in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States. While the club is non-partisan, it was felt that the issues involved in the election were of such paramount importance to the business success of the members, and the material good of the country at large, that a committee to look after the interests of the manufacturers was formed. Great numbers of documents were printed and circulated in every doubtful State, and large sums of money were collected, which aided very substantially in the election of the successful candidate. Mr. Pollock was one of the most active members of this committee, and earned a full share of the honor and credit accorded the managers of the campaign.

After the failure of the Shackamaxon Bank, then the only institution of the kind in the north-eastern section of the city, Mr. Pollock, with a number of other

well-known manufacturers and business men, organized the Ninth National Bank, and was Chairman of the committee that had charge of the building of the handsome structure now occupied by that establishment. He aided very materially in laying the foundation of the New Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company—a concern in which members of the working classes, men and women, can deposit their small savings and at the same time obtain interest thereon. Mr. Pollock and fourteen others of the most substantial citizens doing business in that part of the city were constituted a Board of Directors.

Mr. Pollock is a member of the Union League, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bi-Centennial Association, the Hibernia Society, and the Albion Society—in all of which he takes an active and prominent part. Being of a genial and social disposition, he is also a member of several dining clubs, in which many pleasant associations and lasting friendships are formed.

Though liberal in his religious belief, Mr. Pollock has always adhered to the early training of pious parents. He has many of the characteristics of the sturdy race from which he sprung, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at all times contributing generously of his means to the charities of that and other denominations. He is now President of the Board of Trustees of Beacon Presbyterian Church, which is not only noted for the religious work it accomplishes, but also for its support of a dispensary, where ten thousand people are treated annually for bodily ills.

Mr. Pollock was married on March 27, 1873, to Miss Margaret Cunningham. They have three children—a boy and two girls. He resides with his family at 1312 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

C. R. D.



F. GUTE KUNST

PHILA.

JOHN ROBBINS.

JOHN ROBBINS.

HON. JOHN ROBBINS, a prominent iron manufacturer of Philadelphia and member of Congress for four terms, was born in Lower Dublin township, Montgomery county, in 1808. His parents were John and Mary Robbins, who came from Massachusetts and settled near Bustleton, where his father engaged in farming and dealing in cattle, in which occupation his oldest sons, John and Charles, assisted him. Mr. Robbins' education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the academy of John Gummere, the eminent mathematician and astronomer of Burlington, N. J.

His ambition prompting a wider field of operations than that offered at his home, he went to Philadelphia in 1840 and embarked in the business of converting bar iron, mostly from Swedish ores, into steel by the old process of the converting furnace. He located on Frankford road, near Allen street, Kensington, and was quite successful. In 1846, in addition to this business, he entered into partnership with John P. Verree, subsequently also a member of Congress, under the firm-name of Robbins & Verree, in a rolling-mill for manufacturing bar-iron and steel, located on Delaware avenue above Poplar street. This partnership lasted until 1856, when Mr. Robbins retired from active business.

In 1848 he was nominated by the Democrats of his district as their candidate for Congress, and after a very exciting contest was elected, receiving six thousand six hundred and sixty-one votes against six thousand two hundred and fifty-one for his opponent, John S. Littell. At that time the absorbing question was as to the extension of slavery into new Territories, and whether the South, with its peculiar institution, should be the controlling power in the Union. This disturbing question, it was supposed, was finally settled by the compromise measures of 1850, in the support of which Mr. Robbins took an active part on the floor of Congress. In 1850 he was re-elected to the National House of Representatives by an increased majority over the same competitor, and in 1852 he was again renominated and elected to the Thirty-third Congress, receiving five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven votes against three thousand three hundred votes for the Whig nominee (Sanderson). He thus served three consecutive terms in Congress, and then declined a re-election. He was subsequently a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by the active interference of President Buchanan in behalf of John W. Forney.

After his retirement from Congress and active business he devoted himself to serving his fellow-citizens in various ways, and filled many local offices. He was a Manager of the House of Refuge for twenty-five years, and an Inspector of Moyamensing Prison, a Guardian of the Poor, member of the Park Commission, Director of Girard College, President of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, President of the Kensington Steam Ferry Company, and President, and

for several terms Director, of the Kensington Bank. He was active in establishing literary institutes and reading-rooms in his section of the city, and was President of the Kensington Literary Institute, and for thirty-one years a prominent and active member of the James Page Library Company.

During the civil war Mr. Robbins was earnest and active in doing all he could to sustain the Government, and contributed freely of his means to aid and relieve the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and collected large sums of money for the benefit of the families of soldiers. His loyalty to the flag at that period, and his boundless charities, made him very popular among all classes.

In 1862 he was selected by the Democratic party as their candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, but his personal popularity could not overcome the influences generated by the war issues, and he was defeated by the then incumbent, Hon. Alexander Henry, by about six hundred majority.

In 1874 the contest for the Republican Congressional nomination between the friends of Leonard Myers and Alfred C. Harmer became so bitter that each faction insisted that their nominee should remain in the field, and the result was that Mr. Robbins, who was again taken up by his Democratic friends, was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and served until March, 1877.

In the latter part of April, 1880, he was seized with congestion of the lungs, which terminated fatally on the 27th of that month. His death was sincerely mourned by his old neighbors and friends, and elicited expressions of deep regret from a much wider circle, to whom he was only known by name and reputation. The James Page Library Company entered the following on its minutes: "*Resolved*, That in his death, not only the city, but the whole country, has lost one of its most honored citizens, the nation one of its truest patriots, society one of its brightest ornaments, and those in need one of their best friends."

A prominent journal voiced the sentiment of the whole community when it said:

"His life has been devoted, not to the selfish enjoyment of his well-earned fortune, but to the good of the city of his early adoption and to the cause of humanity. It has been a quiet, unostentatious, willing service; not seeking office or distinction, and not shrinking from duty when pressed upon him. The respect that the pure and useful life of John Robbins commanded from all who knew him rose above all political differences and antagonisms. Bred in the Democratic faith, and repeatedly put forward into party leadership in exciting contests, he never forfeited the regard and esteem of his antagonists. Few men have filled so many positions of political service and influence in this city, and none have ever left a fairer record behind them. He enjoyed that peculiar kind of affectionate popularity that so few public men ever attain to, and that is never misplaced because it is the outgrowth of instinctive appreciation of all the best qualities of human nature. In his happy home, in the many institutions to which he has given so much of his useful life, in the large circle of his personal friends, and in the whole district which has so long regarded him as its first citizen, the death of John Robbins leaves a vacancy that can never be altogether filled."

In 1848 he was united in marriage at Mayor Swift's residence, in accordance with the Friends' ceremony, to Tacy W. Blakey, of Bucks county. His widow is still living, childless and in impaired health, treasuring in her heart his memory as the brightest and dearest recollection of her life.

E. T. F.



F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, a prominent manufacturer and President of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 11, 1827. His great-grandparents were among the first white settlers on the Cohansey river, and he is a direct descendant of two of the oldest families of New Jersey—the Sheppards and the Westcotts. His early boyhood was spent, like that of most country boys at that time, in doing “chores” on a farm, excepting in the winter months, when he attended school. In 1840 his parents removed to Philadelphia; and shortly after his mother died, when the family became scattered, and Isaac was thrown upon his own resources. He had early become impressed with the truth of Franklin’s adage “that he who hath a trade hath an estate,” and he sought diligently for an opportunity to learn one, but the times were adverse, manufacturing industries depressed and tradesmen were not taking apprentices. In the meanwhile he accepted such honest employment as he could find to secure a livelihood, but never relinquishing his determination to learn a trade. Finally in July, 1843, he secured a situation in a brass and iron foundry to learn the trade of a moulder, with compensation sufficient to pay for his board and the privilege of working at night to pay for his clothing. By the sudden death of his employer in the following December, however, he was again thrown out of employment, but in January, 1844, he apprenticed himself to Charles W. Warnick & Co. to learn the stove and hollow-ware foundry business. By close application he thoroughly mastered the trade of a moulder before the expiration of his apprenticeship. On the completion of his contract as an apprentice he was publicly commended by his employer and given a job on some of the most particular work in the establishment, with the assurance that while they had work he should have it in preference to others. He continued with the firm until its dissolution by the demise of the senior partner.

During all this period he sought to improve his mind by study and association with those whose character and culture would be of assistance to him in the acquisition of knowledge. He became early impressed with the idea that the formation of building associations would be of great benefit to mechanics and others, having read of such associations being in operation in Scotland since 1815, and in Frankford since 1831, and he united with others in establishing one of the first, if not the first, that was organized in this city.

In 1859 the firm of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. began business on Girard avenue and Seventh street, his associates being James C. Horn, William B. Walton, Jonathan S. Biddle and John Sheeler. They made stoves, heaters, ranges and hollow-ware, and called their establishment the “Excelsior Stove Works and Hollow-ware Foundry,” and succeeded admirably.

In 1858 Mr. Sheppard was selected by the People’s party as their candidate for

the Legislature, and was elected. He took his seat in January, 1859, and proved a useful and influential representative of the people; aiding in the passage of many important acts for the public welfare. He was twice re-elected to this body, and held several prominent positions therein. In January, 1861, he was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in that capacity had charge of the most important bills in that body, whereby the credit of the general government was strengthened and the State protected. In March, 1861, he was unanimously elected Speaker *pro tem.*, and filled the chair with dignity and marked ability. In May, 1861, he was a member of the Committee that prepared and reported a bill entitled "An Act to Create a Loan and Provide for Arming the State," under which the fifteen regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves were organized. He was also one of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the subject-matter of the attack on citizens of Pennsylvania in passing through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and made an able report thereon.

During the war Mr. Sheppard's business, unlike many others of like nature, did not suffer to any great extent from the general depression of the financial world. He had an abiding faith in the triumph of the government and the suppression of the Rebellion, and his perceptive faculties enabled him to keep his business always in a healthy condition, and at the termination of the war he prepared for an increased trade with the South, which soon increased beyond the ability of their works in Philadelphia to supply; and in 1866 his firm established the "Excelsior Stove Works" in Baltimore, which was principally operated to supply their Southern trade. The business continued to increase so rapidly that in 1871 they purchased of the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company the entire square of two and a half acres, with capacious buildings thereon, bounded by Third street, Berks street, Fourth street and Montgomery avenue. In their works they employ from 400 to 500 men and boys, and produce from 40,000 to 50,000 stoves, heaters and ranges and a large quantity of other castings annually. In 1870 Mr. Sheppard, with others, established the National Security Bank, of which he is Vice-President. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Past Master. He is also a Past Grand Master of the I. O. of Odd Fellows, and has represented the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order for many years, and is now the Grand Treasurer of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He has been for many years, by the election of the City Councils, a Trustee of the Northern Liberties Gas Company. In 1879 he was appointed by the Board of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas a member of the Board of Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania, and on January 7, 1889, he was elected President of that body. Mr. Sheppard is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years has been a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

On February 5, 1850, he married Caroline M. Holmes, whose ancestors came from Devonshire, England. They have had five children, three of whom are now living.



F. GUTENKUNT

PHILA.

JOHN B. STETSON.

JOHN BALLERSON STETSON.

IT is so seldom that the heart of a manufacturer is shown in his manufactory that when an exception occurs it is worthy of specially honorable mention. Too often men who may be kind and charitable outside of their own workshops are unfeeling, if not tyrannical, within them. Employés are regarded simply as tools or machines out of which money may be made, and their moral or social welfare is no concern of their employers.

JOHN B. STETSON, whose hat manufactory in Philadelphia is the largest in Pennsylvania and probably in the world, is a notable exception to the rule stated. Beginning at the bottom of the scale his rise has been phenomenally rapid, but he never lost his sympathies with his less fortunate fellow-craftsmen. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 5, 1830, and is the son of Stephen and Susan (Ballerson) Stetson. His father was a hatter and he learned that trade in his father's workshop at a time when hat-making shops were small and plentiful. In 1865, before the war of the Rebellion had closed, he came to Philadelphia to better his fortunes. He had no other capital than a thorough knowledge of his trade, established habits of industry and morality, and a determination to do good work at fair prices. He commenced business on January 17, 1865, the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday, in one small room at the north-east corner of Seventh and Callowhill streets, doing the greater portion of the labor with his own hands, and delivering his own work. He began with repairing, but soon gaining a reputation for taste in trimming and for general trustworthiness in the execution of the little orders given him by the people of the neighborhood, he began the manufacture of new work, rigidly adhering to the policy of turning out none but that of sterling quality. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Fourth street above Chestnut, and progressed so well that his goods were on sale in nearly every retail store in the city. Every year the business grew and various improvements had to be made to accommodate it; among others a story was added to the building. In 1869 his business, which so far had been purely local, was augmented and made more general by the employment of travelling salesmen. About the same time he started a "plank" shop for the manufacturing of hat "bodies" at Marshall and Poplar streets.

In 1872, such had been the increase in trade that a bold new departure was decided upon, viz., the removal of the office and salesroom, with the other departments, from the business centre of the city, to the location in the block bounded by North Fourth and Cadwallader streets and Montgomery avenue. The whole of this keystone-shaped body of ground, including twelve city lots, has since, by various stages, been covered by buildings which are five and six stories high, substantially built of brick, thoroughly fireproof, and forming,

perhaps, the best equipped hat-factory in the world. Notwithstanding the fire-proof construction of the factory, automatic sprinklers, consisting of iron pipes with perforations closed by an easily melted substance, extending along the ceilings of each story, and Babcock Extinguishers, roof-tanks and other safety apparatus, give an additional security to life and property. The machinery of the several departments, all of the best and most approved character, is run by an engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, and six boilers (one of a capacity of sixty, one of eighty, and four of one hundred horse-power each) supply the requisite force and heat the water for manufacturing purposes. The elevators, two in number, are operated by special machinery located in the basement. All of the manufacturing departments are lighted by electricity. The number of operatives averages about eight hundred and fifty, of whom one hundred and fifty are females. Owing largely to the staple character of a great part of the product, and to the policy resolutely adhered to by Mr. Stetson to make none but the very best goods, these employés have constant and regular employment throughout the year. The factory has a capacity for producing upwards of one hundred and fifty dozen of felt and fur hats per day, and the value of the annual output is not far from two millions of dollars, while about four hundred thousand dollars are annually paid to the operatives. Interesting as is the process of manufacture and the details of the tributary branches of the business, such as the procuring of the various furs in South America, England, Scotland and Germany, we must confine ourselves more closely to the peculiar adjuncts of this great industrial establishment which illustrate the nature of the proprietor and belong more properly to the outline of his personal history and character.

Mr. Stetson's benevolence and his keen interest in the welfare of his operatives have found exercise in the establishment and maintenance of a number of institutions which are as unique as they are useful. To begin with, he long ago formed a liberal apprenticeship, which has since been very successfully followed. Apprentices are taken for the customary four years at a fixed wage, but the rate is constantly and largely exceeded, and when the apprenticeship ends the young men are always employed as journeymen at equitable wages. Nine hours constitute a day's work, and the week ends at Saturday noon. At one end of the great pile of buildings which comprise the factory there are large rooms devoted to the various associations—religious, social and beneficial—which Mr. Stetson has founded. There is a handsome hall or room two stories in height, and capable of seating about two thousand persons, in which the Sunday-school meets. This was started especially for employés, but is really a mission school, and includes many persons of the neighborhood not connected with the factory. Class-rooms, divided by movable glass partitions, open from the main gallery and under it. There are also side galleries, and the hall is furnished with a fine organ and piano. The seats can be removed and the large apartment be made available for mill purposes or social gatherings. Underneath there is a spacious library and reading-room, supplied with three thousand choice volumes and

numerous periodicals and newspapers. There is also an elegantly appointed parlor for evening socials, and every week-day prayer-meetings are held there at noon. There is a study for those in charge of the Sunday-school, and an armory, where are kept the guns and equipments belonging to a military company composed entirely of young men employed in the factory. An organization of the employés, known as the John B. Stetson Union, was effected in December, 1885, which is practically the same as a Young Mens' Christian Association. Formerly the Union had charge of the socials and gatherings given at Stetson Hall, but that responsibility is now divided with the Mysterious Twelve, a charitable organization, the Guard of Honor, and other societies. The Guard of Honor is an organization composed of boys from twelve to nineteen years of age, in the North Fourth Street Union Mission. The members are instructed in literary exercises, and are under military instruction, being united under the following pledge: "*Fides et Justitia*—Desiring to make the grandest success of human life, I pledge myself to abstain from all use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and will strive to shun all vices." The organization consists of about one hundred and sixty-five members, divided into four companies, all equipped, and possessing the new regulation uniform of the National Guard. Entertainments for the operatives and their friends are given every Saturday evening. The best talent is engaged, and a full orchestra is employed, Mr. Stetson making up deficiencies in the expenses, if any occur. Monday evenings the rooms are thrown open for social purposes. Tuesday evenings the young men of the Guard of Honor have their drill. Wednesday evenings are reserved for the study of the Sunday-school lesson, Friday evenings for singing school, and other evenings as a rule are filled by special meetings of some of the organizations.

One of the most useful of the institutions connected with the establishment is the Medical Department, which grew out of the free dispensary founded by the proprietor several years ago, and through which a vast amount of good has been accomplished. The Medical Department was organized about the 1st of January, 1887, and was opened to the public on the 15th of February following. It aimed to meet the wants of those needing medical treatment in the neighborhood of the mission rooms, especially the employés of John B. Stetson & Co. and members of the several departments of the North Fourth Street Union Mission. Rooms admirably adapted to the clinics and dispensary were fitted up, and supplied with medicines and many of the most approved instruments known in medical practice, Dr. Carl Seiler being physician-in-chief. The staff comprised men eminent in the medical profession and specialists in their several departments of practice. A charge of one dollar was made, payable in advance, to all those who wished treatment. The payment of this sum entitled a patient to treatment at the medical rooms for three months from the date of receipt of card. Patients who sought the aid of the department, unable to pay for treatment, had their cases investigated, and received attention accordingly.

The Medical Department proved a great success; but it was found that the accommodations were inadequate to accomplish all the good possible, and Mr. Stetson decided to increase the facilities in this direction by establishing a free hospital. This he has undertaken in his usual thorough manner, and is having erected a building for the purpose on Fourth street below Montgomery avenue, adjoining the factory. It will be five stories in height, built of brick, and will have a tower extending two stories above the main building. No expense will be spared to make it a model institution. A thoroughly competent staff of physicians will be engaged, presumably those who have so successfully conducted the Medical Department, above referred to, and the Dispensary, which was the beginning of the plan; while every modern invention of medical science will be introduced, and patients will be received free.

A great many of those employed in the factory have been enabled to secure houses of their own through the workings of the John B. Stetson Building Association. Five shares of the stock of this organization frequently constitute a Christmas gift to some of the employés. There is also a beneficial association contributed to by all, and the funds of which are often augmented by donations from Mr. Stetson.

Mr. Stetson's kindness and generosity to his employés have been attended with the most satisfactory results, and their effects have been clearly seen in the knitting together of the interests of the employer and his operatives, and an increase of sympathy for each other. He has not entirely escaped, however, from the bad effects of labor dictation. Some years since his men were ordered on a strike and his goods "boycotted"—a result brought about largely through a misapprehension of facts. It was certainly incongruous that the factory producing the finest grade of goods in America should be "boycotted" for employing unskilled labor, and some of the strikers, soon recognizing the absurdity and indefensibility of their position, applied for reinstatement. Those who did so were taken back without discrimination, for the establishment was open to union and non-union men alike.

While Mr. Stetson's benevolence has been chiefly directed towards his employés and the residents of the neighborhood of his factory, and his thoughts largely taken up in establishing institutions and devising projects for the betterment of their condition, he has by no means limited his charity to his own people, or confined his benefits to them. Only a short time since he gave the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, of which organization he is a Trustee, and made liberal contributions to the University of DeLand, Florida, where he has a magnificent winter residence, and a large and productive orange grove. He is a member of the Fifth Baptist Church, at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, and one of its most liberal supporters; and is also a Director of the Sunday Breakfast Association and of the Norris Street Women's Hospital at Kensington, and these and many other charitable institutions in the city have received evidences of his interest. D.



F. GUTERKUNT

PHILA.

ARTEMAS WILHELM.

ARTEMAS WILHELM.

AMONG the men who have contributed to the material resources of Pennsylvania and her manufacturing interests there is no one whose memory is more worthy of being perpetuated than the late ARTEMAS WILHELM. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 29, 1822, and, although residing within fifty miles of that city until past his majority, it seems that his opportunities for school education were so limited that he spent altogether less than one hundred days under prescribed tutelage; but with a rare ardor for knowledge, and a determination to acquire it at whatever cost of personal self-denial, before he had reached middle-age everything pertaining to his business and social life indicated that he had obtained well-matured information on all the various subjects entering into his active and daily duties and numerous attainments acquired by few even in the highest institutions of learning. Up to the day of his decease his correspondence on all subjects was couched in the choicest of courteous language, extracts of which have been known to have been adopted by those more highly favored in educational advantages than he had been, while his personal bearing was ever that of a gentleman.

When but six years of age he accompanied his parents to a farm purchased by them in York county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his seventeenth year, aiding in agricultural labors and devoting his leisure hours to study, the poor apology of a school in the neighborhood enabling him to have only the number of days' schooling referred to. It was about this time that, in addition to helping his father on the farm, he secured employment at driving a cart during the construction of the Northern Central Railway, of which corporation he afterwards became a well-known member.

About 1840 he went to Shrewsbury to learn the trade of stonemason and bricklayer, but subsequently returned home to help his father. Arriving at the age of manhood we find him, in 1844, in Baltimore pursuing his vocation, where in about a year he had saved sufficient to invest seventy-five dollars in a lot in Shrewsbury—a property which he held and improved up to the time of his death.

In 1845, upon returning home to help his father, he was engaged to assist him in the erection of the first furnace of the Ashland Iron Company, the initial step to that proud eminence he afterwards attained as a furnace builder and iron manufacturer. "The divinity that shapes our ends" directed the life of Mr. Wilhelm, in this instance, by taking from him his honored father while the work of building this furnace was under way. Deprived, in 1847, of parental counsel and advice, he notwithstanding continued on with the work in hand the best that he could, and so satisfactorily that it secured him the contract to construct the second furnace for the Ashland Company. Before his death, however, the father, John S. Wilhelm, went abroad to gather information relative to furnace

construction, and with such success that after his return he built the first hot-blast furnace in America; the son, Artemas, building the first hot-blast furnace used with anthracite coal, located at Ashland, Schuylkill county. As a son often inherits some of the leading traits of the father, so here in precision, punctuality and goodness of heart from father to son descended these admirable qualities. It is said that the decease of the father in 1847 was due to a cold taken one night while relieving a sick neighbor, and the *cortege* of carriages at the funeral of this old soldier of the war of 1812 was the largest that had ever been known in the vicinity of Shrewsbury.

The prompt and thorough manner in which Artemas Wilhelm did his work attracted the attention of Robert W. Coleman, a noted iron-master, while casually visiting the Ashland works, and the character of all that had been done impressed Mr. Coleman so favorably that an engagement was made with him to erect No. 1 Furnace on the great Cornwall estate. This was in 1849, when he had already made the building of furnaces and the manufacture of iron his especial study, being determined to erect such structures only after the most approved designs; but he had not yet undertaken contracts to such an extent as to feel above going to Cornwall with his trowel and hammer in his hands. Having concluded his engagement near Cornwall he returned to Ashland, where he remodelled the furnaces and set up additional boilers. About this time, and for some time afterwards, he was constantly occupied in different parts of the State in the same line of operations, supervising various improvements and gaining considerable reputation as a furnace builder; thus finding it necessary to employ quite a force of assistants to enable him to fulfil his various contracts. The failure to successfully operate the furnace at Cornwall led Mr. Coleman, in 1853, to send down to Shrewsbury for the builder. In a comparatively short time after his reaching the furnace it was successfully blown in, and so pleased was the proprietor with what Mr. Wilhelm had done that he offered him employment at a stated salary of six hundred dollars per annum. This was accepted, and he remained at that salary for several years. Mr. Coleman soon found that he had not only employed one who attended to all his own duties properly, but was ready and willing to help elsewhere whenever and wherever he could. In illustration: One day there was something wrong with the water-supply for the railroad, and he turned in and worked so effectively that the difficulty was removed. At the end of the first year Mr. Robert W. Coleman was so delighted with his services that, in addition to his salary, he made him a present of one thousand dollars, and this additional amount was continually added at the end of each twelfth month for a number of years thereafter.

Being thus clothed with the office of superintendent of the work connected with the furnace, in 1854 he designed and supervised the erection of Furnace No. 2 without assistance—all the brick for the construction being made under his oversight, and all the articles purchased by him personally to the minutest details. All the plans and designs for this, as well as other structures which he

ever built for any one, were the work of his own hands as a self-taught draughtsman. Having thus successfully erected and blown in this furnace, he continued as supervisor in and out of the office until 1856, when the manager, Benjamin Mooney, died, and the supervision required more from him than before. But soon after the decease of the manager the position was offered to Mr. Wilhelm, and two weeks given him to consider the matter. The modesty of the employé, so characteristic of the man, was clearly manifested when he told his employer that he had little or no education, and it would be presumptuous to occupy such a responsible place. But the employer would not be denied, and said that what Mr. Wilhelm lacked in education he made up in energy, skill and devotion to his employer's interests. Mr. Wilhelm thereupon accepted the position, and continued therein acceptably until called upon to fill even higher and more important offices.

From that time forward his duties were excessive and arduous. In 1857 he made the estimate for, and advised the purchase of, the "Dudley," now known as the "Donaghmore Furnace," at Lebanon, thus placing another great concern under his care and management. In 1860 still other duties were added to the responsibilities of his position. One day Mr. Robert W. Coleman came into the office, drew from his pockets his pocket-book, keys and everything else that they contained, laid them down on the desk, and exclaimed: "I am going out of this; I am in debt, and don't know how I stand; I want you to take hold of everything!" The astounded manager replied, "I don't want to do this, and it would be impossible for me to give the large amount of security that would be required." But his confiding employer was persistent, and he yielded and accepted the position. Thereupon Mr. Coleman gave him a general power of attorney to execute and sign all papers, and to take charge of all the finances of the estate—a power seldom conferred upon any person by anybody, and perhaps never before given in this country by the owner of so vast an estate. The written document is still in the possession of his family, and highly cherished as a mark of the entire confidence placed in him by the owners of that property of colossal value. No bond was required, although Mr. Wilhelm became the general manager and attorney-in-fact for Robert W. and William Coleman. At that time these two brothers had a great deal of paper floating around throughout the country, and little or no record was kept when the notes would fall due and be presented, and they would be handed in at the most unexpected times and on the most inopportune occasions. Mr. William Coleman's death, which occurred in 1862, added to the perplexity of affairs. Col. William G. Freeman, his brother-in-law, was appointed administrator, who immediately set about settling up the estate by taking refunding receipts, not expecting it to be able to meet the claims of creditors. About this time Samuel Small, of York, was appointed the guardian of Robert H. and Annie C. Coleman, the guardian giving Mr. Wilhelm power of attorney to act for them. To such an extremity had the estate been reduced that he could not go to any of the banks of Lebanon or

Lancaster and borrow one dollar on the firm's paper without his personal indorsement. Protesting against this that he was a man of little or no means, and could not pay any of those large amounts, the bankers would say, "We know that when your name is on the paper it is going to be paid;" and in that way he secured the money necessary. With this extraordinary burden upon him he soon managed so that the notes would not fall due upon the same time, and by part payments they were renewed until liquidated; and during the last eighteen years of his management there was not a single note out on account of the estate. Furthermore, a handsome surplus was accumulated, which continued to increase, and so rapidly, that when Robert H. Coleman reached his majority \$1,250,000 in cash was handed to him by his guardian, and his sister, Annie C., received \$1,500,000 in a like manner in a year afterward. So well was everything managed and the books kept that, on his retirement at the end of thirty-two years, he could leave all his books, papers and vouchers open not only to the inspection of the heirs, but to the public, without the fear of a single charge of the misappropriation of even one cent of the vast amount placed in his keeping. The books further showed that at no time was he ever indebted to the estate to the extent of a single dollar, even his personal account showing a balance of more or less due him at all times for personal services. So thoroughly and systematically was everything done that the expert accountants, who went over the books and papers when he resigned as manager, declared that they had never seen accounts more accurately and faithfully kept. Of everything that had transpired he left a complete and correct record of his stewardship.

As a striking example of his honesty, uprightness and sterling integrity, on one occasion a dealer called and told him if he would give an order for coal there would be a liberal commission paid him. Immediately the trusted manager reached for the would-be briber and ejected him from the premises. At another time, when in Philadelphia purchasing articles for the estate, some one noted his efforts to beat the seller down to the last cent, when a few moments later, purchasing for his own interest similar goods, the price asked was paid without parleying or a single word of dissent. He believed in paying as he went. This was characteristic even in his youth. When a poor boy, going barefooted around the streets of Shrewsbury, storekeepers would offer to sell him shoes on credit; but he would reply that he would not wear anything till it was paid for. It was a rule of his life never to run an account with a storekeeper or butcher. When in Philadelphia, and a purchase had been made, he would demand a bill immediately. If not forthcoming, or if the goods had to be sent by freight or express to destination, if the bill arrived first, the check would be made out ready to mail upon receipt of the goods. At Cornwall sometimes he was called "red-tape," because he would insist upon always having all accounts relative to that vast possession properly kept, and vouchers rendered in every instance. He even would not take for his own personal use a postage stamp belonging to the estate, but kept his own postage matters rigidly separate. At one time while at

the dining-table an account was presented, and in order to make it exact Miss Weber, the old family nurse, handed Mr. Wilhelm one cent. She soon afterwards went to Europe. Four years had elapsed, when one day meeting Miss Weber the little loan was repaid to her astonishment; she having forgotten all about the lending, and to the great gratification of Mr. Wilhelm. Several times during the latter part of his life he said to his only surviving son: "If I have ever done any person an injustice or wrong, I don't know it. I have never done anything that I could not go and look the man in the face at any time afterwards."

Referring again to his multifarious duties after 1856, in 1860 he was elected a Director in the Cornwall Railroad, which connected Cornwall with Lebanon. During his administration on this road the dividends declared were larger than before his connection with it, or since his resignation. In 1861 he purchased what was called the Cornwall "Turnpike," but at that time a worn-out plank road, and became its President. Under his management it was thoroughly changed, and made one of the best macadamized roads in the country. In 1863 he recommended the remodelling of the Cornwall mansions, which was done under the joint supervision of himself and John McArthur, Jr., an eminent architect of Philadelphia. Later he built and superintended alterations to Robert H. Coleman's and R. Percy Alden's residences at Cornwall. In 1864-65 he was prominent in the projection and completion of the Spiral Railroad, which runs from the base to the top of "Big Hill." This hill is three hundred feet in height, and the road in its construction makes the entire circuit of the hill, and on an ascending grade of two hundred feet to the mile—its length being one and a half miles. Locomotives and trains frequently ascend and descend, transporting thence the ores which are mined from its gradually lowering summit. After the death of Robert W. Coleman, in 1864, Mr. Wilhelm succeeded him as President of the Cornwall Railroad, and, in connection with William G. Freeman and Jacob Weidel, became the administrator of Mr. Coleman's estate, with general power of attorney from the heirs of Robert W. Coleman. In 1882, on the termination of one of the equity suits, he then made up his final administration account, and was relieved as administrator.

In 1870 he purchased the farm and adjoining property at North Cornwall, and designed and erected a furnace there. In 1875 he was elected President of the Lebanon Rolling Mill. He owned also large interests in different companies outside of the estate of which he had charge, including the Central Iron Works and the Chesapeake Nail Works at Harrisburg. He originally acquired this interest by means of a loan of \$25,000 obtained from Mr. Samuel Small, of York, giving security therefor. This particular investment proved peculiarly remunerative, and to it can be ascribed whatever estate he left his family.

Upon the Cornwall estate there were erected from time to time nine furnaces, besides others operated in connection with it. The capacity of these various furnaces is now over eight hundred tons of pig-iron per day.

On account of his impaired health he tendered his resignation as general manager of the Cornwall estate in 1872, but it was not accepted; and the tender of the resignation was made from time to time, without acceptance, until July 1, 1881, to take effect January 1, 1882. For a number of years during his management some of the furnaces had been making from one hundred and sixty to two hundred tons of iron per week, and this output was thought to be large and satisfactory. But shortly before his resignation was accepted he had completed the alterations of these furnaces; so that when they were blown in, in 1882, there was an immense increase in iron, which has been maintained by the subsequent management. This increase, for which during his lifetime he had little or no credit, was due solely to himself. The Burd-Coleman furnaces, which to-day stand unrivalled for completeness of design and architectural beauty, were the work of Mr. Wilhelm in 1873. In 1880 he introduced ore-roasters after remodelling those furnaces, completing them in 1882. In 1880 he also built the ore-roasters at the Cornwall furnaces, and to him the construction and perfection of both of those immense furnace-plants are due, each now producing more than one thousand tons per week. In 1880 he also projected and carried into effect the construction of the Colebrook Valley Railroad, now known as the Cornwall and Lebanon, connecting the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad systems. It seems that a party of capitalists at Lancaster were much impressed with the feasibility and importance of such a scheme, and had partly arranged to carry it out. Mr. Wilhelm went to Philadelphia, and had an interview with Mr. J. N. DuBarry, one of the higher officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who told him that it would never do to have this railroad constructed independent of that company or any of the Cornwall people; but that it was absolutely necessary to have an outlet there. Mr. Wilhelm thereupon said he would undertake it himself as general manager of the estate, and started in; the arrangements for its construction being made while Mr. Robert H. Coleman was in Europe. When Mr. Coleman returned he wanted it to be a narrow-gauge, and the western terminus to be at Colebrook; but other counsels prevailed, and it was built, and has become one of the finest railroads in America. Mr. Wilhelm also purchased the land for the Colebrook furnaces at Lebanon, now the property of Robert H. Coleman; personally made the ground plan, and staked it off for the immense plant, which now yields as high as one thousand four hundred tons of pig-iron per week.

When it was ascertained that Mr. Wilhelm's resignation as general manager of the Cornwall estate was final, a partition of the great property was agreed upon by the heirs, and, notwithstanding many difficulties, satisfactorily arranged.

Upon retiring from the management of the Cornwall estate he removed to his farm at Paxtang, Dauphin county, which he had purchased from the Dougherty heirs in 1879. In 1883 he selected York, the native home of his devoted wife, for a winter residence, and purchased the handsome mansion of Dr. Charles M. Nes. The following year he became active in the affairs of

the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and was elected Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, which erected the commodious buildings of the Society at Philadelphia. The next year he was elected President of the Society, which position he held until the time of his death, exercising a powerful influence in the affairs of that organization. In addition to other positions he was Director of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Harrisburg, and also of the Valley National Bank, of Lebanon.

Reverting to the Paxtang farm, after the family removed there in 1882 the whole place was remodelled and greatly improved; the aggregate cost of the improvements reaching nearly eighty thousand dollars. In 1883, after he had purchased the York mansion, he made very extensive improvements, furnishing it anew throughout. These marked changes at both places were made entirely from his share of the revenue—that at York in a single year, including the purchase of the building—of the Chesapeake Nail Works and Central Iron Works, which establishments in the past few years of their operation, under the wise management of Hon. Charles L. Baily, had grown to immense proportions, employing hundreds of men.

No man in Pennsylvania had a more cheerful, pleasant and hospitable home than Mr. Wilhelm during his lifetime. Every member of the family seemed to vie with its head in making welcome and happy the temporary stay of the stranger, or the more extended visit of the guest. He was truly benevolent, giving liberally in the most unostentatious manner for charitable and religious purposes. Many of his benefactions had been so quietly bestowed as to be unknown to members of his own family until after his decease, which occurred on the 19th of September, 1887, the consequence of impaired health from years of arduous work, loss of sleep, and trouble necessitated by the faithfulness to his employer's interests so characteristic of the man.

In church work he frequently volunteered as one of the "Deficiency Committee," as he would sometimes jocularly term it, and put forth strenuous efforts to bring the financial department to a satisfactory status. Then he served twice as Chairman of the Committee to remodel the present magnificent Methodist Episcopal Church building at Cornwall, and a second time as Treasurer. He was one of the Building Committee to remodel the ancient edifice of the Presbyterian Church at Paxtang. One of his numerous donations for religious purposes at York was a large and rich-toned bell to the Reformed Church. He also gave a handsome organ to each church at Shrewsbury, without regard to denominational lines; and more than one of these present almost indispensable adjuncts to church services went to little struggling congregations at other places.

In educational work he was often active. A gentleman high in the public school department of Pennsylvania voluntarily remarked since Mr. Wilhelm's decease, that he had done more to develop the public school system in Lebanon county than any other man.

In the leading fraternities of the day Mr. Wilhelm took a lively interest, being a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations, and for some distinguished services in the latter organization had been exonerated from payment of all dues.

He left surviving him a widow, Elizabeth B.; a son, John Schall Wilhelm; and two daughters, Miss Isabel Small Wilhelm and Miss Sarah Hand Coleman Wilhelm.

As a proper closing tribute to his memory, it may truthfully be said that he was not only respected and honored by the eminent and wealthy, but esteemed and beloved by the humble and poor. The news of his decease had a marked effect wherever his face was familiar. Even on the busy railway, where accident and death to employés and others inure the men to stand unmoved in the presence of the grim monster, conductors, enginemen and brakemen stood aside after the sad announcement of his death to drop a silent tear to his memory.

W. H. D.



P. GUTENST.

CHILK

ZACCUR P. BOYER.

ZACCUR PRALL BOYER.

AMONG the notably successful business men of this State, and one who has, by his sturdy, energetic character, his comprehensive grasp of events, foresight and sagacity in matters of business, more than fulfilled the promise of his early manhood, and whose determined will and persevering industry marked him from the commencement of his career as a man destined to succeed, is COLONEL ZACCUR P. BOYER, inventor and manufacturer, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., October 28, 1832. The family is of French extraction. His grandfather, Valentine Boyer, was a prominent citizen of the county, and his father, Samuel Boyer, who married Elizabeth Read, was an early operator in various lines of business in that section, who died when the lad was but ten years of age, and left his family with but limited means. The boy, however, obtained a fair education, commencing in the public schools and ending in a private academy. His natural industry and perseverance manifested themselves at an early age, for while still a small boy he worked hard, and, with the aid of his brothers, managed to support the family, and, by the proceeds of their joint labor, educate the younger children. He afterwards went to Patterson, where he was employed by Charles Silliman at his colliery, who, taking a great liking to him, helped him up the ladder which he had already begun to climb. From these duties he was promoted to the position of clerk and bookkeeper, at the same time devoting much of his leisure to the improvement of his mind and increasing his knowledge of books, of which he was very fond. In 1854 he married, and having accumulated a few hundred dollars' capital, he started in the mining business on his own account, and though at first quite successful, after working for three years he failed, owing to adverse circumstances which in no way reflected on his business ability or honor. Not disheartened by this check, he again commenced without any means, just managing to make a living until, at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, he entered the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a lieutenant, and left Pottsville on November 8th of that year for the front to join the Army of the Potomac. For eleven months he saw active service with his command, participating in the seven days' fight and all the preliminary engagements of that campaign, during which time he was appointed to the post of adjutant of the regiment, and while at Harrison's Landing he was ordered to Harrisburg, where he was appointed Post-Adjutant of the United States Recruiting Service, with headquarters at Camp Curtin, and filled that office for three months, sending forth to the different army corps all troops which arrived at Camp Curtin after enlistment. He was then appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and about the same time was elected Major of his original

regiment, the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went, however, with his new command to Norfolk, Va., and while there was appointed President of the Military Commission and Assistant Military Governor of that portion of Virginia, and Commanding Officer of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and later on Inspector-General of the Department of Virginia. He held these positions until the time of the threatened and actually prosecuted invasion of his native State by the Confederates, when he requested to be relieved of his different positions in Virginia and to be ordered to the Army of the Potomac, then moving towards Pennsylvania. Having received orders in accordance with the request to report to General Howard, Eleventh Corps, then *en route* for Pennsylvania, he joined that corps at Frederick City, Md., then went through the Gettysburg campaign with General Howard's command, participating in all the engagements, and returning with the Army of the Potomac to Virginia. At Warrenton Junction he was ordered to protect the line of railroad leading out from Alexandria to Orange Court-House. He remained in the army engaged in various capacities until August, 1864, when he was mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

After his return he entered into the coal business, which he carried on successfully until 1870. Having accumulated a considerable amount of money, he purchased, in 1866, from an eastern company, the Port Carbon Iron Works for the sum of \$85,000. Colonel Boyer's practical knowledge was soon made manifest in the management of these works. In a short time they became noted as models for good management, and were almost independent of outside interest or help. He provided his own railroad cars for transporting material to and the product from the works, and secured possession of lime quarries for supplying their wants, and mined the coal and most of the ore needed to carry on the concern. Everything was systematized, and economy in the employment of the most improved labor-saving machinery was always his rule. The value of the annual production of his establishment at the time of its purchase was \$50,000; but by the additions and improvements which he rapidly effected by the erection of a rolling-mill and a spike factory, the latter shortly afterwards enlarged, it soon reached the capacity of turning out thirty-five tons a day, requiring the employment of one hundred and thirty additional hands, and increasing the production to \$300,000 a year. These additions cost \$125,000. In 1870 he disposed of his interests in the coal business, and relinquished all other pursuits to devote his time and attention exclusively to the development of the iron works, which, in 1872, he further enlarged by adding a blast furnace capable of producing two hundred tons of pig-iron per week. This cost \$156,000, and required the increase of fifty men to the force employed. In 1873 he put up an additional rolling-mill for making street-car and "T" rails, the manufacture of the former increasing the business \$250,000 per annum, and adding seventy-five hands to those already employed. The mill, one of the best constructed and most perfect in the country, and the blast furnaces attached thereto, generally

admitted by experts to be almost unequalled, were erected under his immediate superintendence. The superior construction of the blast furnaces is attested by the fact that there never was a single interruption in the casting. The articles manufactured at the works, viz., bars, squares, flats, mock-bars, railroad iron and spikes, were sold in the neighborhood, and to Pittsburgh, as well as to railroads generally, the production of the last-named article alone amounting to four tons in every ten hours. The total returns of the business then reached nearly a million of dollars. This enormous and almost unprecedented increase of twenty-fold the original production of the plant in 1866 sufficiently attests the business capacity of the proprietor. Besides having the burden and responsibility of the Port Carbon Iron Works on his mind, Colonel Boyer in 1874 became one of the proprietors and active managers of the Ringgold Iron and Coal Company, and erected those works and a blast furnace at Ringgold, Schuylkill county, Pa., under his own supervision, all the machinery and iron having been furnished from his own plant at Port Carbon. While prosecuting his Port Carbon enterprise he engaged in other large undertakings, building and operating the immense United States colliery at Williamstown, where, in order to reach the great coal bed, he drove a tunnel eight hundred yards in length through the solid rock. Besides this he built and operated the collieries at Phoenix Park, two in number—one at Mount Carmel, which he erected in the marvellously short time of sixty days, and one at Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pa., which, under his direction, produced the largest output of coal of any colliery in that region. While here he constructed the railroad from Trevorton to Southampton, thus accomplishing the connection of his works with the vast Reading railroad system. He also built two collieries in the Mahanoy Valley. He also constructed the immense winding and operating machinery at the noted Wadesville shaft in Schuylkill county. He built the Swede Furnace at Swedeland, Pa., the large Hackettstown furnace in New Jersey, and a large portion of the machinery at the Lochiel Iron Mills at Harrisburg, Pa.

In the year 1877 Colonel Boyer built the gas works in the city of San José, Cal., under the Lowe patents, for the introduction of carburetted hydrogen gas manufactured from anthracite coal, with superheated steam, and carburetted by the use of petroleum. Realizing the necessity of being able to procure the oil needed within a reasonable distance, he made an examination of the Santa Cruz mountains, which led him to believe that oil existed in sufficient quantities in that section to supply him with all that he required. Knowing that unless it could be obtained there the oil necessary to carburet the gas in the works being constructed would have to be transported from Pennsylvania, and with faith in the success of the venture, he sunk two wells in that territory, and the result was that he struck high grade gravity oil equal to any which is found in Pennsylvania, the wells producing jointly about fifty barrels a day. The oil was used at those works, and they still get their supply from that section. This was the first high grade gravity oil discovered on the Pacific slope, and the region is

still producing the quantity obtained from the original wells. Colonel Boyer also built a flume for the purpose of conveying the water from the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the gravel mines of the Cosumines river, in Placer county, Cal. This flume conveys the water nine miles, and carries four thousand miner's inches of water. It is one of the grandest achievements of mechanical and engineering science of that character, owing to the condition of the country through which the flume had to be built, that has ever been consummated. He also built the powder works which are now in successful operation in Utah Territory.

In 1881 he returned to the Eastern States, and went into the cable railroad business, since which time he has built several cable railroads, the most important being one in St. Louis, Mo., and one in St. Paul, Minn., under patents and inventions of his own, which roads have been entirely successful, and are to-day profitably operated. Among his other chief inventions may be mentioned the endless rope pump for deep colliery workings, which increases the capacity over all others one hundred-fold, and at the same time decreases the cost of erection; a gigantic water filter for cities, with the capacity of thoroughly filtering one hundred millions or more gallons of water per day; a steam heat system to supply steam from a central point to any given number of houses for the purpose of using said steam for heating purposes; also a steam heating system for each particular house which requires but one fire in the entire house—that in the range—where cooking processes can go on uninterruptedly, and which, as it acts automatically, requires no particular attention.

He has invented various and numerous other appliances, all of which are in more or less successful operation in the United States. He is at present engaged in the construction of a large steam heating plant in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the construction of cable railroads.

Colonel Boyer has always been a consistent and ardent Republican, but has taken no active part in politics. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Veteran Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of which are military organizations growing out of the war of the rebellion. He is Presbyterian in his religious belief, and is a warm supporter of the church, contributing liberally to its needs.

Colonel Boyer was married on September 28, 1854, to Miss Catharine C. Williams, daughter of William Williams, of Schuylkill county. They have five children.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

DAVID BROOKS.

DAVID BROOKS.

DAVID BROOKS, the eminent Philadelphia electrician, who is one of the earliest telegraphists living and inventor of the underground conduit system largely adopted by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was born at Brooksvale, Conn., January 26, 1820. He is a descendant of Henry Brooks, of Cheshire, England, who immigrated to America in 1640, on the restoration of Charles II., on account of the fact of his having fought under Cromwell rendering his presence in England offensive. The settlement to which he removed was named Cheshire by his children after the place of his nativity.

At the age of twenty David Brooks left college and took a position as Instructor of Mathematics in the United States Navy. In 1845 he left the service and engaged with his friend, Henry O'Reilly, in the construction of telegraph lines. He was one of those present when the first telegraph poles were erected in Philadelphia in front of the old Nelson House at Broad and Willow streets, and was connected with the putting in operation, December 25, 1845, in conjunction with James D. Reid, of the first commercial line in America, and, in fact, the first telegraph line in this country erected after the success of the original line between Baltimore and Washington had been established. It was built between Lancaster and Harrisburg, Pa., and the first message over it was received by him. It was, in fact, the first telegraphic message sent in Pennsylvania, and was, it is believed, the first sent in the country outside of those transmitted over the government experimental line between Baltimore and Washington; and ever since then he has wielded a large influence in the telegraphic affairs of this country.

In 1846 Mr. Brooks constructed the line of the Atlantic and Ohio Company between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, and sent the first message, December 25, 1846, across the Alleghenies from the latter to the former city. In 1847 he constructed the first "repeater," known as the button repeater, based upon the Morse idea of the second or local circuit. This was used at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the transmission of the speech of Henry Clay, delivered at Lexington, Ky., on the Mexican war. The report of that speech was carried by an express, which consisted of relays of horses, to Cincinnati, and was transmitted thence by telegraph to New York for the *New York Herald*, and was considered a remarkable feat in those days. The arrangement of the repeaters, and Mr. Brooks' connection with the work, brought his name prominently into notice in telegraphic circles.

Mr. Brooks had an early partial conception, though not a complete understanding, of Ohm's law—that fundamental equation from which all electrical problems are determined. The line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was often broken by falling trees. The insulator used was simply a trough or groove

of glass on the top of a pole; there was no fastening of the wire to the insulator. Whenever the line broke the wire would slip back each way and lie upon the earth, thus grounding the current. The strength of the current he found to be inversely in proportion to the distance from the break, and by that means he formed an approximate idea of the location of the interruption.

In 1850 Mr. Brooks was appointed by the United States Court as an expert to give a written description of the Morse and Bains systems of telegraphy, and in the voluminous reports of the attendant trial his statements and opinions are repeatedly cited.

In 1851 Mr. Brooks sailed for Mexico in the bark "Rosina," taking with him men, materials and instruments for the construction of the first telegraph line in that country between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. This work was accomplished during the ensuing six months. There was then no railroad in that country, and the construction party were obliged to live in tents in their passage over the Cordilleras. Upon his return from Mexico, in the spring of 1852, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the construction and management of their telegraph lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1854 he was made Superintendent and Manager of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph lines. This company was absorbed by the Western Union in 1862, and Mr. Brooks was appointed District Superintendent of that company at Philadelphia, which position he held until 1867, when he resigned, and has since then devoted himself almost exclusively to the development of his inventions.

After several unsatisfactory attempts Mr. Brooks introduced an insulator which bore his name, and which was, after many severe tests, found to be excellent and was largely used. The visit of Cromwell F. Varley, the English electrician, however, and the care he induced in reducing the resistance of the wires by careful selection of material and perfect joints, greatly removed the difficulty of insulation, and the simple glass insulator, "double-petticoated," as it is called, has become all but universal.

Mr. Brooks has latterly devoted his attention to underground telegraphs, and has visited Europe several times to investigate the result of methods in vogue there. His system consists chiefly in the use of oil in the thorough saturation of cables, and it has been successfully employed in connection with the telephones of New York. In the centre of the city a cable containing four hundred wires, so fine that they are enclosed in a diameter of $1\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, has been laid in iron pipes two thousand four hundred and eighty feet in length, of an inside diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and filled and saturated with oil, which have been for some time in successful use. Within a half mile eight hundred separate circuits have been thus established. Mr. Brooks is President of two underground telegraph companies, and is a Director in a third.

C. R. D.

CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR.

CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR., notable for his career as a successful inventor and in the practical walks of business, is a native of Chester county, Pa., having been born near Kennett Square in 1833. His fondness for machinery, exhibited in early boyhood, was fostered by the surroundings of his father's woollen mill, where he commenced a career of usefulness as a bobbin boy at an early age. Having access to the repair shop and such tools as it contained, a profusion of wind-mills, water-wheels and a complete working model of his father's fulling mill, constructed by him without assistance or instruction, attested the good use of his spare hours in his chosen field, and demonstrated his possession of an inherent and natural talent for mechanics. Many practical lessons in the principle of steam-engineering were obtained through the construction of several miniature steam-engines, and when but about sixteen years of age he made a complete working high-pressure beam-engine, constructed principally of gold and silver. The engine, boiler, stack and plate on which the whole rests weighed less than one-half ounce, and when exhibited at the Sanitary Fair, held in Logan Square, Philadelphia, in 1864, was believed to be the smallest working steam-engine in the world.

At the earnest solicitation of his family he had shortly before this engaged in the study of dentistry with his elder brother, Edwin, but the desire and longing to build machinery was ever dominant, and about the second year of his professional study the invention of what is now known in the book and newspaper world as Chambers' Folding Machine was conceived. This production proved to be the basis of the business of the firm of Chambers Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Cyrus Chambers, Jr., has been sole proprietor since the death of his elder brother in 1875.

Many difficulties were encountered in the introduction of this new machine at a time when labor-saving appliances were regarded with less favor than now, but surmounting all these the first one produced was finally put in practical operation at the Bible-printing establishment of Jasper Harding & Son. Mr. Chambers built it with his own hands, having made the larger part of the lathe on which the work was turned, using for his forge his mother's cooking stove.

Experience with this machine proved the entire practicability of the invention, and associating with him his brother Edwin, under the above-mentioned firm-name, they rented a fifth-story room on Pemberton Court, Philadelphia, with one-horse power, purchased such tools as they thought adapted to their wants and limited capital, and commenced the manufacture of book-folding machines.

While the firm was still young and engaged in the development of Mr. Chambers' invention, expensive patent suits were brought against them, one case extending over eight years. But strong in their conviction of right, and encour-

aged by the many good friends they had made, the case was closely contested under the guidance of wise counsel and good expert testimony, and was finally decided in their favor. Their machine had, in the meantime, been perfected, and was gradually being adopted by leading binders and publishing houses.

Having, meanwhile, undertaken in addition to making their folding machine the manufacture of sewing machines by contract, their increasing business demanded larger and more convenient quarters, and in the fall of 1860 they established themselves in the Sherman building at the south-west corner of Seventh and Cherry streets. Then came the trying times immediately preceding the war of the rebellion. Mr. Conger Sherman, their landlord, whose confidence and esteem they had won, urged them to engage in the manufacture of arms, promising such financial assistance as the new departure might require. The ingenuity of the Quaker-bred mechanic was found ready and equal to this call, and soon machinery was devised and the establishment actively engaged in manufacturing cavalry scabbards and in the conversion of old-fashioned flint-lock muskets into modern percussion guns, and thus doing its part towards assisting the sorely-pressed Government in equipping the defenders of the Union with needed arms and accoutrements.

Cyrus Chambers, Jr., possessed of the true inventor's mind that does not rest with the successful accomplishment of one enterprise or idea, had been at work upon a machine for the manufacture of building-bricks, and, after a well-systematized series of experiments had been conducted, this new invention was put into practical operation. The field was a broad one. It was one in which large sums had been sunk in unsuccessful experiments, and from which many inventors had turned away disheartened. The Chambers Brick Machine was so radically different from other efforts in this line of invention that Mr. Chambers' original patents were granted without a reference or a single word of correction or abridgment of his claims—a record almost unparalleled.

The development and general introduction into commercial use of these two inventions has been pre-eminently Mr. Chambers' life-work, although numerous other less prominent devices have been perfected by him occupying widely different fields. The same excellent mechanical construction, careful, minute study of the requirements and indomitable perseverance have been exercised in perfecting each of these various inventions, and won for the machines thus produced acknowledged positions as the best of their classes. At the same time he has built up a prosperous manufacturing business which disburses large sums annually among Philadelphia's industrial classes, and demonstrated that he possesses that attribute so rare with the inventor—practical business capacity.

The firm made the final location of their works at Fifty-second street, near Lancaster avenue, in West Philadelphia, where, in 1871, they purchased about three acres of ground and erected thereon extensive buildings, fitting them with the best tools procurable for their especial business.

The Chambers Book-Folding Machine has long been an acknowledged neces-

sity in all large publishing houses, and is a prominent feature in the binderies of those firms noted for fine work. The recognition of its merits has not been confined to the United States, for they have been introduced into the establishments of English, French and German publishers. The introduction of his folding and pasting machine, by means of which sixteen and eight-paged papers were not only folded, but had their leaves pasted in place at the back, thus enabling subscribers to receive their papers in convenient form for reading, marked a distinctive departure in the publishing of periodicals and the abolishment of large, cumbersome sheets.

In the introduction of the brick machine Mr. Chambers has had to combat not only the usual antipathy to new machines and processes of manufacture, but also the distrust on the part of the brick manufacturers engendered by the failure of other machines intended to do away with the laborious task of tempering and moulding bricks by hand. Recognizing from the beginning that different clays required different treatment, and that a process entirely successful in one locality and in one nature of material, would not answer at all in another, great care has been exercised in the placing of his machines, and would-be purchasers, attracted by the seemingly perfect working machines, have been counseled by him against its purchase or adoption when he deemed it unsuited for use in their clay. This has resulted in making the Chambers Brick Machine universally successful wherever used, and caused its general adoption by the brick manufacturers of prominence in any city where it has been introduced. In Philadelphia, a city remarkable for the number of houses constructed of brick, probably two-thirds of the entire supply of common brick are made on the Chambers machine, while in Chicago their output, commencing a few years ago at thirty-five thousand bricks per day, is now about one million five hundred thousand per day. Each year has witnessed marked changes and improvements suggested by a careful observance of the machine in different clays, and is resulting in a much more extended use of the Chambers process than was at one time deemed possible.

Mr. Chambers' marked success in the tempering and moulding of brick only served to spur him to further accomplishment in this field of invention, and his attention was next turned to the operation of drying bricks preparatory to their being placed in the kiln for burning. In this department of brick manufacture great progress has been made within the past three years, and a system of drying-tunnels has been perfected by him whereby the bricks may be dried ready for burning in from sixteen to twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the clay. It is only by considering the very different circumstances under which the brick manufacture of to-day is conducted compared with the industry twenty-five years ago, that the great value of Mr. Chambers' inventions and processes may be estimated.

An article of universal consumption, the use of which is identical with our earliest civilization, had been permitted to drift along in its various operations of manufacture very much as described in Biblical history. The work was per-

formed almost entirely by manual labor, and of necessity practically out-of-doors, exposed to all the inclemencies and interruptions of bad weather, which circumstance alone more than doubled the work and rendered large losses unavoidable. Through Mr. Chambers' ingenuity and persistent effort this has all been changed and, in fact, a complete revolution has been effected thereby. The work may now be conducted under cover as a regularly systematized manufacturing business at all seasons of the year, and without regard to the condition of the weather, whereas, in former times, if the sun did not shine brickmakers could not work, and operations are now accomplished within twenty-four hours with great advantage to the quality of the product that formerly required from one to two weeks for their completion.



F. GUYE-MUNT

CHILA.

WILLIAM FRISHMUTH.

WILLIAM FRISHMUTH.

COL. WILLIAM FRISHMUTH, a prominent chemist, was born in the year 1830, at Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany. From his sixth to his tenth year he went to a public school in the city of Gotha, and then to the High School, called "Gymnasium Ernestinum," in the same city. After that he studied chemistry at Saxe-Weimar, and then spent one year under the tuition of Prof. F. Waehler, an eminent chemist in Germany, now deceased. After completing his studies as a practical chemist he determined to travel extensively over the world, and emigrated to the United States, of which country he became a citizen. Here he devoted his time to chemistry; but, after remaining in New York about six months, he sailed to Central America. Arriving at Chagres he travelled across the Isthmus of Panama with the intention of going to California, but, becoming sick with the Isthmus fever, he returned from Panama to Chagres, now Aspinwall, and after recovering went thence to Cuba. Leaving there he visited Jamaica and San Domingo, and from there went in a sailing vessel to South America, stopping at Rio Janiero, Brazil, and thence around Cape Horn to Valparaiso, Chili, and to Peru. From there he returned in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to New York after an absence of two years. He remained in that city for a while, devoting his attention to chemistry, until he was induced to migrate to the New England States, through which he travelled extensively, remaining a short time in various cities and towns, until 1855, when he came to Philadelphia, where he has ever since had his residence. Here he has mostly applied himself to the study and practice of chemistry, particularly devoting his attention to the production of sodium, potassium, aluminium and other metals, this line of investigation being his favorite branch of the science. He produced rare and alkaline metals from 1856 to 1859, making in that time one hundred and forty-two pounds of sodium, twenty-two pounds of potassium, and about thirty pounds of aluminium, a greater quantity than any other chemist in the United States, which he sold for very high prices for experimental purposes. He devoted his entire attention to chemistry until 1860, when he engaged in politics and became a bitter opponent of slavery. He took a very active part as an anti-slavery man, became a strong adherent of the Republican party, and has remained a consistent member of it up to the present date.

During Abraham Lincoln's first campaign for the Presidency he travelled through portions of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, addressing the German citizens from the stump, and he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln. The latter liked him so well that he urged him to accompany him to Washington to witness his inauguration, which he did.

When the war broke out he received an appointment as a special secret agent from the War Department by personal request from Mr. Lincoln to Gen. Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War. He performed his duties to the benefit of his

adopted country and the satisfaction of his superiors in the War Department. He had very dangerous and difficult duties to perform, frequently at the imminent risk of his life, in detecting spies and ferreting out other traitors against the Union. In 1861 he detected and captured three desperate characters who were acting as spies upon the government, near Roach's Mill, Va., after a diligent, scrutinizing and life-endangering search for them. For this service Mr. Lincoln rewarded him with \$200 in gold from his private purse, and gave him permission to raise a regiment of cavalry for active service in the army. With the sanction of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, he raised the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry, which was accepted by President Lincoln; but some trouble occurred with minor officers in the regiment, which it is not necessary to mention here, and he resigned his commission as Colonel. He immediately received from President Lincoln a reappointment as a special secret agent, and served in that capacity to the close of the war.

After the war he studied law with C. N. Sidebotham, Esq., and was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds by Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, and also received a commission as Notary Public from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. From the latter he also received the commission of Colonel of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. G. P.

In 1879 he returned to his profession of chemistry, and discovered a new nickel-plating solution in connection with aluminium, for which he secured patents. He also resumed experiments to produce aluminium by cheaper processes, in which he fully succeeded and obtained patents all over the world. He is engaged in this business yet, and is continually making new discoveries.

In November, 1883, he cast the aluminium apex for the Washington monument at the National Capital in a pyramidal form. The apex weighs exactly one hundred ounces, is ten inches in height, and measures six inches at the base. The metal was produced by him from North Carolina corundum. The apex is to this day as perfect and bright as it was when first put on, and forms the tip of the lightning-rod of the monument, which is the highest in the world, being five hundred and fifty-seven feet ten inches.

Of late years he has directed his attention to improvements in electro-lighting. During the present and past year (1888) he has received letters-patent for a new system of lighting houses with primary batteries instead of dynamos, for improvements in various kinds of batteries, and for a portable electric lamp that may be carried around to any locality.

Colonel Frishmuth is a member of Cavalry Post, No. 35, G. A. R., the State Fencibles, and the Scheutzen Verein. He is a charter member and was the first Commander of Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 990, "American Legion of Honor." He is a member of a number of singing societies, including "The Mænnerchor," "Young Mænnerchor," "German Society" and "Cecilian Singing Society." He is a contributing member of the German Hospital, and is noted for his acts of kindness and liberality to the poor of all classes and nationalities.

E. T. F.



F. GUTKUNT.

PHILA.

WILLIAM W. GRISCOM.

WILLIAM WOODNUTT GRISCOM.

WILLIAM W. GRISCOM, whose name is prominently known among the electricians of the country, was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1851. His ancestry on both sides were Friends, who came to America among Penn's early colonists, and among their names may be found those of Lloyd, the first Governor of Pennsylvania, Carpenter, Griscom, Stuart, Acton and others of the prominent men of early colonial times. His father, Dr. John D. Griscom, married Miss Margaret Acton, and they had three children—Clement A. Griscom, Hannah W. Griscom and W. W. Griscom. In his early childhood he displayed a fondness for abstruse research which was remarkable for his years, being a self-taught student of mineralogy at seven, and of chemistry and electricity at ten. After a preliminary education he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1870, receiving his Master's degree in 1873. After his graduation, his health not being robust, he went to Europe, where he spent five years travelling from place to place, and enjoying a somewhat desultory study of art, languages and science. In the winter of 1875 he returned to Philadelphia, and began the study of law in the office of the late E. Spencer Miller, Esq.; but, his health again becoming impaired, he retired to country life, where he renewed the pursuit of the electrical studies which had attracted him as a lad and which have absorbed his later years.

In 1879 Mr. Griscom perfected the motor, now well known as Griscom's Motor, which first brought him prominently before the electrical world. It was exhibited at the electrical exhibition at Paris, and was largely discussed in the periodicals of North and South America, Europe and India. For this invention the Franklin Institute awarded him the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal in 1881, and later he received medals from a number of other institutions for the same invention. In 1880 he organized the Electro-Dynamic Company of Philadelphia for the manufacture of this motor, with the co-operation of such prominent men as Henry H. Houston, Joseph D. Potts, Clement A. Griscom and W. W. Harding. Mr. Griscom was selected as President, and under his direction it has developed into one of the best known electrical manufacturing companies in the country. It is now the oldest electrical motor company in the world. The offices and factory are located at 224 Carter street, Philadelphia. Mr. Griscom has made for it many valuable inventions in the field of electric lighting, electric traction and electric storage, which are briefly touched upon below. The first of these was the Griscom Motor, above referred to, patented in 1880, which consists of an armature surrounded by a square or circular field, and which has been largely copied in the Manchester type and Swiss models. It was chiefly remarkable for the great power developed for its light weight. With this early

motor he was the first to observe the phenomenon which he called double induction. His method of motor suspension, patented in 1880, has proved of considerable value in such widely different fields as dentistry and ship building, enabling boring, drilling and other work to be accomplished in difficult positions. His automatic battery of 1880, with its convenient arrangement for varying the internal resistance as a means of regulation, has been made in very large numbers, and proved one of the most convenient primary batteries for producing for brief periods large currents under perfect control. Many thousands of this kind of cells are in use in all parts of the world. This was followed by his multi-polar motor of 1884, and an efficient form for low speeds, and in the same year he produced his disc armature for alternating currents, which was efficient and ingenious. In 1886 he early observed that the usual method of using accumulators would greatly increase the first cost of lighting; in fact, that the accumulators cost about as much as all the rest of the electric lighting plant. This fact was likely to limit their use to places where storage was of paramount importance, and it threatened to prove fatal to the general introduction of the storage system for general lighting. After a prolonged study of the subject, in which many difficulties arose and were overcome, he perfected the half-direct system, in which the accumulators played a number of parts. During the hours of moderate consumption of electricity they were charged with the surplus power; during the period of half consumption they were idle; during the period of heavy consumption they supplemented the engine and dynamo; and during the hours of very light consumption they furnished the light alone. Formerly a battery sufficient to supply one thousand lights at night required a dynamo and steam-engine of like capacity to charge by day. By his method, however, a plant of one thousand lights was supplied by a dynamo of five hundred lights capacity and a battery of five hundred lights. In a town, for example, the storage plant would run from noon until ten P. M.; from noon until four P. M. nearly all the current would be stored in the battery; from four until six the lamps would take all the current the steam plant would produce, and from six until nine the battery would supplement the engine, supplying one thousand lights in all. From nine until ten consumption would fall off, the engine would shut down, and the batteries would carry all the lamps in ordinary use from ten P. M. until noon of the following day. In this manner a plant would require to be run but ten hours, and yet supply the town with all it needed for twenty-four hours and with no additional first cost, because the storage and generating plant for five hundred lights each cost about the same as an ordinary plant of one thousand lights, and with manifest economy in running cost, because one set of engineers, firemen and laborers would suffice for the twenty-four hours. In this connection were devised and patented the consumers' switch, the automatic consumers' switch, and the compound ammeter switch, the compound cell regulating switch for the automatic regulation of electrical circuits, and four methods of distribution of electricity which has made the system complete.

In 1887 he produced his manufacturing motor, an original form, and in the same year he patented the automatic make and break switch, which enabled an unskilled engineer to manage the charging of accumulators.

His street-car system, involving the use of the storage batteries and motors, is at once the most simple, economical and complete. His improvements in storage batteries have been the result of prolonged and difficult investigation, study and experiment largely carried on at his own house. One of the early difficulties connected with the use of the storage battery was the fact that if too much energy was taken out of it, or if it was taken out at too high a rate, destruction of the battery would ensue. To prevent this catastrophe, and to give notice of the danger, was the object of the over-discharge and the over-load switch invented by Mr. Griscom in 1888. As an example of the thorough nature of his work, and the complete mastery of the subject, it may be remarked that in the early history of storage battery traction he dictated the first specifications of a complete storage battery car, including switch, gearing motors, batteries and wiring, in one day, and left it with his workmen in the machine shops while he went to Europe on other business. The car was completed from the specifications by the time of his return home, and proved absolutely successful, requiring neither changes nor repairs. After many months it was thought wise to test new inventions upon it. Even then the parts which were taken out, as well as those which remained, were in perfect working order. This car, which weighed twelve thousand pounds, was tried on one of the most difficult roads in the country, that on Woodland avenue from Market street to Darby in Philadelphia, surmounting difficult grades and rounding abrupt curves with ease, and occasionally running itself back along the cobble-stones to the track when a defect in the road caused it to be derailed. On one occasion during a cloud burst the car ran along through several small lakes of water, and returned without injury. The motors were of the square type, patented in 1880, and developed twelve horsepower each, with a weight of six hundred pounds and an efficiency of over eighty per cent.

Mr. Griscom has also perfected a system of train lighting, largely in use in this country, and has taken out a large number of patents in storage batteries and switches, too numerous and of too technical a nature for description here.

Mr. Griscom's habit of mind is chiefly remarkable for quickness and fertility of resource in emergency, and for ingenuity in solving difficult problems of a scientific nature involving cautious and laborious investigation. He is well equipped for two widely different functions, viz.: executive and investigative work. These qualities have enabled him successfully to introduce the reign of two new eras in electricity—the motor and the storage battery—which, in their inception, involved the solution of exceedingly difficult problems in science as well as in the education of the community to their use. He was the first in the motor field to point out the relations between efficiency and induction, which were formerly considered incompatible. He was the first to use counter-electro-

motive force and resistance in the motor circuit for regulation of speed. He was the first to make the highest output of the more intense primary batteries constant by the forcing of the electrolyte between the plates continuously under pressure. This last invention was patented in 1879, and continues to be the lightest and most compact method of producing electricity in large quantities for motor work; but it has been superseded by the storage battery, which, despite its disadvantages of weight and bulk, produces the same amount of electricity more cheaply since it obtains the energy by the consumption of coal instead of zinc. These investigations gave Mr. Griscom an opportunity of uniting with the storage battery interests of which he availed himself in 1886, since which time he has devoted himself to the improvement and introduction of the system; taking out numerous patents, improving the storage battery in its details, increasing its efficiency, and broadening its scope of usefulness. His original formulæ of wiring and of the amount of horse-power required for traction purposes, as well as other formulæ for electric magnets, dynamos, motors, storage batteries, etc., are accurate within the range of practical use, and are of great value to electrical engineers dealing with these subjects.

In 1877 Mr. Griscom married Miss Dora Ingham Hale, the daughter of Rev. George Hale, D. D., by whom he has had three children—Galbraith Stuart Griscom, Arthur Acton Griscom and Gladys Hale Griscom. Mr. Griscom resides throughout the year at Haverford College, one of the most attractive suburbs of Philadelphia.

C. R. D.



WARNER H. JENKINS.

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WARNER HADDON JENKINS.

A WRITER in a current periodical says: "Even a cursory examination of the history of events reveals the fact that there is a constant endeavor on the part of humanity to ameliorate its condition. Years after 'progress, man's distinctive mark alone,' leaves its impress on civilization in a gradual improvement of man's environment, and the means by which he is able to accomplish certain results. This is noticeable in improved and more efficacious business methods, in the invention of labor-saving machinery, by which, without detriment to the general good, results have been obtained which would have been otherwise impossible, and in various other ways, easily discernible by every intelligent observer, is this progress marked." In no case is the improvement more noticeable than in what might be termed the department of practical science; in no other words, the application of scientifically obtained facts and laws in one or more departments to some practical end. In fact, almost every department of life and trade has felt, at one time or another, the impulse given it by some intelligent investigator who has patiently worked, thought and studied to bring some favorite idea to a practical and successful conclusion. Among the many inventions which have thus resulted to the benefit of mankind there are few which are of more vital importance to the community in large cities, and even to each individual, than those relating to artificial stone as a substitute for the materials once universally used for paving and building purposes of various kinds. As a resident and part of the municipality, each citizen is interested in having the city in which he lives properly paved with the material best calculated to withstand the wear and tear of the ceaseless tide of traffic which ebbs and flows through the streets day after day. This interest is not only applicable to streets, but also to bridges, wharves, docks, and, in fact, to everything which contributes in any way to augment the volume of business of a great city. Again, as a householder, it is obvious that he should be desirous that the sidewalks about his home should be of the best kind, and that the cellar of his house should be paved with a material best calculated to keep his dwelling in a dry and healthy condition. In fact, of such importance is this subject in all its bearings, particularly in the matter of street paving, that in many large cities the law-making bodies have passed ordinances in favor of artificial pavements of tested and approved kind, and prohibited the use of cobble-stones for the roadways and bricks for the use of sidewalks, to which material the average Philadelphian clings with such tenacity. Stone of various kinds, while possessing many advantages that cannot be denied, is too expensive to be generally used. This arises from several causes, among which is the twofold expense of quarrying and transportation, two items which never appear in connection with artificial stone; and besides, while possessing all the good qualities to which stone may possibly lay claim, it

is superior in having many advantages peculiar to itself, and it may safely be said that in no one thing has there been a greater improvement than in this substitute for stone. The truth of this assertion can be verified any day by a walk through Philadelphia over thousands of square feet of well-laid granolithic and other substitutes, not only in the new parts of the city, but in places where brick once reigned supreme.

Science, coupled with indefatigable energy, has brought this material to such perfection that it now enters into the construction of buildings, particularly those designed to be fire-proof, in a manner at one time deemed impossible, and where once wood and stone were used for sills, lintels, steps, floors and a host of other things, the composition is now used with the happiest results; and to no one is more credit due in this respect than to WARNER H. JENKINS, the inventor of "Metalithic," one of the most universally used and best known substitutes for natural stone.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1864. He is of purely English descent, but his ancestors on both sides have resided for many generations in this country, most of them being of Quaker stock, and remarkable for their longevity. His paternal grandmother, Patience Jenkins, was a well-known Quaker preacher in her day and generation. His father, Colonel Samuel Howell Jenkins, contrary to his Quaker teachings, was among the first to offer his services to the Government at the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Before attaining his majority he ran away from his home near Camden, Del., and, going to Washington, tendered his services to President Lincoln, offering to raise a company of soldiers in his own neighborhood. He still has in his possession the autograph letter written by Mr. Lincoln to Secretary of War Cameron directing that official to commission him and authorize him to raise a company of scouts, which he did. The organization was known as the "Blue Hen's Chickens," and rendered valuable services in the war. Captain Jenkins participated in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and rose to the rank of Colonel before the end of the struggle. Mr. Jenkins' mother was Emma Bush Haddon, daughter of John L. Haddon, of Philadelphia, who is still a resident of that city, and, although twenty years beyond the allotted age of man, is in the full possession of all his faculties, and, in a green and active old age, is in the enjoyment of the fruits of a long and honorable business career. From him Mr. Jenkins evidently inherits a portion of his inventive talent, for he was the first to devise a successful refrigerator. He was the sole proprietor of the Haddon Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, which supplied the greater portion of the canteens, tin platters, etc., used by the soldiers during the late war. Mr. Jenkins is descended from Elizabeth Haddon, of New Jersey, who was a well-known resident of that colony during the revolutionary period, and particularly noted for the part she took on behalf of the patriots. He is also related on his maternal side to the following well-known families of Delaware: the Bushs, Canbys, Raisins, McCombs and Floyds, and is a lineal descendant of Daniel

Mifflin, of Camden, Del., the first American to manumit his slaves, which act he performed from principle, notwithstanding the fact that almost his entire wealth, which was large, consisted of that kind of personal property.

Mr. Jenkins' preliminary education was obtained at the Friends' Select School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, which he attended for about three years. For a short time thereafter he had private tuition, and later attended Lauderbach's Academy, where he took a business course and studied stenography, etc. He then entered the senior class of the Newton Grammar School, and from there was admitted to the preparatory class of the University of Pennsylvania. This educational régime he supplemented by a private course of mathematics and the sciences, under the tuition of Professor Yerger, instead of regularly entering as a student of the University, and his progress was both rapid and gratifying.

While still but a youth Mr. Jenkins entered the employment of the Cambria Iron Company as a clerk, remaining with that concern for over a year, when he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever and gave up his position. Upon his recovery he devoted two years to practical surveying, and then went with the Columbia Paving Company as a solicitor of contracts. Although the company was not successful, the experience which he gained was of value to him, and was the means of determining him to engage in the business which he has since adopted, and in which he has achieved success. Shortly afterwards he engaged in business on his own account, entering into partnership with George W. Bush, in the manufacture of artificial stone, under the name of the Portland Paving Company. This partnership continued until 1886, when it was dissolved, and a stock company under the same title was formed, both partners retaining a large interest. Of this company Mr. Jenkins is Superintending Engineer and General Manager, and is one of the largest shareholders. The business of the company in Philadelphia is very extensive, being second only to that of the Vulcanite Paving Company, and in the matter of paving alone it is doing as much as any other concern in the same line in that city.

Mr. Jenkins is a competent hydraulic engineer, and is an authority in matters relating to patent paving, cements, etc., having made these a special study, and is frequently called into court to give expert testimony in relation thereto. As before stated he is the inventor of "Metalithic," which derives its name from the use of an iron chain introduced into the blocks of granite and cement compound as a binder. It is extensively used, not only for paving, but for various building purposes, curbing, etc. Its tensile strength, which is very great, is largely in its favor for such uses, it being guaranteed at one hundred and fifty tons per cubic foot. Mr. Jenkins assigned part of his interest in the patent to H. Victor Gause, of Wilmington, Del., who is connected with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of that city, and formed with him a partnership, under the firm-name of Gause & Jenkins, with their offices in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia. They are introducing the use of "Metalithic" throughout the United States by form-

ing companies, to whom State rights are sold. The firm always take a considerable amount of stock themselves, and frequently furnish a portion of the capital necessary to carry on the business. Mr. Jenkins is also Consulting Engineer of the Empire Paving Company of New York, and goes over to that city one day each week in order to attend to his duties in connection therewith.

Mr. Jenkins was married on May 28, 1883, to Miss Mary Laws Rowland, daughter of Joseph Galloway Rowland, whose wife, Caroline Gratz Rowland, was a daughter of the late Theodore Gratz, of the well-known Philadelphia family of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Jenkins is very domestic in his tastes, and is nothing of a club man, preferring to devote his leisure to his family. He has a genial, pleasant temperament, but, being quick to decide matters, is impatient of slowness in others. Being rather reserved, he does not attempt to make friends with strangers, but following the advice of Polonius regarding the friends he has, and their adoption tried, he grapples them to his heart with hooks of steel.

C. R. D.



F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA.

WILLIAM R. JONES.

WILLIAM RICHARD JONES.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. JONES, late Manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, whose tragic death on September 28, 1889, was caused by the explosion of a furnace at that establishment, was born in Luzerne county, Pa., February 23, 1839. He was of Welsh descent, his father, Rev. John G. Jones, having, with his wife and two children, emigrated from Wales to America in 1832, and first settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. The family removed from Pittsburgh to Scranton, and later to Hazelton and Wilkesbarre, and finally to Catasauqua, in this State.

Owing to his father's ill-health he was compelled to commence work when quite young, and hence was deprived of any but the most limited early educational advantages. When only at the age of ten he was apprenticed to the Crane Iron Company, of Catasauqua, Pa., in the foundry department, and later was placed in the machine-shop, then under the supervision of Mr. Hopkin Thomas, whom Captain Jones considered one of the brightest mechanics of his day. By the time he had arrived at the age of sixteen he had made such progress that he was receiving the full wages of a regular journeyman machinist.

The times, however, were not favorable for manufacturing enterprises, and the panic of 1857 sent him forth to various places in search of employment. Turning his hand to whatever he found to do he served for a time as lumberman, farm-hand and engineer in Clearfield county, and in the spring of 1859 removed to Johnstown, and worked as machinist for the Cambria Iron Company, under Mr. John Fritz, then General Superintendent of that company. After working there three months he was offered the position of Master Mechanic by Mr. Giles Edwards, who was engaged to build a blast furnace at Chattanooga, Tenn. He accepted the offer and removed to Chattanooga, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he was compelled to fly North with his young bride, leaving Chattanooga the night that Lieutenant Jones burned and destroyed the Government works at Harper's Ferry.

Returning to Johnstown in 1861 he was again employed by the Cambria Iron Company as a machinist. In the following year, July 31st, he, in response to President Lincoln's call for nine months' men, enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon promoted to be Corporal. The regiment was hurried forward to the seat of war, and was placed in the defences of Washington during the second Bull Run campaign, after which it was incorporated into the Fifth Army Corps and served with the Army of the Potomac until it was mustered out of service, a few weeks before the Gettysburg campaign. At the battle of Fredericksburg the One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the first assaulting column of General A. A. Humphries' Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, and the famous assault on Marye's Heights was made about 4.30 P. M. The regiments were formed in front of the

canal, the One Hundred and Thirty-third having the right, and after slinging knapsacks, the column moved forward with great determination and loud cheers; as they approached the stone wall under a perfect storm of shell and bullets the officer of the Second Army Corps ordered them to stop and lie down. What had been a compact column had by the enemy's terrific fire been badly broken, and although a desultory fire was maintained for some time, the charge had been bloodily repulsed. Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment was almost annihilated. This company for a time refused to listen to the order to cease firing and lie down, but continued to fight with great gallantry, and kept pouring a galling fire at the Confederate forces protected by the stone wall, and there is no doubt that the heavy and steady fire of this brave body of men resulted in the death of the rebel, General Cobb, who was in command of the rebel forces defending the position. Company F started with the assaulting column with fifty-two men, rank and file, and lost fifty-five per cent. of its numbers, having thirteen men killed outright and sixteen wounded.

At the battle of Chancellorsville these regiments performed gallant service under the command of that efficient and brave officer, Colonel Peter Allabach, who was ordered to send two regiments to cover the withdrawal of the army to the new line being formed near Bullock's Clearing, which duty they performed in the face of a superior and exultant enemy. In both of these engagements Corporal Jones distinguished himself by personal bravery. Prior to the battle he was badly injured at the crossing of the Rapidan, but refused to leave the regiment, and maintained his place in line, although suffering severely. Upon the expiration of his term of service he returned to Johnstown, and as skilled workmen were becoming very scarce, was induced by Mr. George Fritz, the General Superintendent of the works, to again enter the employ of the Cambria Iron Company. Becoming dissatisfied with remaining at home, and impelled by his patriotic impulses, he organized Company F, of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as Captain of this company July 20, 1864. In accordance with Circular Order No. 58, Adjutant-General's Office, he was mustered out as Captain of that organization and remustered as Captain of an independent company, which was formed of members of the One Hundred and Ninety-third and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Jones' company was assigned to provost duty in Baltimore, Md., under Colonel J. Wooley, Provost Marshal, that city being in the middle department commanded by Major-General Lew Wallace, whose head-quarters were in Baltimore.

While acting as Commander of the Provost Guard of Baltimore Captain Jones was called upon to perform many duties requiring both tact and personal courage, as well as to exert the qualities of a strict disciplinarian. So well did he and his command acquit themselves that they not only possessed the confidence of their superior officers, but were publicly complimented by General Wallace. Captain Jones was honorably mustered out June 17, 1865, following the close of

the war, when he returned to Johnstown, Pa., and again entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Company as assistant to George Fritz, the Chief Engineer; and as such assisted in the construction of the Cambria Iron Company's Bessemer steel-converting and blooming mill plants.

Upon the death of George Fritz, in August, 1873, he resigned his position, and was soon afterwards engaged as Master Mechanic by the Edgar Thomson Steel Company of Pittsburgh, to help erect their steel works and rail mill, then building at Bessemer, Allegheny county, and which were designed from plans by A. L. Holley, an eminent American engineer.

Upon the completion of the works Captain Jones was made the General Superintendent, and afterwards given full charge of the engineering department, as well as the general management of the establishment. Although this plant when erected was, perhaps, the most perfect one in the United States, the rapid advance in the art of steel-making soon made it desirable to completely remodel it, which was done under his direction. A new blooming mill was built in 1881 and the converting works rebuilt in 1882. The blooming mill is one of the most perfect mills yet designed, and after eight years constant service it remained a perfect mill, and, as Captain Jones said, "I can't improve it." Herbert Spencer, who visited the works a few years ago, was astounded when he saw the mill working, and expressed himself as being greatly pleased. This style of mill was adopted, and is now used, by the Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, Scranton, Pa.; Union Iron & Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; and the Joliet Steel Company, Joliet, Ill. The main features of the mill embody the inventions of the late George Fritz, perfected by Captain Jones.

In 1885 he attached automatic tables to the rail mill, thereby doing away with a large number of skilled workmen, and effecting a large saving in the operating expenses. These tables were covered by his own and Robert W. Hunt's patents. The works were so successful that in 1887 Captain Jones received permission to build an entirely new rail mill, in the construction of which he departed from all precedent, following ideas of his own, and the result more than fulfilled his most sanguine anticipation, and it is generally conceded by those competent to judge to be the most complete rail mill in the world.

Captain Jones was an industrious inventor, and protected many of his improvements by patents. The first of them was "A Device for Operating Ladles in Bessemer Process," and the second, "Improvements in Hose Couplings," patented December 12, 1876. These were followed by "Fastenings for Bessemer Converters," patented December 26, 1876; "Improvements in Washers for Ingot Moulds," June 12, 1876; "Hot-Bed for Bending Rails," April 10, 1877; "Process and Apparatus for Compressing Ingots while Casting," September, 1878; "Ingot Moulds," October 1, 1878; "Cooling Roll Journals and Shafts," July 5, 1881; "Feeding Appliance for Rolling Mills," April 27, 1886; "Art of Manufacturing Railroad Bars," October 12, 1886; "Appliance for Rolls," May 15, 1888; "Housing Caps for Rolls," May 15, 1888; "Apparatus for Removing and Setting

Rolls," June 26, 1888; "Roll Housings," August 21, 1888; "Apparatus for Removing Ingots from Moulds," January 1, 1889. His latest and most important invention was a method and device for mixing metal taken direct from the blast furnaces, and charged into two large receiving tanks, each capable of holding eighty tons of molten metal. After the metal is thoroughly mixed it is poured into ladles and taken to converting works. This was put into operation September, 1888, and has proven to be an invaluable invention.

In 1888, in addition to his duties as General Manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, he was appointed Consulting Engineer for Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He received a salary of \$25,000 per year and a percentage on the product of a large mill, making a total income of almost \$50,000 a year. When Johnstown was devastated by the flood of 1889 Captain Jones hastily gathered together a force of three hundred men and took them to the stricken city, where he kept them at work for some two weeks at his own expense, personally directing their efforts in the rescue of property and the bodies of the dead.

Captain Jones' death was a great shock to the community and to his friends all over the State. One of the furnaces had not been working properly during the day on which the accident occurred, and he called to see if he could ascertain the cause. He was superintending and directing a gang of workmen who had started to "tap" the furnace. The "tapping hole" had become clogged, and the usual sledging process was of no avail. Suddenly the whole front of the furnace fell out, and a great mass of molten metal poured out and splashed over nearly all the group, burning and mutilating them horribly. Captain Jones lingered with great suffering until the 28th, when death relieved him. His funeral was attended by the entire force of the establishment, which was shut down, occasioning a loss of at least \$15,000 to the company; but the request of the workmen to be allowed to attend the funeral was unhesitatingly acquiesced in.

Captain Jones was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He was a frequent contributor to the papers of these various societies on subjects relating to mechanics and Bessemer steel manufacture. He was a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was chosen in 1888 Senior Vice-Commander of that order for the Department of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In national politics he was an unswerving Republican, and a strong and firm believer in a judicious and fair protective policy.

Captain Jones was united in marriage, April 14, 1861, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to Harriet Lloyd, but, owing to his outspoken loyalty to the Union, he was compelled to flee North with his bride a few days after their wedding. Four children were born to them, of whom, however, but two survive him. The living children are a son, W. M. C. Jones, and a daughter, Cora, both of whom have attained their majority. The son is engaged at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works as Engineer and Surveyor.

R. W. H.



F. GUTKUNT.

PHILA.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE.

PROFESSOR THADDEUS S. C. LOWE, the distinguished inventor, aeronaut and scientist, was born, August 20, 1832, at Jefferson, N. H., and is the son of Clovis and Alpha Greene Lowe of that town. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Greene, of Berlin Falls, N. H., and on both sides he is descended from the early Pilgrims, who came from England in the seventeenth century. Mr. Lowe enjoyed only a common school education, in early life working on a farm between the age of ten and fourteen years. The only opportunity for attending school was about three months in each year during the winter, walking a distance of two miles, and frequently being compelled to make the journey on snow-shoes. During this period the best opportunity for study was in the evenings by the light of knots industriously gathered in early autumn while laying in the winter's supply of wood. Mr. Lowe's favorite studies were chemistry, natural philosophy and kindred subjects.

In his fifteenth year he left his mountain home, walking to Portland, Maine, a distance of one hundred miles, and thence he went by water to Boston, where he apprenticed himself for three years to the trade of boot and shoe cutting. At the close of his apprenticeship he was enabled to earn sufficient money to admit of pursuing his studies. He selected medicine as a specialty, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced the practice of medicine. Although very successful for his years, he so disliked the practice that instead of permanently establishing himself he went on a lecturing tour of several years' duration. Before this, however, he taught a class in chemistry for a short time. He lectured on scientific matters, mostly confined to interesting chemical experiments in which the various gases played an important part. In this he was eminently successful, entertaining large audiences and constantly gaining for himself much valuable information.

In 1857 he began to study aeronautics, and made numerous aerial voyages in different parts of the country, his first one being from Ottawa, Canada, in 1858, in celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. In 1859 he constructed the largest aërostat ever built; or which will probably ever be constructed. It was intended for voyages across the ocean, which he estimated could be done in three days by taking advantage of the ever constant eastward current which invariably prevailed, as he had noticed was the case in all the numerous voyages he had previously made. His idea in constructing this air-ship was to endeavor to compensate in a measure for the temporary failure of the Atlantic cable, hoping thereby to be able to communicate with Europe more quickly than by steamers, which were then much slower than at the present time. This aërostat was one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular diameter by one hundred and four feet transverse diameter, the upper portion being spherical. When fully inflated with

hydrogen its atmospheric displacement amounted to a lifting force of twenty-two and a half tons. It had for its outfit besides a car with all the necessary scientific instruments, provisions, etc., a complete Francis metallic life-boat, schooner-rigged, much larger than several that have successfully crossed the ocean since. The gas envelope weighed over two tons, while the network and other cordage weighed over one and a half tons. It was quite late in the autumn before this monarch of balloons was completed. The Professor procured the site of the New York Crystal Palace, which building had been destroyed by fire, and clearing away the debris of that once fine structure he, on the 1st of November, 1859, began the inflation of this monster aërostat for the voyage, but owing to a lack in the supply of gas from the street mains whereby six days would be required to inflate instead of one day, which was necessary for a successful use of the gas, the attempt at that time had to be abandoned. There was scarcely a newspaper in the civilized world but that noticed at the time the extensive preparations for this undertaking, and all sorts of comments were made regarding it.

In the spring of 1860, by invitation of a number of members of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Professor Lowe went to that city, where Mr. John C. Cresson, then President of the Gas Works, promised the necessary rapid supply of gas for a trial trip to test the feasibility of inflating and launching into the air this immense aëronautic machine. Older aëronauts from all parts of the world had predicted that it could not be successfully accomplished with an aërostat of this size. Notwithstanding these predictions the trial trip was successfully made from the Point Breeze Gas Works in June, 1860, where four hundred thousand cubic feet of gas were furnished in four hours. The Professor took with him on this trip five passengers, among whom were Mr. Garrick Mallory, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who wrote an account of the trip which was published in that journal at the time. In this ascension and voyage two and a half miles of altitude was attained in passing over the city of Philadelphia, and when near Atlantic City a descent was made to a lower current which wafted the great air-ship back to within eighteen miles of Philadelphia, when a landing was effected. This immense balloon was handled with so much skill that the departure from the earth with the weight of over eight tons and the return again were so gentle that the passengers it carried would hardly have known when they left or when they landed had they not seen it accomplished.

So well pleased were Professor Lowe's friends at his successful management of an aërostat six times larger than any one ever before built that they recommended him to visit Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, and furnished him with a letter signed by some of the most prominent journalists and citizens of Philadelphia.

It is almost needless to say that the distinguished savant received Professor Lowe with extreme warmth and congeniality, giving him the freedom of the institution, and showing him marked attention, and from this meeting sprang a lasting friendship.

During Professor Lowe's intercourse with Professor Henry he outlined a plan for taking meteorological observations at different parts of the continent, and from high altitudes by means of balloons and communicating the same by telegraph to a bureau to be established in Washington whereby weather predictions could be made useful exactly in the same way as it is to-day done by the United States Signal Service. To Professor Lowe the Government is as much indebted as to any other one man for the successful establishment of that service, for it was his plans, frequently and freely communicated to General, then Major, Meyer during the war, that led to its establishment after the close of the rebellion. There is now in existence considerable correspondence between Professor Lowe and the late Professor Henry, General Meyer, and others, upon this subject.

Upon the recommendation of Professor Henry, preparatory to attempting a transatlantic voyage, Professor Lowe made a voyage across the continent in a smaller *aërostat*, starting from Cincinnati, Ohio, at four o'clock on the morning of April 20, 1861, after taking leave of his friends, among whom were Messrs. Potter and Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He landed on the South Carolina coast at twelve o'clock the same day, making the quickest and longest voyage on record, delivering papers at about a thousand miles distant from his starting point while still damp from the press in eight hours after they were printed. This voyage was fraught with great interest, both scientific and otherwise, and long accounts of it were published at the time. Landing in this way in South Carolina in less than two weeks after the firing on Fort Sumter caused considerable excitement in the rebel lines, and Professor Lowe was arrested and imprisoned, but upon producing proofs demonstrating the scientific objects of the voyage he was released, and, after five days and nights of railroading, found himself back in Cincinnati, the point from which he had so recently travelled the same distance in eight hours.

Secretary Chase, then a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, telegraphed, at the request of the President, to Professor Lowe requesting him to go to Washington and consult with him as to the use of balloons for war purposes. He immediately went and was received by the President with marked attention, spending a night at the Executive Mansion. These interviews resulted in obtaining authority for the organization of the corps of observation, or *Aëronautic Corps*, with Professor Lowe at its head as chief *aëronaut* of the United States Army, which position he held for three years, during which time he rendered invaluable service to the Government. At the end of this time his health became so much impaired that he turned his department over to one of his assistants, and retired to a farm in Chester county, Pa., with the hope of regaining his health. The services rendered the Government during his connection with the army were of immense value, as testified to by the commander-in-chief and numerous corps commanders who had received valuable information which enabled them to better govern their movements. During this time he made personally over three thousand as-

censions, and was the first and only person to establish telegraphic communications from a balloon to various portions of the army and to Washington at the same time. Conspicuous among these ascensions were those at the battle of Fair Oaks. Balloons with assistant aeronauts instructed by Professor Lowe were sent to the different armies, including the forces on the Southern coast and in the West. To make these war balloons efficient on land and water it became necessary to make many new inventions, conspicuous among which were Professor Lowe's hydrogen gas generators for field and ship service. At any time within three hours after halting beside a pool of water he could extract sufficient hydrogen therefrom to inflate one of the balloons, whereby himself and often several officers would ascend one or two thousand feet into the air and overlook the country.

Professor Lowe's fame spread over Europe and South America, and his field system of aeronautics was introduced into the British, French and Brazilian armies. The Emperor of the latter nation, through his ministers, made numerous overtures and offered large inducements to Professor Lowe to accept a Major-General's commission in the Brazilian army during the Paraguayan war to conduct the same line of service as that rendered to the Government of the United States, but owing to other engagements he was compelled to decline the offer. He furnished, however, the necessary field apparatus and balloons, with competent assistants, who rendered valuable aid and greatly shortened the duration of that war.

In 1867 Professor Lowe invented and brought out the ice machine for refrigerating purposes and the manufacture of ice, which is now in general use in all parts of the world. In 1872-75 he invented and brought out his famous water-gas process for illuminating and heating purposes, which is already lighting over four hundred cities, and with his later invention for the production of fuel water-gas, and his indestructible compounds for incandescent lighting, is rapidly superseding all other methods and processes for furnishing light, heat and power.

At the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia Professor Lowe received three medals and a diploma—the most ever awarded to any one man by the institute. The first was a diploma and silver medal for his general exhibit of gas works and appliances; second, the "Elliott Cresson" gold medal for "Water Gas and Incandescent Lighting;" third, the "Grand Medal of Honor for the Invention held to be the Most Useful to Mankind."

Professor Lowe was happily married in 1855 to Miss Leontine Augustine Gachon, of New York, who was born and educated in Paris. He is eminently a domestic man, and has a large family of children, whose names are as follows: Louise F., Ida Alpha, Leon Percival, Ava Eugenie, Augustine Margaret, Blanche, Thaddeus, Edna, Zoc and Sobieski. The three eldest were born in New York.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

HORACE SEE.

HORACE SEE.

HORACE SEE, one of the most eminent mechanical engineers of this country, late Superintendent Engineer of the ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons, and now Consulting Engineer in New York city, was born in Philadelphia, July 16, 1835. His father, R. Colhoun See, was senior member of the silk-importing houses of See & Remington and See Brothers, which during their existence, prior to the rebellion, did a large trade in the South and West. He was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and turned out with that command when they escorted Lafayette into the city upon his memorable visit to America. The family is of French origin, being one of those which, with the Naudains, Bayards and others, settled in Delaware after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Sees having located in St. George's Hundred, in that State. Mr. See's mother was Margaretta, daughter of Eber Hilyard, originally of Burlington county, N. J., whose ancestors, members of the Society of Friends, came from England and settled near Rancocas, in that county and State.

Mr. See received his education in the private schools of Philadelphia, among which were the Episcopal Academy and the school of H. D. Gregory. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to I. P. Morris & Co., proprietors of the Port Richmond Iron Works, of Philadelphia, to learn mechanical engineering, his time being divided between the drawing office and the machine shop. After the completion of his apprenticeship he was engaged with Messrs. Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, the National Iron Armor and Ship Building Company of Camden, N. J., and Mr. George W. Snyder, of Pottsville, Pa., as draughtsman and engineer.

In 1871 he was engaged by Messrs. Cramp & Son as draughtsman and engineer, and shortly afterwards was employed by them as chief draughtsman, and in 1878 as Superintendent Engineer, which position he resigned in July, 1889. Messrs. Cramp & Sons were the first to introduce on this side of the Atlantic the compound and triple-expansion engines. Here Mr. See found congenial employment, and scope for his ability and ideas. During the administration of President Cleveland the firm was conspicuous in presenting original designs for the cruisers "Newark" and "Philadelphia," and the gun-boats "Yorktown," "Bennington" and "Concord," and the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius"—all of which they built, or are now constructing for the National Government. The engines on these vessels are all on the triple-expansion type, from designs by Mr. See. During the time that he held the position of Superintendent Engineer with the Messrs. Cramp & Sons he designed the machinery for the yacht "Atalanta," which the firm built for Mr. Jay Gould, celebrated for its speed and credited as the fastest pleasure yacht afloat; also of the yachts "Corsair" and

"Stranger;" the steamships "Chalmette" and "Eureka," and their sister ships of the Morgan line; the "Mariposa" and the "Alameda," of Mr. J. D. Spreckles & Brothers' line to the Sandwich Islands and Australia, which have made better time than any other vessels plying on that route; of the "Queen of the Pacific," the fastest steamer plying between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco; of the "Tacoma" and "San Pablo," belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad Company; of the "H. F. Dimock" and the "Herman Winter" of the Metropolitan line, plying between New York and Boston, as well as other merchant vessels.

All of the above have engines of the compound type, and contain many novel features covered by letters patent issued to Mr. See. He also designed the triple-expansion engines for the "Mascotte" and "Olivette," of the Plant line between Tampa, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, which vessels have greatly reduced the running time between those points. He also designed the machinery for the "Cherokee," "Seminole" and "Iroquois," of Messrs. W. P. Clyde & Co.'s Charleston and Jacksonville line, and the engines for the twin screw steamboat "Monmouth," on the Sandy Hook route of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company—a departure in passenger transportation in New York harbor, which has demonstrated the superiority of this style of propulsion over that in vogue before her introduction both in economy and speed. The economy of the triple-expansion type of engine which has been reached by carrying steam of a high pressure and expanding it in three cylinders, and the necessity for limiting the range of expansion and temperature in each cylinder of a steam-engine during one stroke, was presented and explained by Mr. See in a paper read before the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia on June 21, 1884, and published in No. 4, Vol. IV., of the Proceedings of the Club, issued in November of that year. A number of improvements in the design and pattern of marine engines have been patented by Mr. See. One of the most important of these has been that of fitting up the crank shafts and bearings, which has done so much to improve the working of the engine, as well as to reduce the amount of wear and minimize the risk of breakage of this particular part of it. Engines with shafts fitted up this way, contrary to the popular belief that they must be run some time before the bearings are in proper working shape, are ready as soon as built to be run at the highest speed designed for them, without causing any trouble or the use of water during the entire first trip or voyage of the vessel. The main feature of this improvement, which was presented by Mr. See in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Chicago, is in making the journals and bearings true, and employing such tools and methods that make a repetition of such excellence a certainty. The old way of working was conspicuous for the absence of this certainty. The improvement has been covered by patents in the United States and Great Britain. It has always been Mr. See's aim as an engineer to produce work of a superior quality, and not only to give durability to the machinery, but to make it capable of accomplishing the best results. This is exemplified by the superior performance of the machinery of the vessels turned out of late years by

Messrs. Cramp & Sons. They have been remarkable for their speed, and for the excellent results obtained on even their first trial trips. This was notably the case in the "Vesuvius," the cruiser furnished for the Government of the United States, which, after attaining on its official trial a speed of over twenty-one and a half knots, was none the worse for wear, and ready to make another trip at once of the same severity if it had been deemed necessary. On this trip her engines developed over four thousand three hundred and sixty-six indicated horse-power, or at the rate of seventeen and one-half horse-power to the ton weight of machinery and water. These satisfactory results were due, in a great measure, to the superior workmanship and care expended on these engines.

In an editorial, entitled "The 'Vesuvius' and its Builders," the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, in its issue of January 14, 1889, said:

"If the engineer who designed, and the head of the firm that built, the 'Vesuvius' had been subjects of one of the great European powers, they would probably be knighted or receive some other substantial proof of favor in recognition of their magnificent genius. Being plain American citizens they are very glad to have their work accepted by the autocratic gentleman at the head of the Navy Department, and will think themselves sufficiently rewarded if favored with further orders at living prices.

"Their achievement is one of no ordinary character. It took brains as well as capital to build a vessel that can distance all the cruisers on which other countries have spent years of costly experimenting. If the armament of the 'Vesuvius' shall prove as effective as her engines and her model, she will stand at the head of the world's navies, and inaugurate a new type of naval warfare as completely as did that other American invention, the 'Monitor.'

"The yards of William Cramp & Sons, and others along the Delaware, have shown themselves able to compete with any in the world in building swift steamers. They have not the facilities for making the heavier grades of iron armor, and it is just as well that they have not, for heavily armored ships are becoming to be regarded as floating coffins at best; and, if the dynamite gun of the 'Vesuvius' shall fulfil its inventor's expectations, all the iron-clads afloat may as well be broken up for old iron. A single, well-delivered dynamite shell will send the best of them to the bottom.

"There was a time when American shipyards led the world. Thanks to the enterprise of the Cramps and their competitors, and the more enlightened policy which the American Government has shown of late, that time seems about to return. The 'Vesuvius' certainly is an evidence of it."

Other papers were as enthusiastic in their congratulations to the firm, and the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed from Washington upon receipt of the news of the result of the trial trip as follows: "I congratulate you upon the trial of the 'Vesuvius.' Considering the size and class of the vessel, and the weight carried, you can justly claim to have surpassed all records heretofore made."

The *Scientific American*, in an article on the trial trip of the vessel, says:

"The 'Vesuvius' has taken a long step forward, and marks a well-defined line between the slow coaches of the old navy and the long hoped-for, high-speed vessels of the new *regime*. That our American engineers are capable of rising to the emergency of the case has been pretty satisfactorily demonstrated; and that our marine architects have succeeded, with so little experiment and so few failures, in producing a vessel that can compare favorably with such veteran builders of high-speed vessels and torpedo boats as the Yarrow and the Thornycrofts, is a matter of congratulation."

The engines of the cruisers "Newark," "Philadelphia" and "Baltimore," and the gunboats "Yorktown," "Bennington" and "Concord," are of the horizontal

type. Objection has been made to this kind of engine on account of the extra wear and friction occasioned by the weight of the piston resting on the bottom of the cylinder. In order to overcome the objection and produce an engine which would give nearly as good results as the vertical pattern, Mr. See designed a piston which has been covered by letters patent, the particular feature of which is in providing a member attached to its lower portion which can be made, not only with ample surface to take care of the weight of the piston and a portion of the rod, but at the same time is adapted to take up the wear. This relieves the packing rings, employed for preventing the steam escaping past the piston, from the duty of supporting it, so that they can be made narrow and of light weight, consequently producing but little friction. The test given this piston in the "Yorktown" and "Baltimore" has been very satisfactory.

Until within a short time Mr. See held the position of Engineer in the Board of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company of New York, which controls the patent of Captain Zalinski, U. S. A. He is past-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, member of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, associate member of the United States Naval Institute, and a member of the Engineers' and Penn Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Engineers' Club of New York. He is one of the non-resident lecturers on engineering before the Sibley College of Cornell University, and has also lectured before other scientific bodies, and contributed articles on steam and mechanical engineering to the technical press of the country.

Mr. See was a member of the Gray Reserves and of the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, during the war of the rebellion; was Adjutant of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. P., during the July riots of 1877, and was Captain of Company K, First Regiment, N. G. P.

In 1879 Mr. See was married to Ruth Ross, a daughter of William Ross Maffett, of Wilkes-Barre, an eminent civil engineer prominently connected with the improvements of the Wyoming Valley, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. William Ross, who took a prominent part in the early history of that valley, and was presented with a sword on July 4, 1788, by the Executive Council of the State "for gallant services and firmness in supporting the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." An account of his life and services can be found in "Minor's History of Wyoming."

C. R. D.



F. GUTENUNT.

HILA

THOMAS SHAW.

THOMAS SHAW.

THOMAS SHAW, a mechanical engineer and remarkably prolific inventor, sometimes called the Edison of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1838, of American parents. His father, James Shaw, was a carpenter and builder, and his mother, the daughter of Andrew Snyder, a cabinet and clock-maker, was in many respects a remarkable woman, who not only discharged her domestic duties, including the spinning and weaving of the household linen, but assisted her father in many of the delicate manipulations incident to his trade. After a period spent in the public schools of his native city, where he was more noted for being at the tail of his class than at the head, he entered a grocery store, receiving \$1.25 per week without board, and served in this and in various other business places until he was sixteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a machinist, and there found a trade for which he was expressly fitted. Before he had completed his apprenticeship, however, the firm failed, and he entered into an informal partnership with the superintendent of the works and engaged in model-making, which was not successful.

Very early in life he had manifested a talent for invention, and before he had attained his majority he had perfected contrivances such as the power-hammer, steam-gauge, etc., which led to an association with the house of Philip H. Justice & Co. for their manufacture and sale, and this resulted in his becoming superintendent of the Cyclops Works. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the William Butcher Steel Works (now Midvale), in which Mr. Justice was interested; and as this was the first tire-mill in America, and he operated in it with his own hands, he enjoys the distinction of being the first man in America to roll steel tires.

The excessive labors thrown on him at that period in running both works, and the care of a farm in the Schuylkill Valley, coupled with his natural ambition to improve new inventions in hand, nearly broke down his health, and caused him, after the expiration of a six months' contract at the steel works, to relinquish that portion of his labors, and some time afterward to dissolve his connection with the Cyclops Works. He then purchased the property of the Fairmount Fire Engine Company on Ridge avenue (almost adjoining the lot where Oliver Evans had located his shops), where he carries on the business of mechanical engineer and furnishing railroad supplies. Here he has developed invention after invention, with scarcely a year's intermission, since the date of his first patent in 1858, and some of his inventions are in use in every part of the civilized globe. Several of them were not patented, but the United States Patent Office contains records of over one hundred patents issued to him—a list quite too formidable to be inserted here. More than forty of the patents have expired, and,

being public property, the articles patented are now manufactured by different persons and firms under various names.

Mr. Shaw's inventions and improvements have taken a wide range through gas, steam and hydraulic engineering. His improvements in the line of gas apparatus comprise metres, stoves, gauges and governors. The gas metre which he patented in 1858 is said to be the most accurate instrument ever made for this purpose. In the line of hydraulics his gauge is the standard for high pressures, and is largely used by railroad companies, the United States Navy and the supervising Inspectors, and a sample is in use at the Inspection Department of the Public Buildings at Philadelphia. His hydraulic valves possess the novelty of a threaded seat, enabling a valve to resist high pressure, under perfect control of the operator, without leakage, all of which is done without a ground joint. His pumping engine, of 1868, was the first of the pulsometer class for cheap pumping apparatus. His hydraulic pipe machine has a capacity for making clay pipes from two inches up to six feet in diameter, and is capable of turning out sixty tons in twenty-four hours. A sample machine is in use at the Moorehead Clay Works, Spring Mills, Pa., which is said to be the largest machine in the world for making terra-cotta pipe. The hydraulic cylinder of this machine measures fifty-seven inches diameter, ten feet length, and exerts a pressure on the piston-head of over four hundred tons.

His propeller pump, of 1869, was noted for its ability to pump sand, mud, etc., and was severely tested by the Monongahela Navigation Company on an occasion when the locks broke down in 1874. The canal was stopped when the receipts were \$5,000 a day; but a twenty-inch Shaw propeller pump was placed in the canal locks and run night and day for six weeks, ejecting over ten thousand gallons per minute for that period. The directors in their annual report refer to this performance with great satisfaction. His hydraulic method of working cars on inclined planes, of 1874, exhibits a plan of working cars on an incline cheaper than upon a level surface.

His hydraulic air-chamber feeder, of 1874, for large pumping engines is the cheapest and most expeditious method of feeding air to the chambers of such machines.

His hydraulic cushion-seated valve, of 1874, exhibits a complete method of preventing that pounding action on metal valve seats under high pressure and velocities. His high-pressure hydraulic accumulators, of 1879, illustrate an efficient method of storing hydraulics in an elastic manner, without the usual attending loss of the gases under compression.

His hydraulic cushion-buffer, of 1881, illustrates a certain method of absorbing the force of moving trains at railroad terminals.

All of the foregoing inventions have been favorably commented on in various scientific papers, and we regret that the space allotted in this work will permit only a brief mention of their purposes. In the line of hydro-carbon fluids his method of burning coal-oil on ocean steamers, patented in 1862 and 1863, was

tested, by order of the United States Navy Department, by three chief engineers of high reputation—the late W. W. Wood, the late John P. Whipple and A. C. Stimers. These officers made a favorable report on the invention, the tests being the first for that purpose made by any government. The war coming on raised the price of oil from one dollar to five dollars per barrel, which prevented its employment at that time.

His method of protecting oil tanks from the disastrous effects of lightning is believed to be complete, and no better method is known for the purpose at this time. The expense, however, has prevented its general adoption.

In the line of steam apparatus his mercury gauge, covered by several patents, is noted for its accuracy and durability, and became noted, after its adoption by the United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, as a standard for all the supervising districts and for all the navy yards in the United States. This was followed by numerous railroad and steamboat companies adopting the gauge as a standard. Mr. Shaw has also made it for the Russian and Japanese governments.

His gas and hydraulic gauge is said to be the only one in the world competent to measure gunpowder pressures. He made an instrument of this character for the large gunpowder works of the Messrs. DuPont. The judges of the Centennial Exhibition classed the gauge with instruments of precision, and gave it their full indorsement for accuracy, with award of medal. His method of preventing boilers from foaming is useful in contracted boilers of rapid steam generating qualities. His low water detectors have long been in common use, the patent having expired some years back. His quieting nozzle for the prevention of that loud noise attending the escape of high-pressure steam has become widely known; nearly all steamers in the United States Navy are equipped with the same. Elevated railroads would be a great nuisance in any city without it. Every engine of the elevated railroads in New York city is fitted with this improvement, and over eight hundred of these devices are used upon the engines of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Its usefulness in abating the noise occasioned by the violent escape of steam in the cotton presses in Norfolk, Va., sometimes heard for a distance of twelve miles, was testified to by the city officials and members of the Cotton Exchange.

His improvements in machines for metallurgical purposes have been numerous, prominent among them being his dead-stroke power-hammer that is largely introduced over the United States and Europe.

He is believed to have been the first person to introduce machinery for grinding faucets. This was in 1865. He was the first person to dispense with slotting in bolster and semi-elliptic car springs that are in use to-day throughout the United States. His toggle anvil, an accompaniment of the power-hammer, enabled the forging of intricate forms of hardware such as are found in carriage work, and is in general use in the New England States, where those articles are manufactured in large quantities.

His mode of shotting metals, particularly applicable to molten iron, for the purpose of subdivision to enable proper mixtures for crucible steel, was deemed of such importance that it was kept a secret process as far as possible. It was this invention that furnished the Messrs. Tilghman with the first iron shot used for cutting stone. His cast-chain, of 1867, was the first of this class of inventions, now so popular.

It is not often that a successful inventor is conquered by his own device; but Mr. Shaw has encountered this singular experience in his invention known as the steam trumpet. His purpose was to produce an instrument to create the maximum sound, and he succeeded to a destructive point. He says that the vibrations were so terrific that he was compelled to abandon the invention, but he believes he could make a trumpet that would demolish a building by blowing at it.

His artillery forge, of 1870—a method of operating large and powerful hammers by pneumatic pressure and gunpowder for forging heavy masses of metal, such as cannon and large steamboat shafts—is one that Mr. Shaw has great faith in; but, there being no establishments in the United States that worked large forgings like that of Krupp, of Essen, this invention has never been put to practical use—a circumstance that is very much regretted by the inventor, who says that with it he can operate one of the largest hammers in the world at one-tenth the cost of a steam plant.

His gunpowder punch, of 1880, for punching large holes or shearing large bars, is an economic and quick method not yet brought into practice, principally on account of the length of time it takes to introduce a new invention or any new departure in manufactures. The great novelty of Mr. Shaw's gunpowder machinery must be admitted by all. He stands alone in being the only man in the world who has successfully harnessed gunpowder in machinery for peaceful pursuits. His spring pawl washer, of 1868, was an ingenious use of one coil of a spring for lock-nut purposes that is in service on the principal railroads throughout the world. The records show over one hundred millions on the railroads of the United States.

Want of space compels us to cease commenting further, except to mention that one of Mr. Shaw's latest inventions is, in our opinion, destined to rank among the great discoveries of the age. It is an apparatus for automatically testing gases in mines and conveying warning of possible danger to the superintendent's office, and, by means of a simple and easily understood code of signals, for communicating the same to the different parts of the mine, showing to the workmen where the danger is and the nature of it. It is so positive and exact in its working that the danger-signal is sounded before the gases have accumulated to a fatal extent, thus enabling the workmen to escape from the mines until they can be cleared of noxious vapors and all danger avoided. For nearly one hundred years miners have had no other protection from the dangers of mine explosions than the Davy lamp, which, under many circumstances, is totally unreliable.

Mr. Shaw's invention was designed especially to give positive tests of explosive mine gases in a manner so effectual that the tests can be accurately observed a long distance from the instrument, with the additional advantage of making all tests above ground, and the incorporation of a new system of high-pressure signalling with all parts of the mines that puts the operator with the gas tester in almost instant communication with the workmen; at the same time the instrument gives automatic tests every five minutes of every breast that is being worked—all of which is done at one point of observation in the office or engine room above the surface, which point becomes to the mines a telephone exchange for information from all working points thereof, where the gases are under continued automatic tests without imperilling the lives of the miners or the safety of the property, and where instant notice can be given and received by loud sounding signal and a system of communication that enables the superintendent to know in a few minutes the working or state of any part of the mines, and to correct any improper conditions that invite disaster, and thus prevent the great destruction of life and property that too often attends the operation of mining. All this Mr. Shaw's apparatus effectually does; for it furnishes an unfailing and positive test of the presence of foul gases, and therefore the self-interest alone of mine owners should compel its universal use aside from the fact that its adoption will greatly lessen the danger to life to the hard-working operatives. With it in operation there could not be, without gross and criminal negligence or carelessness, any possible reason for explosions from fire-damp or accumulations of foul gases in the mines, and the consequent resulting loss of life and destruction of property from these, the most prolific causes of danger to both, could be reduced to a minimum in any mine in which it is used. It has received the unqualified approval of mining engineers whenever it has been brought to their attention, and when our legislators come to understand and appreciate, as they must, its merits, they will surely make it compulsory on operators of mines to adopt its use. It differs from most patents in the respect that it will not meet with opposition from either employers or workmen. It is not a labor-saver, but a life and property saver. It appeals to the interests of both classes. Certainly no mining companies or operators, to whose attention it has been brought, and who do not adopt it, would be in condition to resist heavy claims for damages which could be brought by the surviving relatives of those who might lose their lives by an explosion occurring in the mines; for they could not show that they had complied with the provisions of the law requiring the use of every known appliance and approved means of preventing such accidents. The invention is certain to be hailed as a great boon to both the miner and the owner of mines, and it will most assuredly be considered one of Mr. Shaw's greatest conceptions, and one that is destined to place his name among the great benefactors of his race.

An individual who has taken out over one hundred patents on his own inventions has necessarily acquired an experience of the practical working of the patent laws

which render his views on the subject very valuable to others, especially to legislators. Mr. Shaw is decidedly of the opinion that the seventeen years allowed by the present patent laws is inadequate protection to inventors in general, and remarks:

This limited feature in our patent laws is, judging from my own experience, far too short, as it takes ordinarily ten years to place the average invention upon a self-supporting basis, and much of the remaining period is consumed in planning for extensive introduction which makes severe inroads upon the profits. Under favorable circumstances the inventor has scarcely reached the period of modern acceptance by the public before the expiration of the patent, whilst under unfavorable circumstances I can point to inventions and discoveries that have existed with moderate and unprofitable public recognition for a century before their merits were appreciated. Time is as important an element in maturing an invention as it is in maturing a child, and its liability to accident and delays may be likened to diseases of childhood. This feature has struck me so often in comparison that it appears more real than ludicrous. Prompted by my own experience and the experience of others, I am fully convinced that at least eleven more years should be added to the life of a patent, which, after all, would be the real and often the only profitable portion. It will not, perhaps, be out of place here to observe, in reference to a well-known principle governing our patent laws, that the government really grants the inventor nothing; for the inventor brings forth his own idea—the invention, upon which the government issues to him a patent, which, in effect, is a contract limiting the period in which he is permitted to call the same his own and enjoy the exclusive privilege of its use and advantages. The time of a copyright extends for a period of twenty-eight years, with the privilege of an extension of a further period of fourteen years, making a total of forty-two years' protection to the author of any book, the designers of a map, chart, painting, engraving, statue, etc.; while the discoverer of an operative mechanism or chemical process is limited to the period of seventeen years, or twenty-five less of protection than is now afforded authors or designers under the copyright law. There is no good reason for this unfair discrimination between the two classes of originators. It certainly stands in marked contrast that the inventor of a process, that may add to the material wealth of his country hundreds of millions annually, should be deprived of the right to his invention after a period of seventeen years, whilst the author of a romance, founded, perhaps, upon the same, can enjoy the protection of his rights for a period of forty-two years.

I hope that our honorable representatives in Congress will at an early period correct this evident injustice, and place the reward of the inventor of the reaper at least on the same plane with that of the author who may write a romantic description of it.

Mr. Shaw has long been an active member of the Franklin Institute, a life-member of the American Institute of New York, and is an associate member of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States. He resides in an elegant country-seat in the suburbs of Philadelphia known as "Shawmont," and has an interesting and intelligent family. EGBERT P. WATSON, JR.

[The great novelty and importance of Mr. Shaw's invention for the protection of life and property in mines described above has impressed us to call particular attention to his Inspector's Instrument, or "Standard Test of Mine Gases," now officially adopted by the Mine Inspectors of the State of Pennsylvania, and which has received the most eminent scientific endorsement, and been awarded the two highest medals given by the Franklin Institute, thus showing conclusively that the invention is deserving of special notice and commendation on humanitarian grounds on account of its avoiding all danger of the terrible disasters so frequently recorded in every coal-mining district.—EDS.]



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

SAMUEL WETHERILL.

SAMUEL WETHERILL.

COL. SAMUEL WETHERILL, distinguished as a soldier, inventor and founder of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company, with works at Bethlehem, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1821. He is the eldest son of John Price Wetherill, and great-grandson of Samuel Wetherill, who was the first manufacturer of white lead in the United States. His youth was spent in various schools in Flushing, Long Island, and Philadelphia, and in the White Lead and Chemical Works of Wetherill & Brother, Philadelphia. In 1844 he removed to New York, and for several years was employed at white lead works at Sauger-ties, N. Y., and Belleville, N. J.

In August, 1850, a Mr. Richard Jones having invented a process for manufacturing zinc white, known as the Muffle Furnace and Bag Process, Mr. Wetherill was induced to experiment with the new product to determine whether it could be substituted for white lead as a paint. His experiments led to his engagement with the New Jersey Zinc Company at Newark, N. J., and during this engagement he ground the paint and introduced it to the trade. He remained in the employ of this company until January, 1852, when he invented the process, now the only one used in the United States, known as the "Furnace Process." This consists in reducing intimately mixed coal and ore by direct action of heat and cold blast upon a furnace-bed having a multiplicity of small holes, each producing the reducing flame of the blow-pipe. This process, when compared with the muffle furnace of Jones, saved seven tons of coal to each ton of white zinc produced. The introduction of the blast and the consequent production of ashes led Mr. Wetherill to the invention of the "Tower Process" of separating the solid impurities or ashes. In this process the ashes being specifically heavier than oxide of zinc, the velocity of the fan which impels the products into the collecting bags is regulated at such a speed as to lift the zinc white to a height of seventy feet in a tower, leaving the ashes at the bottom. This process was afterwards further improved by Mr. Wetherill by causing the products thus treated to pass through a film of water. In March, 1853, a contract was entered into between Samuel Wetherill, associated with Charles J. Gilbert, and a party of New York capitalists, who afterwards became incorporated as the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company, for Mr. Wetherill to erect works at Bethlehem, Pa., under his patents, to reduce the calamine ores of Lehigh county which were owned by these gentlemen, and the preparatory work was commenced on April 13, 1853. On October 13, 1853, the works were started, producing the first zinc white made at Bethlehem and in the United States from calamine ores by the "Furnace Process" and "Tower Process" of Wetherill in combination with the Jones' "Bag Process of Collecting." Messrs. Gilbert and Wetherill conducted the works for four years, from October, 1853, to September, 1857, and in that time delivered four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five tons of white oxide of zinc. In 1857 the company purchased the contracts of Gilbert and Wetherill, and their connection with these works ceased.

During the years 1854 to 1859 Mr. Wetherill conducted an expensive series of experiments for the manufacture of spelter. The first spelter, made from Lehigh ores, was made by him, in 1854, by passing the vapor of oxide of zinc through a bed of incandescent coal in a muffle furnace; but the process consumed too much coal to enable him to compete with foreign spelter, which was then selling at five and a quarter cents a pound, and it became necessary for him to make experiments upon the fire-clays of our country in order to determine whether we had clays suitable for retorts. After innumerable experiments and many expensive failures and disappointments, he at length discovered a composition which resisted the action of heat sufficiently, and while engaged upon experiments with vertical retorts (afterwards patented by him) in place of the Belgian horizontal ones, his neighbors, the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company, acquired knowledge of his success and mixture of clays, and immediately informed Mr. De Gee, of Ogree, Belgium, who brought to this country a corps of skilled workmen, and established profitably the manufacture of metallic zinc at Bethlehem. In 1857 Mr. Wetherill sent an ingot of his spelter to the Messrs. Wood (sheet-iron rollers of Philadelphia) with a view of testing its malleability, and they returned him the first sheet of zinc rolled from metal extracted from Pennsylvania ores. This sheet, and a number of small boxes and other articles made to show the malleability and fineness of this metal, were exhibited by him at the Agricultural Fair of Northampton county, and a certificate of honorable mention was awarded to him.

When it became manifest that the war for the Union was destined to be a serious and prolonged struggle, Mr. Wetherill joined an independent regiment then forming in Philadelphia, known as Harlan's Light Cavalry, and subsequently as the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was commissioned Captain of Company H, August 19, 1861, but promoted to be Major October 1st following. His regiment performed an important part in subduing the rebellion, and in rapidity of marching was not excelled by any. During the year's service at Suffolk it constantly scoured over the whole country on the left bank of the Blackwater and Chosan rivers from the James river, Va., to Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina, and it is estimated each company marched three hundred miles per month in this period. During the raid for the destruction of the Danville Railroad in June, 1864, in which the regiment lost one hundred and thirty in killed, wounded and missing, nearly five hundred miles were traversed in ten days, including the time engaged in fighting. "No more effective operation of the kind," says Bates, "was accomplished by cavalry during the war." For a short period Major Wetherill had command of the regiment, and, at the close of the war, April, 1865, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service before Richmond and Petersburg."

Colonel Wetherill has retired from business, and is now spending the close of a useful and honorable life at Oxford, Maryland. His sons, John P. and S. P. Wetherill, in connection with August and Richard Hecksher, are conducting the business which he established at Bethlehem.

E. T. F.



F. GUTENKUNST.

PHILA.

ROBERT R. DEARDEN.

ROBERT ROWLAND DEARDEN.

ENGLISH ancestry and New England birth and training form an admirable combination to fit a man for a useful life and good citizenship. This fact is proved abundantly in the history of the United States, every important event in which is marked by the work of such men. They occupy every field of labor, and are conspicuous in every good work. In nearly every State of the Union men thus favored have done the public service in council; have been distinguished in the pulpit; have enriched literature, and led in the busy life of commerce. With patriotism fully developed, and courage of the Spartan type, they have ever been foremost when emergencies brought peril with them, and the military annals of the country are radiant with the records which they have made in war.

Among the honored citizens of Pennsylvania who enjoy such a genealogy is ROBERT R. DEARDEN, of Philadelphia, member of the Legislature for the Twenty-seventh District. He comes from English stock, but was born in Lowell, Mass., March 23, 1845, where his father, William Dearden, a native of England, who is still living and has earned a considerable reputation throughout New England for his literary attainments, was for many years prosperously engaged in the mercantile business. Robert was educated at the public schools of his native city, and at the English and Classical Institute of Springfield, Mass., an institution which ranked high for the thoroughness of its curriculum. Upon completing his studies he went into his father's store in Springfield, the family having, in the meantime, removed to that beautiful city, where he supplemented his educational acquirements with a sound business training.

When the rebellion began young Dearden was a boy of sixteen. The following year, however, he offered his services to the Government, and enlisted in a company which became part of the Forty-sixth Regiment Infantry of Massachusetts. The quota of the State was at that time soon filled, and the command was not at once sent to the front; but the company was duly organized, and began drilling and disciplining in order to qualify the men for service when they should be permitted to go forward. When the command was mustered into the service, however, the mustering officer, to the great disappointment of young Dearden, rejected him on account of his youthfulness and immature physique. The boy pleaded persistently, and protested vehemently, that he was fully able to discharge the duties and bear the burdens of a soldier's life, but to no purpose, and his comrades went off without him.

Mr. Dearden first came to Philadelphia early in the year 1867, where he engaged for a brief period in business. Having, however, a desire to see the West, he soon entered upon an extensive trip in that direction, going as far as the Territory of Nebraska, Omaha being at that time scarcely more than a fron-

tier town, and visited various sections of what was then considered the far West. In the same year he located in Chicago, and became associated with a publishing house. The following year he became connected with a semi-monthly journal known as the *Northwestern Review*, which was mainly devoted to fire and life underwriting interests. This he found to be a congenial employment, and in June, 1869, he purchased the property and developed it into a lucrative and prosperous business, which was rapidly increasing in volume and value when it was overtaken by the disastrous fire of 1871, which entailed upon him serious loss. But this misfortune did not dismay him, for he at once refurnished the establishment and continued the publication regularly. From the beginning of his connection with the paper he found that a large share of his business was with eastern companies, and to facilitate matters he established a branch office in Philadelphia in 1874. This met with such success that in the following year he moved the parent plant to that city, and changed the name of the publication to the *United States Review*. Since that time there has been no change in the property except the steady and large increase in its business. Mr. Dearden has been continuously the editor and publisher of the paper for more than twenty years, and has the satisfaction now of knowing that it is universally recognized as one of the most valuable and ably edited publications of its class in the country, and its influence is widely felt and wisely guided.

From early life Mr. Dearden took an active interest in public affairs, and had a natural taste for politics. In 1880 the Garfield campaign so stimulated his ardor and enthusiasm that he yielded to the solicitation of friends, having already, through the medium of debating clubs and business meetings of citizens, acquired considerable reputation as an orator, and went upon the stump. The State Committee soon learned of his power and capability as a speaker, and urged him to service throughout the State under the auspices of that organization, which request he acceded to with most satisfactory results. In every important campaign since his voice has been heard pleading eloquently the cause of his party, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other States, where his widely diffused business interests have made him acquainted.

In recognition of his valuable services to the party in the Garfield campaign the Republicans of the then Twenty-first, but now the Twenty-seventh, Legislative District tendered him the nomination for the membership of the House of Representatives of the State. After a careful consideration of the subject he accepted, and was elected by a handsome majority. Since that time his record is part of the history of the State, and a very important and valuable portion of the proceedings of the Legislature. Apt in speech, acute of mind, and ardent in nature, he soon became one of the recognized leaders on the floor, and during the memorable session of 1883 he took an active part in the always earnest and sometimes acrimonious debates. For each succeeding term he has been renominated and elected, so that he has served four consecutive terms, and is one of the oldest members in continuous service in the House.

On both occasions in which Hon. H. K. Boyer was chosen to the Speakership, Mr. Dearden was selected to present his name to the caucus. They are intimate personal friends, and, prior to the organization of the session of 1887, Mr. Dearden was urged by a considerable number of the members to become a candidate for the office. But he resisted all overtures in that direction, and protested that his choice for the honor was Mr. Boyer. He was again solicited to be a candidate for the session of 1889, but again refused to allow his name to be used. During the session of 1885 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, and as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was appointed on other important committees. In 1887 he was made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and was reappointed to that responsible post in 1889. That he has discharged the arduous and delicate duties devolving upon him in consequence with fidelity and ability is proved by the confidence which his associates on the committee and the other members of the House have shown in him. At the organization of the session of 1889 he was the unanimous choice of his party for the position, and no candidate offered to compete with him. When it is remembered that this position carries with it an implied recognition of leadership, the significance of this fact will be apparent.

Mr. Dearden has done the State great and effective service at the head of that important committee. He has a thorough knowledge and practical understanding of the corrective and charitable institutions of the State. From the time he first entered the Legislature he has studied this subject. His aim has been not alone to understand the needs of the inmates, but to study the management of the institutions, with the view of ascertaining the manner and measure of the fidelity and capability displayed by those in charge of their administration. The result is, that the work of the Appropriations Committee during the last session was performed with a courage, intelligence and ability never before equalled; and while every institution was amply provided for, and every need of the "wards of the State" fully considered, the judicious care in appropriations saved the treasury a large sum of money. Of course he had able assistants in the work, and A. A. Clay, of Elk county, Samuel W. Wherry, of Cumberland, J. S. Fruit, of Mercer, Dr. Walk, of Philadelphia, W. H. Andrews, now Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and others, rendered valuable aid; but the efficiency of the work of a committee depends largely on the chairman. Mr. Dearden is now a member of the Special Joint Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into the charitable and corrective institutions of the several States, for the purpose of devising a better method of conducting those in Pennsylvania. The committee has already visited a number of institutions, and is preparing to make other visitations. The report of the observations and conclusions of the members will be presented to the Legislature at the next session.

Mr. Dearden has been singularly honored by his colleagues in the Committee on Appropriations, and by the members of the House generally. Of the large number of bills which were favorably considered by the committee during the

session of 1889 all except two or three passed through both Houses—a record probably without a parallel. This was followed at the close of the session by a compliment of an altogether unusual character when the House formally thanked him for his services by a special resolution, which was spread upon the journal. This great honor was conferred upon him by a unanimous vote, and was in testimony of appreciation of his work as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. After the adjournment his colleagues of the committee tendered Chairman Dearden a complimentary dinner as a mark of their personal regard and appreciation, and supplemented the honor by the presentation to him of a beautiful and more tangible token of their esteem.

Mr. Dearden's name is now being popularly considered as among those available for the office of Auditor-General, when the term of the present incumbent expires. His habits of thought, analytical mind and mathematical inclinations point to him as a man particularly suited for such an important service. Though not a lawyer, he is familiar with the statutes and has a judicial mind; while his acquaintance with the corporate interests of the State is widespread and intimate.

Mr. Dearden is a member of several political and social organizations, among which are the Pennsylvania Club, the Union Republican Club, and the Young Republicans of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dearden was married, November 5, 1867, to Miss Ella S. Chapin, a daughter of Deacon H. J. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., at one time a member of the Legislature of that State, and who is now a resident of Galesburg, Ill. The fruit of this union was four children, three of whom are living, two sons and a daughter.

G. D. H.



WILLIAM HAYES GRIER

WILLIAM HAYES GRIER.

WILLIAM HAYES GRIER, late Superintendent of Public Printing for the State, and now publisher of the *Independent*, a weekly newspaper published at Columbia, Pa., was born at McEwensville, Pa., in 1841. His grandfather was Rev. John Hayes Grier, born in Bucks county in 1788, who graduated from Dickinson College in the same class with ex-President James Buchanan. He at once entered the Presbyterian ministry, was placed in charge of the Great Island and Jersey Shore Circuit in 1814, and remained with the Jersey Shore congregation until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Stevens. He was sixty-six years of age when he retired from active ministration with the Jersey Shore charge, but continued preaching for a number of years thereafter, wherever and whenever called upon. He died at Jersey Shore in February, 1880, at the age of ninety-two years.

The eldest son of the venerable prelate was John Hayes Grier, M. D., born at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa., in 1813. After graduating from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, he studied medicine with Dr. James Dougal, of Milton, Pa., and attended lectures and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. He began practice at McEwensville, Northumberland county, in 1840, and remained there until 1855, when he removed to Jersey Shore, where he continued to reside until 1859, when he removed to Nippenose Valley, five miles from Jersey Shore, where he still lives.

William Hayes Grier is the eldest son of the Doctor. As soon as he had attained the proper age he was entered in the public schools of his native village, and pursued the elementary studies there taught until he was eleven years of age, when he was sent to the McEwensville Academy, then presided over by Professor C. Low Ryneirson. After spending about four years in this institution he was apprenticed on the 20th of October, 1856, to the art of printing in the office of the Jersey Shore *Vidette*. He remained there until November, 1858, when he was offered a school in Crawford township, Clinton county, with the assurance of a four months' term at twenty-five dollars a month, which he accepted. At the end of the school term, April, 1859, he left for Akron, O., and secured employment on the Akron *Democrat*, where he "pulled" the Washington hand-press and performed all other duties incidental to the labor of a weekly newspaper office until January, 1861, when the indications of impending war impelled him to return to Jersey Shore. He obtained a situation on the *Vidette*, and remained there until Fort Sumter was fired upon, when he enlisted as a private in the Jersey Shore Rifles, which afterwards became Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

He passed through all the campaigns in the Army of the Potomac from Dranesville to Cold Harbor, except Chancellorsville, the regiment to which he

belonged having been on duty in Washington at the time of that battle. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, and was in Ascension Church Hospital, Washington, D. C., for six weeks in consequence of that misfortune. Having sufficiently recovered from the injury, he rejoined the regiment a few days before the army started on the second Bull Run campaign, and participated in that disastrous expedition. In March, 1863, he was promoted from the ranks to the place of First Sergeant, and on June 4, 1864, was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Curtin.

After his return from the army in July, 1864, Mr. Grier became foreman and associate editor of the *Columbia Spy*, and remained in that office until October, 1866. In that year he was nominated by the Democracy of Lancaster county as a candidate for the State Senate. His Republican competitor was his old colonel, Joseph W. Fisher, who was elected, owing to the strong party majority in the county.

About this time the Democrats of Columbia concluded that a Democratic paper was a necessity in that town, and the *Columbia Herald*, of which he was the publisher and associate editor, was started. The first copy of the paper was printed by himself on a hand-press. He continued with the paper until November, 1870, when he was appointed travelling agent of the Columbia Mutual Insurance Company. After six months' experience he resigned the situation, and started a job printing office, which he conducted successfully until October, 1873, when, in company with S. P. Moderwell, he purchased the *Herald* establishment. Mr. Moderwell retired two years later, and was succeeded by Robert B. Risk, now of the Lancaster *Examiner*, who in turn withdrew in 1877, leaving Mr. Grier as sole owner and editor. He continued in this relation until January 1, 1885, when he sold the plant and franchise to E. J. Miller.

In political life Mr. Grier has long been active. He has repeatedly represented his county and senatorial district in State conventions, and was a delegate to the National Convention of 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden. He served as a member of the State Committee for a number of years, was a member of the County Committee eighteen years, and during the important campaign of 1874 was chairman of that body.

Residing in a county in which his party was always in a minority, much of the labor of preserving the organization devolved upon him. An important feature of this work is in securing candidates to make the hopeless battles for elective office, and in addition to the defeat which he sustained in the contest for a seat in the State Senate in 1866, he was obliged to run for the same office in 1878, with the same result. In 1883, when the Democrats of the State were flushed with hope over the triumphs of the previous year, the friends of Mr. Grier brought him forward as a candidate for the office of Auditor-General. There were several distinguished names introduced in the convention, and considerable strife for the compliment. On the first ballot Mr. Grier received the second highest vote. His leading competitor was nominated on the second ballot,

The first political office which Mr. Grier ever held was that of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, to which he was appointed in 1866, during the administration of President Johnson. Subsequently he served as Clerk of Councils, and two years as borough tax collector. When General William McCandless entered upon the duties of the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1875, he summoned Mr. Grier to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Under the new conditions imposed by the constitution of 1873 the importance of this office was greatly increased and its functions enlarged, and the newly inaugurated head of the department of which it was a branch was deeply concerned in the subject. He selected Mr. Grier after careful deliberation. Having known him as a soldier in the field, and become more intimately acquainted with his sterling qualities afterwards as a party leader, he concluded that no better selection could be made. During a service of four years, in which every obligation to the public was scrupulously met and every public duty faithfully performed, the wisdom of the choice was amply vindicated.

Mr. Grier has frequently served his community in minor offices, and always with acceptability. In 1876 he was elected School Director, and served three years, being the only Democrat on the Board during the period. Notwithstanding this fact, his influence for good was felt in the deliberations of the body at all times. In 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace in the ward in which he had resided for many years by a majority of eighty-nine votes, while the ward gave over one hundred majority for the Republican party. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing by Governor Robert E. Pattison in August, 1883, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joshua Jones, who had filled the office for some years. At the expiration of that term he was reappointed for a full term of four years in June, 1885, and served the time. In January, 1887, he was tendered the appointment of Chief of the Southern Division of the Pension Bureau by Gen. John C. Black, the then Commissioner of Pensions, but he declined the offer, as an acceptance would have rendered necessary his removal to Washington and the disturbance of domestic arrangements that were entirely congenial and satisfactory.

Mr. Grier was married in 1865, in Columbia, to Miss Mary E. White. She died in November, 1884, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with patience and fortitude. She left two daughters, one of whom is married, and is the mother of two children. His second daughter is eleven years of age, and is pursuing her studies in the public schools.

Mr. Grier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Royal Arch and Templar degrees, and is also a member of Orion Lodge of Odd Fellows of Columbia. He was the first Noble Grand of the Lodge, which was instituted in 1874. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served his Post as Commander for two terms, has repeatedly been elected delegate to the State and National Encampments of the Order, and taken an important part in the deliberations of those bodies. He takes a deep

interest in all matters connected with the veterans of the war, and spares neither time, pains, nor expense in serving the interests of old soldiers. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association since its organization in 1869, and was its President in 1888. Though for a period of nearly five years he has not been actively engaged in journalistic work, he has preserved his relations with the association, and is one of its most valued members.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENST

PHILA

WILLIAM F. JORDAN.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JORDAN.

No element has contributed more to the enrichment of the State in her material resources and the development of her men than the oil industry. Prominent among those whose names are connected with this section and this industry is that of WILLIAM F. JORDAN, of Bradford, who has given much energy and intelligent effort to the work.

Mr. Jordan is the eldest son of Francis and Louisa Jordan, and was born at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., June 26, 1848. His father is now at Harrisburg; the mother died in 1862. His father has for many years occupied a conspicuous place in the official and professional history of the State. He served with distinction in the State Senate, and subsequently in the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth under two executives, and participated in the war of the rebellion, and rendered valuable service to his country. He is of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and inherits the virtues of both races.

William F. Jordan's early boyhood was spent in his native town, and his preliminary education obtained at the public and private schools of the neighborhood. His boyhood was in a period of exciting events, and naturally they exercised an important influence upon him. He was only thirteen years old when the war broke out, and, when his father entered the military service of the country, the family moved to Washington.

Amid the din of preparation for the conflict the boy soon entered into the active life of the capital, and, when his father and another relative, Major-General Tom Jordan, were dispatched to the front, he began to sell newspapers, in which employment, it may be said, he imbibed that fondness for journalism—an inclination, fed by the events of the most exciting period of the country's history, which all through his active life has been a ruling characteristic. But this congenial employment was of brief duration. His father, Colonel Jordan, was ordered to the Army of the South-west during the early operations of the war, and he placed his son, who had made several ineffectual attempts to get into the army, in Colonel Hyatt's Military Academy, then located at West Chester, where he remained with two brief interruptions until 1865. The interruption was for the purpose of taking a course at Edge Hill, N. J., an institution devoted to the preparation of students for Princeton College. It was the intention of his father to give him a course in that celebrated institution of learning; but the boy soon tired of the preliminary work, and resumed his studies at the old place.

In 1863 the Confederate forces under General Lee had invaded the State, and young Jordan enlisted in the artillery force, and ran away from school to carry out his patriotic impulses. When the term of enlistment expired the young man returned to his studies, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the institution. He served with credit until the expiration of the term, when he was discharged with honorable mention.

Young Jordan determined to turn his attention to mercantile pursuits, and to that end went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in business. Subsequently, having been tendered a position in the office of the Northern Central Railroad by the then president of that corporation, Senator J. Donald Cameron, he relinquished his position in St. Louis and returned to Pennsylvania.

In 1868, when the oil excitement was at its highest and ex-State Senator George K. Anderson was the acknowledged oil king of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jordan was offered by that gentleman superior inducements to turn his attention and devote his talents to the oil business, and he removed to Titusville. After one year in the service of Mr. Anderson he determined to embark in operations on his own account, and combined the functions of oil operator, journalist and politician. He located in Petrolia, one of the wonderful towns of the region, and was soon after elected Burgess of the place, in which capacity he served the people to their entire satisfaction. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans of Butler county over four competitors for State Senator, but was defeated by manipulations in counting the returns. Subsequently the matter was adjusted by a compromise, by which John M. Greer, whose name had not been mentioned in the primaries, was nominated, to which Mr. Jordan assented.

In his business operations in the oil regions Mr. Jordan covered a vast amount of territory. He had interests in Pleasantville, Parker's Landing, Butler, Clarion, Bullion and Bradford, and at times owned interests in the Oil City *Daily Derrick*, the Bradford *Era*, *Star*, *Sunday News*, *Sunday Echo*, and latterly has been concerned with James M. Place in the ownership of the *Sunday Telegram*, of Harrisburg.

At the time that the producers were making their strenuous fight against the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Jordan entered into partnership with that corporation, purchased most of the leading newspapers in the oil region, and managed them for the partnership. He took charge of the editorial and business affairs of the Bradford *Era*, and made it one of the ablest and most influential periodicals in the oil country. In 1887 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Jordan withdrew from his connection with oil country journalism and his association with the Standard Oil Company.

During his residence in Bradford he has always been recognized as one of its most progressive and valuable citizens. He has served a term as Mayor with marked distinction. He was for many years an active worker in the interests of the party, and has participated in State and National Conventions, but of late years his absorbing business and his dislike of modern political methods have combined to distract his mind from party operations.

Mr. Jordan has been twice married, and resides with his wife at Bradford, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENST

PHILA.

JAMES H. LAMBERT.

JAMES HENRY LAMBERT.

WHILE Pennsylvania has every reason to feel a sense of pride in the high standard and character of many of her native sons, it is no less a source of satisfaction that among those who have contributed most liberally to her wealth, material and mental, are citizens by adoption. In the colonial history of the State no page is more radiant than that which records the achievements of Benjamin Franklin, who came a printer boy with pluck and brains as his only capital, and by industry and effort made himself not only the sage and philosopher of the State, but made his adopted home illustrious on account of his learning and virtues. Among the adopted citizens of Pennsylvania there are a number who have correspondingly enriched the annals of their times, and of this number none are more deserving of praise than JAMES H. LAMBERT, editor of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Colonel Lambert was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 22d, 1847, so that he is yet on the sunny side of life. His parents were of English birth, but married in this country. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and like most mechanics of his time was poor in purse, though industrious, intelligent and persevering. At the time of the birth of James H. he was pursuing his occupation at Syracuse, and continued there for eleven years after that event, when he became inoculated with the Western fever, and removed with his family to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and located in the town of Ripon. With a numerous family the costly life of a pioneer settlement taxed his resources, and the boys were early put to earning their own living. Each of his older boys having been put to trades, the father concluded to teach his youngest to follow in his own footsteps, and put him to the bench. He worked assiduously and with marked success for some months at the business, and, finding it uncongenial to his tastes, concluded to abandon it.

While residing at Syracuse the lad, with a desire to earn something for himself, began work as a newsboy on the *Syracuse Journal*, the leading paper in that section of the Empire State. The removal of the family westward broke up this connection, but the fondness which the boy had formed for the newspaper business never left him. When he determined to abandon the occupation to which his father had committed him, he turned his thoughts to the art of printing and apprenticed himself to that trade in the office of the weekly paper, known as the *Ripon Spur*. Young, for such an undertaking and small for his age, he was obliged to stand on a chair to reach the case. But he was persevering as well as patient, and overcame all the trials and conquered all the privations of an apprenticeship of three years—the usual period—at a compensation of fifty dollars for the first year, one hundred dollars for the second, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the third, to be paid in trade. Among the things which he

learned during the period of apprenticeship was the value of education, and at the expiration of his time he determined to go to school. This wise resolution was soon abandoned, however. The schooling of a printing-office was practical and useful; but, when he returned to the school-room and found himself behind all the others of his own age in theoretical or book-learning, his pride asserted itself and shame drove him from his plans.

Trifling incidents exert powerful influences on the lives of men, as is shown by an event which occurred to Colonel Lambert. During his apprenticeship one of the perquisites of his position was the privilege of earning fees when opportunity offered by doing odd jobs, running errands and posting bills, outside of the hours of labor. One day a circus agent gave him fifty cents for distributing bills. It was a liberal fee, and made him feel rich. While deliberating as to how he should invest the capital a tramp printer came along and told a sad story of distress. The result was that young Lambert gave him the fifty cents to pay his way to the next town. The tramp printer was Brick Pomeroy, and the fifty cents proved a talisman. Pomeroy struck luck. He went to Horicon, Wis., and obtained control of the *Argus* of that town, and prospered both in purse and reputation. When Lambert left school he began work as a journeyman printer in Milwaukee. Soon he drifted into the customs of the craft and became a regular "jour," as they were known at that time. Finally, after a considerable journey, he drifted home and found work at Fond du Lac. While employed at the case he wrote some volunteer articles for the *Milwaukee News*, which led to the tender of the city editorship to him. He accepted the appointment, and worked diligently a year at a salary of fourteen dollars a week. Meantime he was arranging to get married. With this end in view he asked for an increase in compensation. The request was acquiesced in apparently, but when the next pay-day arrived he found that the increase was only one dollar a week; so he resigned, returned to Fond du Lac, and became editor of the *Fond du Lac Daily Press*. While thus employed, in 1866, he was married to Miss Georgine Mapes, whose grandfather founded the town of Ripon. She died two years later at La Crosse.

In the summer of 1867 Colonel Lambert was invited to go with a party of railroad officials and capitalists to the Northern Peninsula to inspect the copper fields. Among those present were Governor Fairchild and others, including Brick Pomeroy, who had grown rich and famous. The brief acquaintance of boyhood was renewed, and Pomeroy tendered to Mr. Lambert the position of Cashier on the *La Crosse Democrat*. The office was accepted, and soon he became Manager of the vast business of the concern. In August, 1868, Pomeroy started the *New York Democrat*, a two-cent afternoon paper. He invested large sums of money in the enterprise, but it did not prosper. Finally Colonel Lambert, who had been left in charge of the *La Crosse* paper, was transferred to New York and given the management of the struggling journal there, in the hope that it might be lifted out of the distress in which it had fallen. After thoroughly

investigating the matter he concluded that the undertaking could not be made successful, and informed Mr. Pomeroy of his conviction. Soon afterward, in 1870, the paper was discontinued, and Colonel Lambert accepted a place on the *New York Sun*, on which journal he served in various capacities.

Stilson Hutchins, then editor and proprietor of the *St. Louis Times*, and since founder and for many years editor of the *Washington Post*, came to New York in the winter of 1871-72, and during his visit employed Colonel Lambert to work on his paper. His first assignment was to report the proceedings of the Missouri Legislature. B. Gratz Brown was Governor at the time, and Joseph Pulitzer, now proprietor of the *New York World*, was a member of the House of Representatives. At the expiration of the session Colonel Lambert was sent to Washington to represent the paper at the capital, and his work was so satisfactory that, when the Democratic National Convention nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President, he was sent to New York to represent the *Times* at Democratic head-quarters. While thus employed he resumed his connection with the *New York Sun* as a space writer. After the defeat of the Democratic ticket in November, 1872, Colonel Lambert severed his connection with the *St. Louis* newspaper and remained in New York until 1874, when he came to Pennsylvania.

The failure of Brick Pomeroy's New York enterprise bankrupted his La Crosse establishment, and Charles F. Fritcher, who had been employed in it, came to Williamsport, in this State. That city was developing with great rapidity, and he conceived the idea that it afforded an excellent opportunity for business. He wrote to Colonel Lambert his impressions on the subject, and the result was that together they purchased the *Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin* in 1874. Colonel Lambert assumed the editorship of the paper, and to that end removed to Williamsport, where he remained two years. That the time was well spent is a matter of history. The paper was built up, strengthened and made one of the most enterprising, able and interesting dailies in the State; and when the *Philadelphia Times* was started Colonel Lambert was offered a position on the staff of that journal. He declined the offer at the time, however, but in 1877, when it became apparent that the prosperity of Williamsport was uncertain and unsubstantial, an urgent request to reconsider his determination led him to accept the offer. Entering the office as Editor of State politics he filled various chairs, until in 1881 he became the Managing Editor and filled that important position until June, 1886, when he resigned to accept a chair on the staff of the *Press*. During the period Colonel Lambert was on the *Times* he attended all the State and National Conventions of both parties, and acquired a reputation for journalistic sagacity and political knowledge that extended all over the country and added largely to the influence of the paper he represented. His forecasts of the Presidential election of 1884 for the *Times*, and that of 1888 for the *Press*, were recognized as the most accurate of any published in the country. He served the *Press* faithfully and with characteristic ability from June, 1886, until

the middle of February, 1889, when he resigned to enter upon his present position as Editor-in-Chief of the *Inquirer*. His excellent journalistic talent and method have already manifested themselves on that paper, and it is fully recognized as one of the neatest, most closely edited, progressive and able papers in the city. That its circulation is increasing, and its influence widening in proportion, is creditable alike to the community and the management of the paper.

The only political office that Mr. Lambert ever held was that of member of the Legislature of Wisconsin. Just before he had attained the age of majority a vacancy occurred in the Legislature for the district in which he resided. He was nominated and elected, but had to wait ten days before he could qualify and enter upon the duties of his office, owing to the fact that he lacked that much of being of age. When James A. Beaver was elected to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania he tendered the office of Private Secretary to Colonel Lambert. The question of acceptance was one that gave him considerable anxiety. If the party had been confronted by any serious danger or crisis, he would have felt it his duty to accept, though it would have been at a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice. But there was no such necessity, and, after discussing the subject fully with the Governor and some of his friends, it was agreed that Colonel Lambert might decline, which he did. Subsequently, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which the Governor held him, he was appointed *aide-de-camp* on the staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1871, during the Christmas holidays, Colonel Lambert was married in New York to Mary E. Tucker, an accomplished lady from the South, whose family had been impoverished by the rebellion. They have three interesting children.

G. D. H.



W. H. WOODS

NEW YORK

BENJAMIN F. MEYERS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEYERS.

HON. BENJAMIN F. MEYERS, lawyer and journalist, is among the notable figures in the political world of Pennsylvania, having for a quarter of a century occupied a conspicuous position in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he is an earnest member. He was born July 6, 1833, near New Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., and was educated at the Somerset Academy and Jefferson College, Canonsburg. Early in life he evinced a taste for literary pursuits, and became Principal of a select school at Somerset when he was but twenty years old. While pursuing his academic studies he wrote considerably for the Philadelphia literary weeklies, which at that time held the same relation to the literature of the country as is now sustained by *Harpers' Weekly* and similar journals.

In April, 1854, Mr. Meyers was married to Miss Susan C. Koontz, of Somerset, and the same year removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in journalism. While residing there he became acquainted with some of the eminent men of the time who were residents of that locality, among them Stephen A. Douglas, whose political disciple he became, Abraham Lincoln, who was a frequent practitioner at the Bloomington bar and was just then beginning to acquire fame and laying the foundation for his remarkable political career, and the late Justice David Davis, at that time the presiding judge of the courts of his district. One of Mr. Meyers' first experiences in journalism was in reporting a great speech delivered at Bloomington by Senator Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. But the climate of his new Western home did not agree with him, and having been prostrated by severe illness he was obliged to return to his native State in 1855, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in Somerset in November of that year. He at once entered upon the practice of the profession, and continued to pursue it for a number of years.

When Mr. Meyers returned to Pennsylvania in 1855 he found the political situation in the State entirely different from what it was when he went away the year before. Relatives, friends and associates were no longer Whigs and Democrats, but Know-Nothings and Anti-Know-Nothings. His father and grandfather, who had been Jefferson and Jackson men in their time, but who had followed the famous Charles Ogle in his anti-Masonic crusade, and had supported Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott for the Presidency, had allied themselves with the Anti-Know-Nothing organization. In the State canvass of 1855 Mr. Meyers took no part, finding it necessary to devote his time to his legal studies. When the Presidential canvass of 1856 was opened he determined to oppose the sectional candidate, General Fremont, and while at first inclined towards Millard Fillmore as a true representative of the National idea, upon mature reflection and with the political teachings of Stephen A. Douglas fresh in his mind he declared himself for James Buchanan, took the stump for that candidate, and cast his first vote for

the Democratic Electors. In 1857 he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Anti-Know-Nothing Committee of Somerset county, under whose auspices the Democratic and other opponents of Know-Nothingism in that county were organized. This organization was so effective that the plurality of one thousand one hundred which had been given for Fremont in the county the year before was cut down about one-half at the election in 1857.

On the 1st of August of that year Mr. Meyers became one of the proprietors of the Bedford, Pa., *Gazette*, and in the following autumn removed with his family to the town of Bedford. From that time until 1873 he was the editor of that journal. In June, 1868, he purchased an interest in the Harrisburg *Patriot* (daily and weekly), and was made its editor-in-chief, in which capacity he has acted ever since, except from October 1, 1885, to December 1, 1886.

In 1863 Mr. Meyers was elected to the lower house of the Legislature for Bedford county. While a member of that body he made a reputation as a debater and speaker, and his services were so satisfactory to his constituents that while absent from home he was unanimously nominated for re-election. But the State had been reapportioned by the Republicans, and the district then consisted of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties. He was thus obliged to face an adverse political majority of at least one thousand. Nevertheless the returns of the election held within the district showed a majority for him of upwards of four hundred votes. But the returns of the "army vote" finally were made to overcome his majority of the "home vote," and a Republican party caucus seated his opponent.

In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Somerset. To be elected he had to overcome a Republican majority of at least fifteen hundred. His opponent was that skilful politician and able lawyer, Hon. John Cessna, who had carried the district at the previous Congressional election, and who had now the additional advantage of the enfranchisement of over one thousand colored citizens who had not voted before. After a heated, not to say desperate, struggle between the two candidates, in which Mr. Meyers boldly espoused the cause of tariff reform, the election resulted in his success by a majority of fifteen votes. His opponent, not satisfied with the result, contested the election. The case was tried before a Republican Committee and a Republican House. Nearly two thousand witnesses were examined, and it was fifteen months after the inception of the contest when the committee of elections made its report confirming Mr. Meyers' title to the seat. In 1872 he was unanimously renominated by his party, but owing to Democratic demoralization on account of the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency he was defeated, though he ran considerably ahead of his ticket. Mr. Meyers has been a pronounced tariff reformer for many years, and when in Congress voted in favor of the repeal of the duties on salt and coal, and supported all other practicable and reasonable measures for tax reduction.

Though for many years a recognized leader in the councils of the Democratic

party of the State, Mr. Meyers has not held many of the offices, honorary or otherwise, which the party had the power to bestow. This fact is accounted for, no doubt, in an unobtrusive disposition which is a prominent characteristic of the man. As the active leader of the Bedford county Democracy he attracted attention to his perfect methods and efficient measures as an organizer, and in 1869, when Chairman Mutchler divided the State into seven districts for purposes of organization, he confided the central and southern counties to the direction of Mr. Meyers, and the change in those counties of a majority of nearly five thousand for General Grant in 1868 to a Democratic majority of about two thousand five hundred in those counties, which was the result of the canvass, is sufficient evidence that the work was well done. He was a District Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864 and 1880, and was elected Delegate-at-Large to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1884. In 1875 he was elected President of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, and was re-elected in 1876.

Mr. Meyers is essentially a student. Though for many years involved in business connections of very considerable proportions, the details of which absorbed most of his time, he has, nevertheless, managed to keep completely up in his classics, and is to-day as well versed in the Latin and Greek texts as when he finished his college course. This fact has made him of great assistance to his children in their classical studies, and those who know him intimately will recall the fact that he would often lay aside the work he had in hand to aid them in the translation of some difficult passage in one of the classics. In leisure moments, and it is strange that so busy a man can have time to spare, he is wont to indulge in a taste for rhyme, romance and even music. In fact it may be said that he has quite a passion for the last. He is a most companionable man in a social sense. Familiar with the best literature of the age, he talks freely and intelligently upon such matters, and exhibits the same culture and method in dealing with that subject which made him conspicuous in political life. He is rather fond of controversy, and when it takes a political turn shows remarkable acumen as well as versatility. On the stump he is argumentative rather than pyrotechnic, but turns his periods neatly and even becomes eloquent in the force with which he clinches an argument. During the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888 he was designated by his party to represent it in several joint discussions, and always emerged from such contests with the respect of his adversaries and the plaudits of his auditors.

Mr. Meyers is at present Postmaster at Harrisburg, to which important office he was appointed on March 9, 1887. In the preliminary contest for this position he showed to very excellent advantage. He was at first reluctant to enter the lists, and even went so far as to declare that under no circumstances would he allow his name to be considered. But friends insisted, and finally when the opposition, which consisted of a meagre minority, became assertive he yielded in so far as to allow the matter to be brought before the people. Two local

contests were made, during which he gave his friends comfort but made no effort for himself. Finally, when the appointment was made, he was absent from home, but the people rose *en masse* to indorse the action, and when he returned he was received with such an ovation as was seldom extended to any man in the State capital, and he yielded to the importunities which followed and accepted the office. His administration has justified the preference of his friends, and it is the universal judgment that there has never been a more faithful and efficient officer.

In religion Mr. Meyers is an Episcopalian, and has been for years a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg. He has five children living—Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma, a graceful and successful writer; Edwin K., who is State Printer; Henry S., publisher of the Harrisburg *Star*; Mrs. B. F. Africa, of Huntingdon, and W. K., who is a student-at-law.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

JAMES M. PLACE.

JAMES MILFORD PLACE.

THE hope of the future lies in the character, intelligence and energies of the young men of the country. It is not alone that they will soon be called upon to discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities which now devolve upon and are discharged by the leaders of the present, but they will be compelled to keep pace with the march of progress and assume the additional responsibilities which natural development will entail. Conspicuous among those who are destined to perform an important part in the events to come is JAMES M. PLACE, publisher of the Harrisburg Sunday *Telegram*.

Mr. Place was born at Canandia, Allegany county, N. Y., December 13, 1850. In his infancy his parents moved to Pennsylvania, so that he is practically a native of the Keystone State, though not "to the manor born." When he was eleven years old the family settled at Corry, Pa., then the gateway to the oil region, and the point at which the refining interests of the time centred. The failing health of the father obliged James, the eldest of nine children, to leave school at the early age of twelve in order that he might aid in maintaining the household. The plucky little fellow started out to sell papers, and at that early period of his life exhibited the energy, intelligence and dash which have since characterized his operations in larger fields and more important enterprises. His father was a skilful blacksmith, and among the first to successfully weld iron and steel together. It was his purpose to teach the art to his son. He was the blacksmith in charge of the Downer Oil Works at Corry, the largest establishment of the kind at that time in the country. With the idea of his learning the trade the boy was taken into the shop at so tender an age that he could not wield the large sledge, but stood on a box by the anvil and hammered the hot iron with an ordinary hand-hammer instead.

At the age of fifteen the support of the family, to a large extent, devolved upon him, and this duty was performed nobly. Some time previous to this an event occurred which turned to his advantage. The proprietor of the works in which his father was employed, Samuel Downer, resided at Boston. He was a grave man of studious and eccentric habits, who, even while on the streets, was absorbed in business affairs. It was his custom to visit his Corry property at regular intervals, and, as a means of economizing time and energy, when he arrived there would walk to his office on the railroad track instead of taking the round-about way of the streets. One day as he was going from the station to the office a train was backing up to the depot. With his head down and his mind engrossed in business he failed to notice the approach of the train. Young Place, who had been selling papers and was returning to the station (which was his depot of supplies), had boarded the train and stood on the platform of the rear car. As it neared Mr. Downer the boy gave an alarm and saved him from

impending death. Subsequently the grateful man made inquiries regarding the boy, sent for him and gave him a clerkship in the office of the works.

In 1867 the petroleum excitement brought him to the oil regions, then, as now, a favorite resort of ambitious and energetic spirits. It was then that his knowledge of the art of blacksmithing stood him in good stead. He at once found employment at the famous National Wells, near Pleasantville, as helper in dressing the tools, and before he had reached his eighteenth birthday he had charge of the shops of that extensive company. Subsequently he abandoned the field in that section and followed the tide to Fagundas, opened a news' room, and established a penny mail service between that point and Tidioute. His mail service was so satisfactory to the public that he soon opened an independent post-office at Fagundas, and conducted it successfully until a regular office was established there by the Government, and even after that, in obedience to the demands of his patrons, he continued it for some time. This he found a congenial employment. With a natural inclination for newspapers and a fondness for the excitement incidental to postal service in a pioneer settlement, he found all his energies taxed to meet the demands of the occasion. The postal service multiplied his patronage in the newspaper branch of his business, and everything moved along to his liking. When the Government post-office was located at Fagundas, common consent pointed to him as the postmaster. Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, then the Congressman for the district, in obedience to this sentiment, not only recommended him to the department at Washington, but wrote to him urging him to make application for the position. Among the most valued souvenirs which Mr. Place retains of those stirring times and events is this letter. But he had not attained the age necessary to qualify him for the office, and consequently he did not make the application.

In 1870 St. Petersburg, Pa., became the centre of oil producing operations, and the youthful but energetic dealer lost no time in joining the immigration thither. For many years a small village had existed there, which the oil development awakened into fresh life. His first work in this new field of operations was in the line of wall decoration. At Fagundas he had added wall paper to his stock in trade, and had learned to hang it by dint of persistent effort. Accordingly, upon his arrival at St. Petersburg, he took a contract to paper a large hotel then building at East Foxburg. With the profits of this work he opened a business establishment for the sale of stationery, wall paper and other articles of kindred character, and it is a matter of record that the first new building for private purposes in this revived town was erected by Mr. Place. He speedily won his way into the respect and good opinion of the people, and three days after reaching his majority was appointed Postmaster of the place. The population of the town was multiplying with phenomenal rapidity, and the business of the office increasing even more rapidly; but he always kept at the head of the procession, and, though the youngest Postmaster in the country, was recognized as one of the most efficient. Prodigious activity was required to keep pace

with the wonderful growth of the community, but he proved equal to the work. Every detail was systematized thoroughly, the convenience of patrons was carefully considered, additional facilities were secured promptly as required, and the office attained the highest degree of perfection. Its service ranged over a wide section until the salary reached \$2,000 per annum, and several clerks were employed. Mr. Place filled the position for seven years, despite the efforts of envious business rivals to secure his removal. Finally, however, when the tide of business took another direction, he left the place and took up his abode in the Bradford field. During the period of his residence in St. Petersburg, besides managing the post-office, he conducted book and stationery stores and news agencies in that place, in Edinburg, Emlenton and Bradford simultaneously, enjoying an immense trade, and handling the entire circulation of the leading papers of the day in that section.

Mr. Place was one of the earliest, if not the first, to make newspaper circulation a distinct branch of journalism. Now, every great newspaper has one or more managers of that particular branch of their business, and half a dozen agents, though but few of those who are making their living by that work know to whom they are indebted for introducing the system and making it possible for them to do so. But it was a line of business for which Mr. Place had a natural genius, and in this direction his greatest successes have been achieved. It was not alone, however, in this branch of the business that he was apt and successful. He seemed to be entirely in his element when employed in any sort of newspaper work. Possessing a journalistic instinct for news, nothing escaped his vigilant eye. He never pandered to the depraved taste that demands sensationalism at the expense of private character and personal feeling, but had the courage to expose shams, frauds and immoralities when public interests were promoted by the exposure, regardless of who was affected.

While at St. Petersburg Mr. Place became the circulating agent of the *Oil City Derrick* in that section, and, though he distributed all other papers which circulated in that locality, he made a specialty of oil interests. His suggestions were always entertained favorably, and they contributed largely to furthering the amazing influence which the paper named wielded for years. The proprietors of the journal appreciated his untiring enterprise as a news gatherer, and had implicit confidence in his integrity, intelligence, discernment and sagacity in business affairs which were invaluable. About this time he aided in starting the *Oil City Sunday Call*, a paper of marked excellence. The large circulation of the *Pittsburgh Sunday Leader* in the oil regions led him to believe that a first-class Sunday paper published within the regions would prove successful. The *Call* met his expectation, but soon after it was started a business arrangement with the *Pittsburgh Leader* induced him to abandon connection with it, and it only survived that circumstance a brief period. But, as he characterizes it, his "connection with the *Call* was a pleasant incident in a kaleidoscopic life," and it helped to widen and enlarge his views and knowledge of journalism.

"Oil towns" are generally short-lived, and in 1875 the hegira set in for the northern regions that rapidly depopulated the southern sections. Mr. Place followed it and opened a book store in Bradford, and controlled the entire circulation of the Bradford *Era*—a prosperous daily. The demand for an independent newspaper to represent the petroleum interests about this time grew clamorous, and he raised \$18,000 in a few days to establish a new organ of public sentiment. So great was the confidence reposed in his ability and judgment that the money was contributed freely, and in due course of time the *Petroleum World* appeared in Titusville under his management. But the location was unfortunate. The *World* was a model of typography and of editorial ability, flavored with scintillations of wit that gave zest to its more solid matter. Had it been established at Bradford or Oil City it certainly would have become the foremost daily in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and the chief exponent of the interests of the oil industry. He withdrew from connection with it, and after his retirement it lost ground steadily, finally joining the innumerable caravan of similar projects that failed of success in that section. However, it revealed the possibilities of journalism in the oil regions, and deserved a better fate.

When the oil developments began in Allegany county, N. Y., Mr. Place opened an extensive store in Richburg, and located there. The influx of strangers, and the rapid increase of population, soon rendered the postal facilities inadequate, and Mr. Place was appointed Postmaster; but before his commission was received objections were filed against the appointment of a newcomer, and, though a canvass of the people showed a decided majority in his favor, the commission was withheld. Of course, this was a serious disappointment, yet it seemed only to stimulate him to greater exertions in the mercantile line. His business covered a vast area, and included the circulation of all the popular papers within the region. In this way he entered into business relations with the publishers of the Elmira *Sunday Telegram*, which event became the turning point in his life. They were so impressed with his success that they induced him to take charge of their interests in the Allegany oil field and Bradford City, and in order to facilitate the work he started a store at Bolivar. Finally, they prevailed on him to assume the business management and direction of the Harrisburg *Sunday Telegram*, which he did about the 1st of January, 1887, and within a year from the date of the beginning of that relation he became the owner of the valuable plant.

Of Mr. Place's successes since becoming the publisher of this last named journal the vastly increased circulation and widened influence of the paper, and the magnificent building erected for its accommodation, are monuments more substantial and enduring than any panegyric which might be written. But these successes have not been achieved without hard work, and his indefatigable labors have more than once threatened to break down his health. For the first two years of his management of the paper, and in fact until its success was established beyond the region of doubt, he worked at his desk or on the road

well-nigh both day and night. It was this combination of persistence, and an intelligent understanding of the work, however, that conquered opposition, overcame obstacles and achieved success; and he now has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a newspaper of larger circulation, wider influence and greater pecuniary resources than any other in Central Pennsylvania. In fact, there is but one Sunday newspaper in the State, the *Philadelphia Press*, with a larger circulation than the *Telegram*.

An evidence of the strength and influence of the *Telegram* is shown in the commutation of the death sentence of Curtin McClain, of Mifflin county, by the Governor of the State. The prisoner had been convicted in the lower court; an appeal to the Supreme Court had failed, and an application to the Board of Pardons for commutation of sentence had been refused, when Mr. Place's sympathies for the boy were touched. He employed able counsel, had the circumstances for which the youth was convicted thoroughly investigated, and thus equipped for a stubborn contest appealed to the Board of Pardons for a rehearing. This was granted, and the case of the prisoner was brought before that tribunal with such force, and such good reason shown for clemency, that the petition was allowed, and the boy is now in prison instead of occupying a murderer's grave. It was a labor of the most tedious and protracted nature. The evidence in the trial had to be gone over and sifted; the characters of the witnesses analyzed; the circumstances surrounding every detail of the unfortunate affair brought out. But these circumstances did not appal the indefatigable humanitarian. Indeed, they seemed to serve as an incentive to greater effort, and in the end, after a hard fight, his purpose was achieved. For this work in the interest of humanity his only reward was the gratitude of the boy's aged mother, but that was ample compensation for the generous-hearted man who spent time and money freely to accomplish what he conceived to be right.

Mr. Place has had many flattering offers of employment from leading newspapers in the country, but none have been sufficiently attractive to allure him from the congenial and satisfactory work in which he is engaged. Within the last year two invitations have come from New York city papers, but he prefers to continue in the field in which his success has been achieved and so marked.

One of Mr. Place's leading characteristics has been a willingness to aid and encourage aspiring newspaper men to success who have shown ability in journalism. The late Philip Welsh, whose matchless humor has made merriment wherever the English language is understood, got his first introduction into the business of newspaper writing through Mr. Place. Samuel L. Williams, the brilliant paragrapher of the *Philadelphia Press'* editorial staff, was one of his pupils; and W. W. Howard, now of *Harpers' Magazine*, J. M. Perrine, of the *Oil City Derrick*, and J. C. McMullin, for years the recognized oracle in oil matters, all began newspaper work under his direction. But that is not the only way in which he has shown his sympathy for his fellow-creatures, and given vent to his benevolent disposition; for there are plenty of poor families who are

indebted to his generosity for help in their hours of distress, and who rise up and call him blessed.

It is not surprising that a gentleman of Mr. Place's generous impulses should take a great interest in the sufferers by the Johnstown calamity. From the first announcement of that overwhelming disaster he exerted every effort, not alone to inform the public of the incidents of the event, but to ameliorate the sufferings and improve the condition of the stricken people. Later he has undertaken, and has now in progress of publication, a complete and comprehensive history of the disaster, the proceeds of the sale of which will be appropriated to the relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers. It has received the earnest endorsement of Governor Beaver, Adjutant-General Hastings, and members of the State and local relief committees. Mr. J. J. McLamar, the editor of the work, is a painstaking and conscientious writer, and Mr. Place has thrown all his matchless energy, industry and business sagacity into the work of publishing and distributing it.

Mr. Place is unmarried, but his mother and two sisters reside with him, and comprise a happy circle in a comfortable home in Harrisburg.

G. D. H.



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HENRY J. STAHLE.

HENRY JOHN STAHLÉ.

It is the pride of Pennsylvania that among her citizens is a sturdy group of men who have lived and wrought to the end that the public might be made richer and better by the example of virtue, manhood and unselfishness which they portray. With rugged constitutions, acute and active minds and earnestness of purpose, they have, in various spheres and different localities, performed their perfect work. Among them is HENRY J. STAHLÉ, editor and publisher of the *Compiler*, of Gettysburg, Pa., and a widely known and honored citizen of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stahlé was born at York, Pa., November 5, 1823. His rudimentary education was obtained at the common schools of his native borough, and the knowledge thus acquired was subsequently supplemented by a course at the York Academy, from which institution he emerged at the age of eighteen years.

Upon the completion of his schooling he entered upon an apprenticeship to the art of printing with Glossbrenner & Small, on the *York Gazette*, and after serving that engagement became foreman in the office, and served in that capacity a year or more. On August 19, 1845, he purchased the *Compiler*, at Gettysburg, and at once entered upon the publication of that paper, which, by reason of the force of its editorial opinions and the obvious integrity of its purpose, soon became recognized as the Democratic organ in Adams county. The paper has twice been enlarged since he assumed control, and enjoys about ten times the circulation it did then.

His method of conducting his business is rare, and the success which he has achieved is no doubt largely attributable to that fact. In editorial expression he is brief, incisive, straightforward and plain. He may be said to have been the pioneer in the crisp and sententious editorial paragraphing now so popular, and once said to a friend that a proposition which could not be presented in a quarter of a column had better be left out entirely. His paper is always radiant with bright thoughts briefly stated, scintillating with crisp wit and forceful fact. In the more than forty-four years of his proprietorship the paper has never been a day late, never issued a half sheet, and never missed an issue but one, that being the week of the battle of Gettysburg.

When Mr. Stahlé first entered upon the work of publishing the *Compiler* he laid down some rules to guide his action, and has always adhered to them. At that time the county into which he came almost a stranger gave a majority of five or six hundred for the Whig party. To change this was the object he set out to accomplish, and, in order to reach the result, concluded that under no circumstances must he ever become a candidate for office. By faithful adherence to his plans the Whig majority began to dwindle, and in 1854, for the first time, the Democrats elected a portion of the county officials. Three years later the entire county ticket was elected and a majority for the State ticket

secured. Ever since, with unimportant exceptions, the county has been Democratic. Frequently he has been tendered nominations for Assembly, State Senator and Congress when success was practically certain, but refused. Adherence to his policy was more important than the honors and emoluments of office.

But he has not held the same ideas in regard to the purely honorary positions in the gift of his party. He was elected a Presidential Elector in Pennsylvania in 1856, when James Buchanan was chosen President. A characteristic incident of that event is told by one of Mr. Stahle's friends. When the Electoral College of Pennsylvania that year had completed its labors the members went in a body to present their congratulations to the President-elect at his residence, near Lancaster. At the banquet speeches were made by nearly all the members, and through most of these ran a tone of expectation of reward and hope of office. In replying to them collectively Mr. Buchanan expressed his gratification that Adams county had for the first time voted for the Democratic ticket in a general election, and regret that the young man who represented that county in the Electoral College had not spoken. In response to the general demand for a speech which followed Mr. Stahle said that being the only Democrat in the State who did not want an office, he had refrained from speaking on that account. The information was afterwards conveyed to him direct from Mr. Buchanan that he could have almost any office he desired; but he held to his plan to accept no place. He was nominated as Presidential Elector again in 1872, when Mr. Greeley was the candidate of the party, but, in common with his associates on that occasion, was defeated. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated George B. McClellan for President in 1864, has many times served as delegate to State conventions, and has been probably twenty years a member of the Democratic State Committee. He has always been earnest and active in party work, and never "cut a ticket" nominated by a Democratic convention.

Mr. Stahle has always been a progressive citizen, and contributed both effort and means towards bringing two railroads into Gettysburg from Hanover and Carlisle and in building gas and water works. He is serving on the Board of Directors of both the gas and the water companies. In fact, all enterprises promising good to the public of the town and county have had his approval and warm support, and he has been and is, in the full sense of the term, a useful citizen.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an Odd Fellow, in both of which orders he has filled the most important local offices. He was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and is an active member of that organization. He served a term as President, and for a number of years was a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Stahle married Louisa B., only daughter of Mr. Ezra Doll, merchant, of Frederick, Md. She has been dead about ten years. The issue of the marriage was six children, three boys and three girls, all grown and several married.

G. D. H.



F. GUTKUNT

PHOTO

EDWIN S. STUART.

EDWIN SYDNEY STUART.

AMONG the young business men of Philadelphia whose career is a credit to the annals of that city there are none whose success has been more richly deserved than that of EDWIN S. STUART, bookseller, publisher and progressive man of affairs of a public as well as of a business character. Though gifted liberally by nature he was not favored with the possession of worldly goods, and very early in life found it necessary to rely upon his own energies for support. He was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1853. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was Hugh Stuart, an industrious and respected mechanic, who came to this country from the north of Ireland when but a child with his father and mother, who brought with them a large family of children. After serving an indentured apprenticeship in Southwark he became a cabinet-maker, engaging in business for himself in the manufacture and sale of furniture. The boy whose life has been so successful and so marked with honorable achievement was the first son, born to the father by a second marriage. He attended the public schools of the city, and, after passing through the primary and secondary departments of the Seventh Section, he entered the Southwest Grammar School, then located at Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh Ward, and passed through the various divisions of the same. He had then attained his fourteenth year, and bore the reputation of an attentive and receptive pupil. At that age, with the spirit of independence characteristic of his nature, he determined to enter upon some occupation which would yield a compensation sufficient to enable him to support himself. While deliberating this question he saw by an advertisement in the *Public Ledger* that a boy was wanted at Leary's Old Book Store, then located at the south-east corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. He at once applied for the place, and was engaged at a meagre stipend to perform the chores and do the errands for the establishment. W. A. Leary, Jr., was the proprietor then, although his father, W. A. Leary, Sr., the founder of the house, was constantly about and took a deep interest in the prosperity of the business.

No history of Philadelphia would be complete without an account of this noted establishment. It is one of the old landmarks of the city. Half a century ago it modestly nestled among the business houses of Second street, then an important thoroughfare, and was a point of attraction for many learned and distinguished men. The late Hon. Alexander Henry, afterwards Mayor of the city; Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer; Nicholas Biddle, the noted financier; David Paul Brown, the leading criminal lawyer of his day; Professor Samuel W. Gross, the elder; Dr. Joseph Pancoast; Hon. Charles Sumner; Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Henry Sharswood, father of the late Chief-Justice Sharswood, of this State; Rev. Mr. Mann, father of William B. Mann, who stood high in the ranks of the Methodist clergy of his day; Jacob Ridge-

way, the elder; the celebrated actors William E. Burton, William Wood and Edwin Forrest; Watson, the author of Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia;" Judge Conrad, and scores of others of almost equal note, were wont to gather there to pore over the books and discuss the current affairs of their day. A biographical sketch of Edwin S. Stuart would be equally defective without a record of this noted establishment and his connection with it. Though the appearance of the place was anything but attractive to the eyes of boyhood, the associations and surroundings, to one of his nature, were congenial and satisfying. The conversation of distinguished men and communion with popular authors filled up in his mind and heart the place which a less earnest lad would have given to play and idleness.

Young Stuart continued with Mr. Leary until the latter's death, in 1874, though for three years prior to that event the impaired health of the proprietor placed upon the shoulders of the youthful clerk the burdens and cares of the active management of the concern. After the death of Mr. Leary, Mr. Stuart managed the business for two years for the benefit of the estate, and at the expiration of that time, in 1876, he purchased the business from W. A. Leary, Sr., who was the executor, and has since conducted it with a success and prosperity far beyond his expectations or hopes.

The progress of this extensive establishment, like all other substantial enterprises, was at first slow and regular, but it has of late years made rapid strides. For a long time the confined quarters at Fifth and Walnut streets had appeared ample for the business, but Mr. Stuart soon removed to his present store, at No. 9 South Ninth street, opposite the post-office, which property he purchased for its accommodation. When the building was first occupied by him it comprised only three floors. A fourth floor has since been added, with a capacious half-story attic, and the entire building lengthened by an addition of twenty-five feet; and there are now over eleven thousand square feet of flooring in the building, three thousand square feet of shelving, and between two and three hundred thousand volumes in the stock, which embraces every description of literature, though more especially devoted to old, rare and curious books of every description. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, and probably equal in every respect to any in the world.

While Mr. Stuart has given but little attention to publishing he issues some few works, the most important of which are Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia" in three volumes. That standard work is an authority on the early history of Philadelphia, and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable publication, which is invariably consulted by the student of the history of the city founded by William Penn.

Some years ago literature and politics seemed to assimilate, and it is not surprising that in view of his surroundings Mr. Stuart early imbibed an interest in public affairs. As he advanced in years this inclination began to take practical shape, and in 1880, during the exciting campaign which resulted in the election

of James A. Garfield to the Presidency, upon the formation of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, which body contributed so largely towards bringing about the Republican success of that year, he became prominent among the promoters of that organization, and was elected its Treasurer, Hampton L. Carson, Esq., being made its president. In 1881 the members of the club were divided upon the question of duty in the State campaign. President Carson and a number of members wanted to support the Independent candidate for State Treasurer, Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, while the majority favored the regular party nominee, General Silas M. Baily. Thereupon Mr. Carson resigned the presidency of the body. At the subsequent annual meeting of the club, in January, 1882, Mr. Stuart was elected President over Mr. Carson, whose name was presented and election demanded as a vindication. Mr. Stuart has been elected to the Presidency of the club annually ever since, and the great success and widespread influence which the organization has achieved is due, in a great measure, to his executive capacity and deep interest in the work. He was a delegate to the National Conventions of Republican League Clubs held in New York in December, 1887, and at Baltimore in March, 1889, and was elected President of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs by a unanimous vote of the Convention held at Lancaster in April, 1888. After serving one term in that capacity, during which his organizing ability and political tact aided the work of club labor materially, he was unanimously re-elected for another term at the club convention held at Pittsburgh in September, 1889. Hon. John Dalzell, in placing Mr. Stuart in nomination for the position, spoke as follows:

"I desire to present as a candidate for President a gentleman whose distinguished services in the last year speak more emphatically than can any word of mine as to his fitness for the place. He is a gentleman whose uniform courtesy and kindness have brought him very near to the hearts of all his associates. A man whose zeal and well-directed enthusiasm towards true Republicanism make it conspicuously proper that he should be the leader of the Young Republicans of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Stuart's political labors have not been confined to his club work. He was an elector on the Blaine ticket in 1884, and received the largest majority of any one on the ticket in this State, which gave him the distinction of having the largest majority cast for any Blaine elector of any State in the Union. He has served frequently as a delegate to the State and city conventions of his party, and was Chairman of the convention which first nominated Charles F. Warwick for City Solicitor. In 1888 he was a delegate from the First Congressional District of the State to the National Convention which nominated General Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and also served as member-at-large on the State Committee during the campaign which followed, and is still acting in that capacity. He served as a member of the Campaign Committee of the Union League in the Harrison-Cleveland contest, and was appointed by Governor Beaver, who was chief marshal of the inauguration parade, as Chief Marshal of the Pennsylvania Division at the inauguration of Harrison and Morton on March

4, 1889. Upon that occasion he carried a handsome gold-mounted ebony baton, with an engraved inscription thereon, which was presented to him by the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, and which he highly prizes and treasures as a souvenir.

Mr. Stuart has been too busy a man to have spent much time in official life, and besides that has always been averse to running for office. Notwithstanding this disposition, he has often been brought forward for party compliments. In February, 1886, having been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward for Select Council, he was elected by the largest majority ever cast for a councilmanic candidate in the ward. In the spring of 1889 he was unanimously renominated by his party, and on account of his services and efforts in procuring permanent improvements for the ward, in which respect his record was extremely satisfactory, the Democrats also unanimously indorsed his candidacy, and he was elected unanimously by the people of his ward. In the body for which he was thus flatteringly chosen he is recognized as one of the most painstaking, conscientious and conservative members. Always alert in the interest of the people, he is courageous in asserting their rights and supporting whatever measures promise public advantage.

In 1886, after the adoption of the new charter of Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill," there was developed on the part of the people a deep interest in the selection of a Mayor equal to the increased responsibilities and enlarged functions of the office. A large proportion of the Republicans turned their attention to Edwin S. Stuart, and, if the determination of the question had been left to the ordinary methods of political disposition, he would have been nominated. In the opinion of a portion of the community there prevailed an idea that only the name of men of wide experience and advanced years should be presented, from which the convention should select a candidate. Committees representing the Union League, a citizens' committee, and certain Republicans who were looked upon as leaders of the party in the city, met in conference several times. After a number of meetings the name of Mr. Edwin H. Fitler was agreed upon as the one to be presented to the Republican Convention. Owing to the fact that the conference was not a representative body of the party at large, there was a strong disposition on the part of a large majority of the Republicans, particularly those representing the younger element, to oppose the selection and favor the nomination of Mr. Stuart, and at a meeting of representatives of the various wards held on December 31st, prior to the assembling of the nominating convention, the following letter written by him was received and read, and was the cause of preventing his name from being placed before the convention :

"PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1886.

"WILLIAM M. SMITH, ESQ., Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-one :

"*My Dear Sir* :—At a conference recently held Edwin H. Fitler, Esq., has been suggested as a proper candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and, believing that the interests of the city are safest in the hands of the Republican party, I am determined that no act of mine

shall imperil its success. Mr. Fitler is a gentleman of irreproachable character, a staunch Republican, and one who, in my opinion, will give the citizens of Philadelphia an honest, strong and satisfactory administration. I desire that every friend of mine shall co-operate with me by using all honorable means to secure his nomination and election. You will agree with me that to have the government of the city of Philadelphia fall into the hands of the Democrats at this time would be a misfortune to our party. I shall contribute nothing to a state of affairs which would render such an event probable or even possible, and am not willing to do anything that would injure the Republican party, or that will, in the remotest degree, jeopardize its success; but I am willing to subordinate entirely that which I believe to be my private right to that which I trust shall be for the public good.

"While to my friends, who have so strenuously advocated my cause, some other action on my part may have been desired, they will see that my determination is for the interests of the party, and I feel deeply grateful for their unselfish devotion, and take this occasion to express to them my gratitude for their loyal support.

"Very truly yours,

"EDWIN S. STUART."

This action of his was commended by all the Republican papers of the city, and we quote the following editorial from the *Philadelphia Press* as embodying the spirit in which it was regarded:

"The action of Mr. Edwin S. Stuart concerning the nomination for Mayor is precisely what everybody who knows his sterling Republicanism and manly spirit expected. Recognizing the eminent worthiness of Mr. Fitler and the force of circumstances which have brought Republican agreement upon him, Mr. Stuart withdraws his own name and urges his friends to join in Mr. Fitler's nomination.

"The letter in which he gives this counsel breathes the patriotic spirit of the man. It is the utterance of a Republican who is ready to sink personal claims and aspirations for the common good, and who thinks more of his party's success than of his own advancement. Mr. Stuart's active and earnest service for the Republican cause has throughout been in harmony with this impulse. His own words are honorable to his manhood, and not less creditable is the loyal tribute of his friends. While acquiescing in his counsel, and cordially accepting the suggestion of Mr. Fitler's name, they testify their unabated devotion to their chief.

"Mr. Stuart comes out of the canvass with honor and with increased strength. As his friends suggest, both he and they can well bide their time."

In January, 1888, owing to a change having been determined upon in the chairmanship of the Republican City Committee, those leaders who were favorable to reorganization settled upon Mr. Stuart as the proper man for the position. This suggestion struck a popular chord, and it was hailed with satisfaction by the great majority of the party at large. Mr. Stuart, however, upon mature deliberation, decided that he could not allow his name to be considered in connection with the chairmanship. While he admitted that it was a very honorable position, he felt that he was devoting as large a portion of his time to his duty as a member of Select Council as the demands of his private business would warrant. He informed those who importuned him to accept the place that he thought some one else could be found who would be quite as satisfactory, if not more so, to the various elements of the party, and, while he felt very highly complimented by the favorable consideration of his name in that connection, he felt impelled to positively decline the honor. Notwithstanding this absolute refusal to accept the position, the desire of the party leaders for harmony led them to again urge him to accede to the request. Mayor Fitler, who was particularly

desirous that some one should be selected who was acceptable to all factions, strongly pressed him to forego his determination, and in this was backed by nearly all the other ruling factors in the Republican organization; but his resolution could not be shaken, and although his name was presented at a meeting of a majority of the members of the City Committee, held for the purpose of selecting the candidates for chairman, it was withdrawn upon the assurance of his friends that he would not under any circumstances accept the position. The two members of the committee from Mr. Stuart's own ward, acting in accordance with his wishes, cast their votes for Mr. Allan B. Rorke, who was elected.

Mr. Stuart's parents were members of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, formerly located at Fifteenth and Lombard streets, from its organization, and Edwin S. was baptized there, was a member of the Sabbath-school attached thereto, and, during his youth, regularly attended the services of the church.

Mr. Stuart is unmarried, and lives with his mother and sister. He is a Past-Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M., and is the Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Oriental R. A. Chapter, No. 183, and of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Masonic Knights Templar. He is also a Past officer of Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. O. F. Besides his connection with the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, already mentioned, he is an active member of the Union League, the Union Republican and other political organizations, as well as of the noted Clover Club and the Hibernia Society.

G. D. H.



J. G. TERRY

1877

ROBERT H. THOMAS.

ROBERT HORATIO THOMAS.

THE wealth of a State is largely dependent upon the prosperity of its agricultural interests. Those who labor to promote the weal of the farmers, therefore, are contributing to the benefit of the whole people, for out of the ground comes the substance that nourishes and strengthens. Conspicuous among those in this State who have thus advantaged their kind is ROBERT H. THOMAS, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Secretary of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, Patrons of Husbandry, and editor and proprietor of the *Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate* of that town.

Colonel Thomas was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 28, 1834. His ancestry on his father's side were descended from Welsh-English, and on his mother's side from Scotch-Irish stock. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster city, where his father, Rev. E. H. Thomas, had pastoral charge of a large congregation. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the business of house and sign painting and wall decorating, which he followed during the summer months for some years, teaching school during the winter season. Impaired health finally caused him to relinquish this occupation, and he then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he made his home in Mechanicsburg, where he has since resided.

In 1860 Colonel Thomas, with the view of better qualifying himself for business, entered as a student-at-law in the office of William A. Penrose, of Carlisle, and though after two years' reading he was amply qualified to practice the profession, he never made application to the court for admission to the bar. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, which office he filled until 1866. In 1870 he purchased the *Valley Democrat*, a local paper in Mechanicsburg, and changed its name to *The Valley Independent*. In 1872 he purchased the *Cumberland Valley Journal*, a competing weekly newspaper, and consolidated the two under the title of *The Independent Journal*. On January 1, 1874, he began the publication of the *Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate*, which is the recognized organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is as ably edited and enterprising as it is prosperous and influential.

In the fall of 1872 the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry came into prominence in Pennsylvania. With a strong sympathy for agricultural laborers and a deep interest in the work, Colonel Thomas espoused the cause of this new organization, and advocated it with characteristic zeal and ability in his newspaper. During the following summer he gave his attention to the organization of subordinate granges, and succeeded in establishing a number of them throughout the State. Upon the organization of the State Grange at Reading, in 1873, he was elected Secretary, and has capably filled that position ever since. The du-

ties of the office are manifold and exacting; but he has performed them with scrupulous care, accuracy and efficiency.

Impressed with the idea that there might be a better understanding between the farmers and the manufacturers of the country, Colonel Thomas, in 1874, originated and organized the Inter-State Picnic Exhibition, at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa. The original idea was to annually bring together those interested in the plan, with the view of cultivating acquaintanceship and consulting in regard to matters of mutual interest, thus combining business with pleasure. But it very soon spread beyond the limits originally marked out, and now every year reaches the proportions of a national exhibition, with contributions and delegates from nearly every State in the Union, while lectures, speeches and various methods of diversion and rational amusement are introduced. In fact, it has become a vast agricultural and mechanical institute.

During the civil war Colonel Thomas served on several occasions in different emergency regiments, and was able to do good service both in the field and in the important work of furnishing supplies to the troops. On June 30, 1863, upon the occasion of the invasion of the State by the Confederates under General Lee, Colonel Thomas was appointed a Special Aide-de-camp by Governor Curtin, and was assigned to duty in the department commanded by General Smith, who at that time had headquarters at Fort Washington, near Harrisburg. When the Confederate forces were driven south of the Potomac, Colonel Thomas retired from military duty, and resumed his business pursuits. When danger presented itself he was ready to meet it manfully, but when the shadow passed and it seemed that he might best serve his country by attending to his civic duties, he returned to his work and business.

Colonel Thomas is an enthusiastic Freemason, having connected himself with that fraternity in 1859. In 1863 he became a member of the Grand Lodge, and a year later was appointed an officer of that body, and served for thirteen consecutive years as District Deputy Grand Master. Having previously served as President of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, Colonel Thomas was elected its Secretary some years ago. That he has met in this position the expectations of his friends is proved by the fact that he has been unanimously elected annually ever since. He is also an officer of the International Editorial Association. He was the Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, held at New Orleans during 1884 and 1885, and was likewise a Commissioner to the American Exposition held in London in May, 1887. In all the various positions he has been called upon to fill he has retained the full confidence of the general public, and won the esteem and respect of all with whom his official duties have brought him into contact.

In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Annetta, daughter of Henry Kimmell, Esq., and Catharine Shaffer Kimmell, of Mechanicsburg, representing two of the old and prominent families of the Cumberland Valley. Two children, R. H. Thomas, Jr., editor of the *Saturday Journal*, and Miss Estella Thomas, a prolific and entertaining writer, are the results of this union. G. D. H.



K. GUTENST.

27114

ELIAS Z. WALLOWER.

ELIAS ZOLLINGER WALLOWER.

ELIAS Z. WALLOWER, one of the most active and successful of the young business men of Harrisburg, Pa., was born in that city October 4, 1854. His father, John Wallower, whose ancestors came from Germany and Switzerland, was a man of enterprise and prominent in the business and politics of the State capital. He was the pioneer shipper or transporter, and the first man to run individual daily freight lines between Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York, which business he continued to prosecute until it was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. His wife, the mother of Elias, was a daughter of Elias Zollinger, a highly respected and prominent gentleman, member of one of the oldest families in Central Pennsylvania, who, at the time of his death, held the office of County Commissioner. The son inherited to a great degree the business qualities which have characterized his father. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and from the High School he went to Prof. Seiler's Academy. His general information is extensive and accurate, and he intuitively absorbs that which proves of advantage to him. After leaving Prof. Seiler's Academy, young Wallower, preferring a business career to a profession, made application to one of the daily papers of the city for employment as an apprentice, and was finally engaged on the *State Journal*, a morning paper published by the late Benjamin Singerly. One year afterwards, the building in which the paper was published was destroyed by fire. Temporary quarters were obtained and towards the close of the following year Mr. Singerly concluded to rebuild, and young Wallower, though only a boy and an apprentice, was placed in charge of the construction of the six-story building, which important commission he discharged with entire satisfaction. When the building was completed he resumed his work in the printing office and passed through the several departments, including the composing room, the job room and other branches, until he was finally promoted to the counting room. Mr. Singerly's idea was to educate him thoroughly in the business and send him to New York to take charge of an office in that city. This plan was frustrated by the death of Mr. Singerly, which occurred just about the time the four years' term of apprenticeship had expired. At the time, the young man considered the death of his benefactor and friend a great personal misfortune, inasmuch as his hopes and ambitions were predicated on the work and advancement which Mr. Singerly had contemplated for him. Deeply as he lamented the event, it did not prove as calamitous to him as he apprehended. In fact it threw him upon his own resources, brought out the latent forces within him and proved the turning point in his career.

Mr. Wallower as a boy was as prudent as he has been enterprising and sagacious as a man. During his apprenticeship he felt the necessity of saving every

dollar possible for some future use which he believed would develop itself, and his weekly savings were regularly deposited in bank. While still an apprentice he purchased the material of a weekly paper which had suspended publication. This he stored in a garret with a view of using it as the nucleus for a future business operation. This rule of taking advantage of opportunities has been the guide of his life. Fully realizing that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," he took advantage of every opportunity to improve his condition that presented itself. With this idea he studied stenography during the first year of his apprenticeship, becoming quite proficient, and thus added materially to his earnings, as opportunity presented while at his printing trade, by reporting court, legislative and convention proceedings.

After the death of Mr. Singerly, Mr. Wallower decided to put into operation an enterprise which he had cherished as an ambition for some time—that of publishing a one cent daily newspaper. He believed that there was not only a demand but an actual need for such a medium of diffusing intelligence and information, and with proper management the low price would guarantee success, and afford a paper for the masses. The history of past ventures made the outlook for a third daily newspaper in Harrisburg unpromising. There had been numerous failures in this line, and the enterprise was started against the advice of General Simon Cameron and other prominent men of experience in the printing business. In fact there was no one to give him a single word of encouragement; but with the limited capital saved during his apprenticeship the *Daily Independent* was started December 4, 1876. With faith in the success of the venture and indomitable will, energy and pluck, this truly became the "tide in the affairs" of his life which "led on to fortune." It was the beginning of a struggle that developed confidence in himself and prepared him for other large enterprises which he subsequently undertook.

The early period of the *Independent* were days and nights of toil and anxiety for its young publisher. He acted by turns as editor, reporter, compositor, business manager, proof-reader, foreman, collector, organizer of carriers and general overseer of the business in and out of the office. He did a large share of the editorial work himself, in part from inclination but mainly through necessity, in order to make both ends meet on pay day; for though he never doubted the result, or allowed himself to lose faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, he was met day by day by severe trials, and encountered on every hand disappointments and embarrassments. Nor was this to be wondered at. The two older papers resented the intrusion of this new candidate into the field, and put barriers in the way of its success. But the young journalist worked patiently, earnestly and intelligently. Gifted by nature with wonderful vitality and endurance, he lengthened his day of labor by encroaching on the night, and from week to week struggled along until his paper was self-sustaining, and he was able to employ a full complement of assistants in the various departments, thereby

strengthening his paper and relieving himself of a portion of the labor. Being the only penny paper in the city the circulation of the *Independent* increased rapidly. But it required more than subscribers to keep it afloat, and the arduous labor of securing advertisements devolved on the publisher. His system in the beginning, as it is now, was either to do directly and in a business way what was to be done or to closely watch those employed to do it. No publisher of a newspaper in Harrisburg ever did so much work himself that others were paid to do. That is, no employer ever worked so closely with those about him as does Mr. Wallower. He understands the capacities and disposition of his employes with exactness. Whatever is done in his establishment is either performed or originated by himself. This is a characteristic of a man of purpose, and a necessary quality in a business enterprise that employs many men. It invigorates the concern, stamps it with individuality and puts upon it the impress of a master mind.

He is a ready writer, though he now performs but little editorial work himself, leaving the details, except in matters of especial importance, to his assistants. A good reasoner, he generally carries his point, and though he accomplishes much by diplomacy, he never descends to "shrewdness," as that term is generally understood. He is kind, liberal and benevolent, and would rather sacrifice a personal interest than descend to a petty act.

The first important leap into popular favor which the *Independent* made was when the great railroad strike took place, in 1877. The paper had already become rooted in business confidence but had gained no popular prestige. The people had not been attracted to it as a bold, outspoken journal until then, for the reason that it had had no opportunity to display its courage in an emergency. It gave the news of the day with scrupulous impartiality, and dealt boldly with facts as it found them. It did not hesitate to denounce what it believed to be wrong, and approve what it deemed right, without regard to whom it offended or pleased. Every candid man recognized its impartiality and admired its courageous frankness and unyielding fairness. This course then made the Harrisburg *Independent* the people's paper and it is still recognized as such. It is a business newspaper, a journal of the household and fireside, and, possessed of the franchises of both the Associated Press and the United Press Association, has exceptional facilities for procuring news. Mr. Wallower's idea was to make a newspaper for the people of Harrisburg and he has achieved a success in public favor and business prosperity which entitles the *Independent* to rank among the best paying newspaper plants in the country. It has realized the brightest anticipations of its founder, and has met the approval of those upon whom he relied to support him in his venture, notwithstanding the admonitions of those who wished him well but discouraged his youthful efforts to found a newspaper for himself.

As a business man Mr. Wallower acquired his methods and cultivated his capacities in practical contact with the mercantile and manufacturing operations

of the community in which he was born and reared. He has a natural business ability and unlimited confidence in himself in undertaking large enterprises. A leader among his associates when enlisted in a work, he gives it careful consideration, and never allows himself to be discouraged or daunted in his determination. Obstacles which would deter other individuals have no effect on him. In prosecuting an undertaking, at the time of greatest discouragement or threatened failure, he brings to bear his greatest efforts, encouraging those associated with him and wresting victory from defeat. He is progressive and liberal in his views in all public matters, and takes especial pride and interest in the development of his native city.

The fact that Mr. Wallower never ventured on a project that did not prove profitable and successful, if his own ideas were followed, is suggestive of the accuracy of his judgment. As a boy he sold newspapers, making daily visits to the military camps in and around Harrisburg for the purpose, and husbanding the profits for a future use in a business suited to his tastes. He had then that method and system of business and force of character which have grown with his years and developed with his strength, by which he is able to handle many affairs and transact the business of each promptly and well. He keeps his own books, looks after his accounts, and directs the minutest details of his finances, so that they are constantly before his observation and within his grasp. The genuine business man will understand the importance of such a policy, and the fruits of a life still comparatively young, throughout which it has been practised, show how profitable it can be made, and how gratifying are the results. Few men in business have risen to prominence or accumulated a fortune solely by their own efforts at so early an age, and his success may be attributed in part, if not entirely, to the methods he applied.

Mr. Wallower makes no investment of which he loses sight, or has not a direct or indirect control. It is his disposition to grasp business matters with a strong hold, so that, no matter what he is associated with, his personality is felt and acknowledged. It is impossible for him to be neutral or inactive with anything that interests or concerns him. As a financier he is sometimes bold, but never injudicious. Few men of similar opportunities and resources have succeeded as he has, because he made money earn money. There has been less of so-called speculation in his operations than is the case with most men in his position.

As a citizen and co-operator in business of a public character, Mr. Wallower is pressed forward constantly by his fellow-citizens in every prominent movement for the advancement of the mechanical and mercantile interests and the development of the general resources of Harrisburg. He is an enthusiastic believer in the superior geographical location of that city for manufacturing purposes, and the shipment of such products to the markets of the country. He has great faith in industrial enterprises which furnish employment to the workingmen. To his mind industry is the lever which moves the world.

Mr. Wallower is essentially a self-made man. His fortune was accumulated

solely by his own efforts, and in his person and by his achievements he has illustrated the possibilities of a young man without capital starting in the world with nothing except ability backed by determination and courage. His business capacity is shown by the various corporations he has originated and managed as well as by the vastness of his private business interests; for, though the tax on his energies has been multiplied, the same attention to detail and wise disposition of affairs characterize his connection with each of these many interests as that formerly given to the first single enterprise. Conscientious in all matters, he is as exacting on himself as he is particular with others, and the result is that his associates share with him fully in all the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Wallower assisted in organizing the Board of Trade in Harrisburg, and is at the present time President of that useful body. It has already done much in the direction of setting forth the advantages of the city for various industrial enterprises, not only to non-residents, but to those who, though living within the shadow of opportunities, failed to appreciate them. Mr. Wallower has been an active factor in this work, and by example as well as precept has taught wisely to his associates in the Board. He projected the Harrisburg Electric Light Company, of which he is also President. This valuable and profitable enterprise has a capital of \$150,000, and was among the first as well as being one of the finest plants of the kind ever constructed in the State. Two years later he projected the Harrisburg Steam Heat and Power Company, designed to supply heat to the residences and public buildings. He served as President of that company until the present year. It is one of the greatest conveniences in the city. Like all innovations of a radical type, people at first looked upon this enterprise with considerable incredulity; but experience has brought hosts of friends and patrons, and it is now universally voted a necessity in the community, and is rapidly taking the place of the older methods of heating both for private and public uses. In 1888 he organized the People's Bridge Company with a capital of \$200,000, of which he is also President. For many years he felt the necessity of additional bridge facilities, the exorbitant toll demanded by the existing bridge company seriously retarding the prosperity of the city. By giving the enterprise liberal support, and by tireless effort, he carried to its present success the modern new open iron bridge, conceded to be one of the greatest enterprises ever projected on the part of the citizens of Harrisburg. The difficulties encountered and successfully met by indomitable energy and perseverance mark this undertaking as one of the greatest in the career of its projector. He is at the present time projecting other important industries and improvements which will materially advance the interests of the State capital.

Mr. Wallower has large real-estate interests, and in this line of progress as in all others he has been a leading factor in the development of Harrisburg. A notable venture in this respect was the erection of the handsome business block comprising Nos. 334 and 336 Market street. It is an imposing brick structure with terra-cotta and granite trimmings, and was constructed according to the latest

style of architecture. The purchase of the property and erection of the building was at the time regarded as a wild enterprise. The site was occupied by two three-story brick buildings in good repair, and both desirable and in demand for business purposes. But experience has vindicated the judgment of the progressive young capitalist. The building is the finest business structure in Central Pennsylvania, and, though the improvement involved a large expense, he not only realizes from it a splendid annual rental, but feels that it comprises a magnificent monument to his enterprise, business acumen and liberality.

In addition to publishing the *Independent*, and giving his attention to the other ventures with which he is connected, Mr. Wallower established the Harrisburg Flour Sack Manufactory in 1880, which is one of the successful enterprises of the city. A large building is devoted to the business of supplying flour sacks to the milling trade throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and adjoining States.

Mr. Wallower is a member of the Methodist Church, and prominent in its several offices. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., and is Past-Regent of Harrisburg Council, Royal Arcanum.

At the end of his first year in business Mr. Wallower was married to Miss Minnie D. Hoover, a daughter of Samuel M. Hoover. Her mother was a descendant of the Fritchie-Carmony families, well known and respected throughout the State. They have four interesting children, to whom they are deeply attached. He is a man of domestic tastes and inclinations, and his pleasures are greatest when shared with his family. He has a fine country residence near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, where they spend the summer months. His city home is a fine double house fronting on Capital Park, Harrisburg.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENKUNT.

PHILA.

STEPHEN FARRELLY.

STEPHEN FARRELLY.

WHILST the operation of making and printing newspapers and periodicals is familiar to most intelligent persons, very few, however intelligent, understand the modern methods of distributing them, or have any conception how vast the business has become. In the old days, publishers had no other means of circulating their publications than through the mails and by carriers. News-boys and news-agents were unknown, but, after the invention of the telegraph, rivalry between the leading journals became so keen that the news-boy was developed, and from him to the news-agent with his little stand where men congregated was but a step. It was not long before it was discovered that an intermediate agency was necessary to supply these quasi merchants with different publications from one central office. Henry Dexter, of New York, was, we believe, the pioneer in this business, but it was not until 1864, when the American News Company was established, that a system was organized which in its perfected state covers the entire northern continent. This company now has branches in all the principal cities of the Union, supplies over seventeen thousand news-dealers, and transacts a business of over \$17,000,000 a year.

In Pennsylvania, the Central News Company is now the leading agency for the distribution not only of newspapers and periodicals but books and other publications. Stephen Farrelly, the manager to whose energy the business is largely indebted for its present development, was born in Ireland in 1843, and is the younger brother of one of the founders of the American News Company. Their father, Owen Farrelly, was a man of strong intellect and sterling character, who conducted a private school in Ireland, where he was a type of a class of men well known to the past generation, as the school-master. He had the courage of his convictions in all things and the capacity of imparting what he had learned and what he believed to those placed under his care. When the turbulent days of 1848 disturbed the peace of his native country and seriously interfered with his occupation, he brought his family to America, and settled in Penn Yan in the western part of New York, where his sons were educated under his personal guidance. After some years the family residence was removed to New York city, and at the age of seventeen Stephen entered the service of Dexter & Brother, then wholesale news-agents, where his elder brother held an important position as book-keeper.

When the business of this firm was merged into that of the American News Company young Farrelly was not admitted to membership in the new company, and not wishing to remain on a salary, resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. Knowing that the ravages of war had left the people of the South destitute of all school-books and other material for education, he went to Savannah, Ga., and there entered into a business contract with the old established house of John M. Cooper & Co. This firm prior to the war had one of the most important book-

selling and stationery establishments in the South, but the war had entirely exhausted their resources, and with a heavy indebtedness against them in the North the chances of again establishing a successful business seemed very remote. Mr. Farrelly, knowing the high standing and honorable reputation of the firm in the past, suggested that a compromise with Northern creditors might be made which would enable them to resume their business. Such a proposition was prepared, and Mr. Farrelly carried it personally to every one of their large creditors in the North and secured their acceptance. A partnership was shortly afterwards formed under the firm-name of Cooper, Olcott & Farrelly, and the business was so successful that in a few years the members of the old firm paid off their entire indebtedness. Mr. Farrelly, however, never lost sight of the growing importance and future prospects of the newspaper business, and in 1869 he sold his interest in the Savannah business and returned to New York, where he established the National News Company. This company he managed successfully for some years, until it was merged into the American News Company, of which Mr. Farrelly then became a director. In 1878 the Central News Company, which had been established in Philadelphia in 1869 as a branch of the American News Company, required a new manager, and Mr. Farrelly came on from New York and took charge of it. He inaugurated the wagon delivery system, introduced a short credit system, and under his administration the business has developed, until now the Central News Company is one of the leading business establishments of the State. Recently the company purchased six dwellings on South Washington Square, tore them down, and erected structures for their offices, warehouse and stables, that are an ornament to the city.

Mr. Farrelly since he resided in Philadelphia has established the reputation of being one of the brightest business men in the city. His frank and popular manners have won him hosts of friends. He is President of the Catholic Club, which is performing a most important part not only in entertaining prominent dignitaries of the Church, but in promoting a liberal spirit and breaking down the barriers of prejudice that separate those of different religious beliefs. In association with the late John Welsh and other prominent citizens he took an active part in the effort to secure a boulevard to Fairmount Park on the east bank of the Schuylkill river. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Citizens' Municipal Association of Philadelphia, the Penn Club, the Art Club, and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. In 1883 he was elected a Director of the St. Joseph's Orphans' Asylum, and he is now also a Director of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, and of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society.

Speaking French fluently, Mr. Farrelly is well equipped for foreign travel, and on three occasions he made extended trips to Europe. In 1871, immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, he visited all parts of France and Germany, and in 1882, while in Rome, he was admitted to a private audience with his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.

E. T. F.



E. G. TAYLOR

CHAS. A.

LUTHER R. KEEFER.

LUTHER RILEY KEEFER.

LR. KEEFER, who is now [1889] serving his fourth term as a State Senator, was born at Harrisburg, March 5, 1834. His father, Andrew Keefer, a descendant of the French Huguenots, was engaged in business as a cabinet-maker and merchant at the State capital until 1847, when he moved to Schuylkill Haven. His mother, Catharine Brua, was a sister of the wife of General Simon Cameron and of Major John P. Brua, recently deceased. She died two years after the birth of Luther.

At a suitable age the boy was sent to the public schools of his native city, then, as now, well advanced for its time, so that on reaching his new home he was able to enter the public schools there in the advanced department. Soon after he was transferred to a private school at Schuylkill Haven, where he began the study of higher branches than those taught in the public schools.

In 1849, having acquired a very liberal though not a classical education, Luther was apprenticed to the trade of an iron founder at the Colebrookdale Iron Works in Berks county, of which W. W. Weaver was proprietor. His experience was the same as that of other boys similarly indentured, and continued four years. After the completion of the apprenticeship in 1853 he returned to his home, and soon after established a foundry at West Haven, now Cressona, Schuylkill county, where he carried on the business successfully until 1875, when he withdrew from active manufacturing business with a competency.

From his earliest manhood Mr. Keefer was an enterprising and progressive citizen, and his neighbors held him in the highest esteem. He was called upon to serve the community in various capacities, and was in turn elected a member of the Councils, Burgess, and School Director. He occupied a seat in the school board for seventeen consecutive years, and most of that time presided over the deliberations of the body.

When the war broke out, though Mr. Keefer's business was such as to require his personal attention, he arranged it so that in 1862 he could enter the service of the Government, and during that and the following year he was an enrolling officer. When the Rebel forces invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, he enlisted for the emergency campaign in Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the expiration of the period of enlistment he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until the termination of the Rebellion.

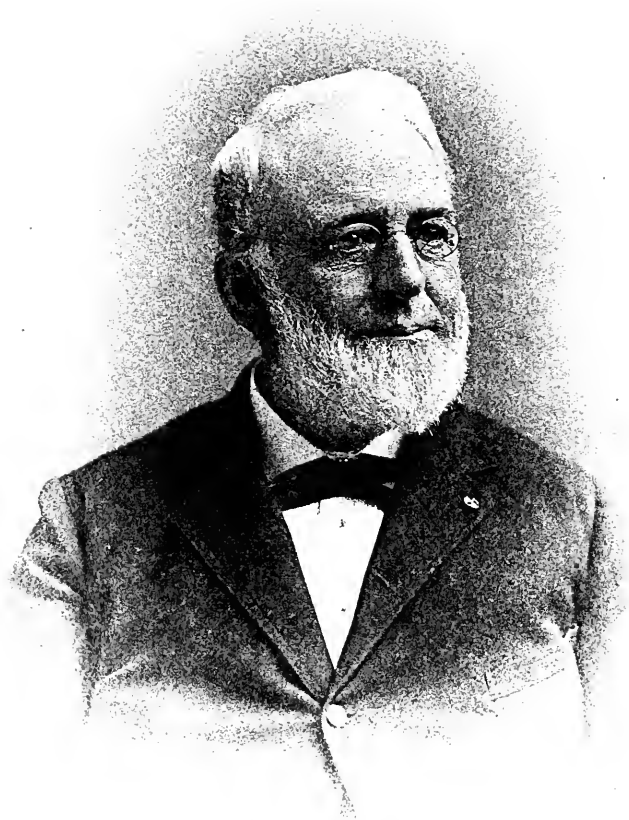
In 1876 the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, comprising a part of Schuylkill county, nominated Mr. Keefer for the State Senate. The district had previously been Democratic, but after a very active contest Mr. Keefer was elected by a very considerable majority. He was re-elected in

1880, again in 1884, and again in 1888, it being his fourth consecutive election, giving him rank in service with Senators Smith, Grady and Reyburn, and having only Senator Cooper, of Delaware county, with a record of continuous longer service.

Senator Keefer is not an orator in the common acceptance of that term, though he is one of the most industrious and successful legislators in the body of which he is a member. He has served on the standing Committee on Railroads, of which he has been Chairman for the last twelve years, the Committees on Finance, Corporations, Pensions, Apportionment, Public Buildings, and Mines and Mining. He has also served with great advantage to the public on the special committee appointed at the session of 1885 to draft a general revenue law, the labor of which committee was lost by the failure of the President *pro tem.* to sign the bill after it had passed both Houses in 1887. He was also a member of the special committee appointed in 1880 to examine into the alleged misappropriation of money by the State Treasurer, and served during the session of 1889 on the special committee to determine the election contest in the Third Senatorial District in the case of Osbourn *vs.* Devlin.

Socially, Mr. Keefer is a most charming and genial companion. With a mind well stored with useful information, happy conversational powers and a generous nature, he takes pleasure in contributing to the enjoyment and prosperity of others. His personal popularity is shown in the estimation in which he is held by those associated with him in the Senate, and there is no man in the body who stands higher in the regard of the members or the public. Senator Keefer is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and takes a deep interest in educational affairs. He was married, November 27, 1855, to Anna E. Osler, daughter of Jehu Osler, of Pottsville. The issue of the union was six children, four of whom are still living. The oldest daughter is married to Dr. H. F. Palm, of Camden, N. J., where she resides. The oldest son, Brua Cameron Keefer, is a lawyer in active and successful practice at Pottsville, Pa., where he is rapidly achieving an enviable reputation at the bar. The other children, a son and daughter, are still at home with their parents.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENY.

PHILA.

ARTHUR D. MARKLEY.

ARTHUR DONALDSON MARKLEY, M. D.

SUCCESS is the result of force of character and intelligent industry, and the history of the world shows that the greatest triumphs in professional and commercial life have been achieved by those least favored in material resources. Among those Pennsylvanians who have distinctively worked out their own success none are more conspicuous than ARTHUR D. MARKLEY, M. D., of Hatboro, Montgomery county, Pa.

Dr. Markley was born at Columbia, Lancaster county, April 28, 1832. His father, Jacob F. Markley, was born in the borough of Strausburg, Lancaster county, and his mother, a daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Leacock township, the same county, was a native of that township. His father being a practising physician, Arthur enjoyed good opportunities for acquiring an education, and, being possessed of an active and well-balanced brain, employed his advantages to the best purpose. His elementary training was in the public schools of Columbia, from which he was advanced to the Lancasterian School at Harrisburg. After a complete course in that excellent establishment he entered Captain Partridge's Military Academy in the capital city of the State, where he remained until the close of that institution. Thus admirably equipped for the battle of life, he obtained employment as a clerk in a wholesale drug store in Philadelphia, where he remained three years. Subsequently he spent five years at Phoenixville, where he had entire charge of a drug store, and acquired not only valuable experience, but very creditable proficiency as a pharmacist.

At the expiration of his employment at Phoenixville Dr. Markley commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Samuel Soliday, and completed his studies with Dr. Joseph B. Dunlop, of Norristown. During this time he took a three years' course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1857. Locating at Montgomery Square, Montgomery county, he at once began the practice of his profession with gratifying success, and continued there until the summer of 1861, when war between the States having been declared he volunteered in the United States navy, and served in the defence of the Union. He remained in the service until the autumn of 1862, when he returned to his home and family.

After his return from the navy Dr. Markley located at Worcester, Pa., where he resumed the practice of medicine and met with success until 1864, when he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He served during the session of 1865, and was twice re-elected, serving in 1866 and 1867. In that body he occupied a prominent place. He was a member of the standing Committees on Education and Railroads, and of the special Committee on the Historical Painting of the Battle of Gettysburg. At the organization of the session of 1867 he

was nominated by the Democratic caucus for the office of Speaker, which was a substantial recognition of his ability and his standing as the leader of the minority on the floor of the House.

After the expiration of his term of service in the Legislature Dr. Markley engaged in railroad enterprises, and was made the first President of the Perkiomen Railroad, which position he held until about a year after the consolidation of that road with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He was likewise one of the projectors of and a Director in the Stony Creek Railroad Company, and continued in that relation to the corporation until after its consolidation also with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

From Worcester Dr. Markley removed to Norristown, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper at what was known as the Stony Creek Paper Mill. This enterprise he conducted for three years, at the expiration of which period he leased the mill to other parties. It was subsequently destroyed by fire. While in Norristown he served the public in the Board of Councils of the borough, and added to his reputation as a faithful and conscientious servant of the people. From Norristown he removed to New York for a temporary residence, and opened an office for the practice of medicine, and at the same time took advantage of the opportunity to take a post-graduate course in the Clinic Department of the Bellevue Hospital of that city. Having fulfilled his purpose there, he returned to Montgomery county and settled at Lansdale, where he remained two and a half years in the practice of his profession.

In 1876 Dr. Markley made his last change of residence by locating at Hatboro. With the experience of several years' practice, an admirable equipment in the beginning, and a supplemental post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital, New York city, to recommend him, he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he retained until 1884, when he retired from service and transferred a large portion of his practice to his son, who has proved a worthy successor. The Doctor now occupies his time in the promotion of various corporation enterprises, especially in the development of the property of the American Marine and Canal Propeller Company, of which he is President, and the affairs of which he personally directs. Whatever success it achieves, and the issue is no longer problematical, is due to his energy and ability. He has succeeded in enlisting the interest and attracting the attention of the leading naval contractors and marine experts, and in every instance in which the subject is investigated carefully the result is a verdict in favor of the method involved in his system. He has also taken an active interest in the explorations for the development of the oil production in his county, and is one of the five gentlemen who have undertaken the experiments in this direction in the neighborhood of Fitzwatertown.

In addition to his services in the Legislature and the honorary offices he has held, Dr. Markley has served the people in other important positions. During the time of Johnson's administration of the Presidency he was Collector of

Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, and upon the accession of President Cleveland to office he was appointed Postmaster of Hatboro. For this office he was brought forward without his consent. Subsequently party factions interposed an opposition, and in order to prove the weakness of his enemies he began a contest for the place which resulted in his appointment. He filled the office with great acceptability until after the November election of 1888, when he resigned. He recommended a successor in the person of a gentleman in political sympathy with the President-elect, and upon that recommendation the present incumbent was appointed.

He has always been an active, energetic and efficient party worker, though never what is called an offensive partisan. Thoroughly imbued with the idea that the theories of the Democratic party are the safest guide for government, he has never hesitated to contribute both in counsel and through the more substantial medium to promote the success of that party. Among the active leaders of the party he is a valued adviser, widely known and universally respected for his sagacity and integrity. Without personal ambition for public place, he has often been pointed to as an eligible man for the most exalted stations. But he preferred the position of independence which private citizenship affords to any official station, and, with the exceptions referred to, has refused to accept nominations for public office.

Dr. Markley is a member of William K. Bray Lodge, No. 410, A. Y. M., has served as Master, and in 1875 was the representative in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of Hutchinson Commandery, K. T., stationed at Norristown, and has been advanced to the Thirty-second Degree, A. A. S. R., Orient of Philadelphia. He is now the representative of his lodge to the Masonic Home of Eastern Pennsylvania, and is a member of Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W., of Philadelphia, and one of the charter members of Lieutenant John N. Fisher Post, G. A. R., of which he subsequently served as Commander and Surgeon. He is likewise a member of the Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Montgomery County Historical Society.

In 1882, after his retirement from active practice, Dr. Markley made a visit to Europe in order to obtain a needed rest from his labors, and such recreation as would conduce to the revival of his health, which had become somewhat impaired by overwork. In 1884 he was tendered the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, so far as the Democracy of his own county could confer the honor. But he declined to engage in the laborious struggle, though every prospect of success was held out to him.

Dr. Markley was married, November 10, 1859, to Miss Juliet, daughter of Abraham P. Eyre, Esq., of Philadelphia, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Robert H. Pattison, father of ex-Governor Pattison. She died October 9, 1880, and was buried in the Hatboro cemetery. His second and present wife was Miss

Hannah Jarrett, eldest daughter of Abel Penrose, Esq., proprietor of Græme Park Farm, Montgomery county. The marriage occurred November 16, 1882, in presence of ex-Mayor King, of Philadelphia, and was performed by Friends' ceremony.

He had by his first wife two sons—Paul H., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882 and located in Hatboro, where he has a large practice; and Edwin, who is in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The children by the second marriage are a son, Penrose, and a daughter, Ann.

G. D. H.



V. GUTENST.

1884

WILLIAM J. MCKNIGHT

WILLIAM JAMES McKNIGHT, M. D.

DOCTOR W. J. McKNIGHT, State Senator from Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, from 1881 to 1884, was born in Brookville, Pa., May 6, 1836, and received a limited education in the common schools of that town. Thrown upon his own resources, at the age of eleven years he obtained work on a farm and remained in that employment four years. At the age of sixteen he entered a printing-office to learn the "art preservative," and a year later added to his duties of type-setting the reading of medicine. In this way, during a period of three years, he saved enough money to attend a single course of medical lectures, and in March, 1857, opened an office in Brookville, where he remained until 1859, when he joined with Dr. Niver, of Brockwayville, Pa., in practice. In 1863 he returned to Brookville and opened a drug-store with his brother, Thomas L. Templeton, as junior partner, under the firm-name of McKnight & Bro.

In 1863 Governor Curtin appointed Dr. McKnight Examining Surgeon for Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently he was appointed United States Pension Surgeon, in which capacity he served seven years. He served in the State militia during the war, in the emergency expedition against Morgan, enlisting as a private in Co. G, Fifty-seventh Regiment; was promoted to Orderly-Sergeant, and subsequently advanced to the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant, in which capacity he was serving at the time of the capture of Morgan.

With a desire to better qualify himself for the practice of his profession Dr. McKnight, in 1869, attended lectures in Philadelphia and received the degree of M. D. He supplemented this by attending two full courses at the Jefferson Medical College in that city, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. The same year he took a degree in the School of Anatomy and Surgery, and in 1885 a post-graduate course in the Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. McKnight entered politics at the early age of sixteen years, and when twenty-one years of age carried the delegates of his county for the office of County Treasurer over three good and influential citizens; but the older party leaders beguiled four of his delegates away, and secured his defeat on the fifth ballot. In 1876 he carried Jefferson county for State Senator over Hon. R. C. Winslow, but in order to preserve the peace of the party declined the district nomination. In 1880 Jefferson county again declared for him, but as Indiana county, which, with Jefferson, comprised the district, would not concede the Senatorship to Jefferson, he was declared the nominee by the State Central Committee and duly elected. In 1884 he was renominated by his party, and by the same authority was declared the district nominee; but Indiana county put an independent candidate in the field, who was elected.

During his term in the Senate Dr. McKnight took an active part in all important legislation before that body, and made a State-wide reputation, which is

exceptional. He originated, and caused to be carried to success, reforms in the printing of public documents, which effect a saving annually of \$40,000, and secured an increased appropriation of \$125,000 for the public schools—the first increase under the new Constitution. It took hard and persistent effort to effect this, but the Doctor fought it through with his usual vigor. He called attention to the careless auditing of State accounts, and the improved methods which followed have brought into the treasury over \$150,000. He carried through a reform in the commencement of the terms of township and borough officers, and gave hearty support to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. He received at the time the credit of carrying through Senate Bill No. 117, known as the Anatomy Bill, and received the heartiest congratulations on this measure, the venerable Judge Pearson being among the most earnest in its commendation. The most important mining laws of the State were passed at these sessions, and received his earnest support, as did all the legislation for the good of the people of the Commonwealth. In writing of the Senate of 1883 an able writer said of Senator McKnight: "He lucidly tells the story of his party's extravagance in printing, and makes needed reforms in party lines without kicking over the traces. Sharp, incisive and intelligent, he watches the chances for reform in his own household, and is not afraid to call to account any agent of the State."

Dr. McKnight took an active part in all Senate debates, and assisted in moulding and perfecting general legislation. He is a fair orator, speaks rapidly, and is a vigorous writer; social and cordial to those he likes; has many warm friends as well as bitter enemies, and cares little for customs and usages, only so far as he deems them wise and just.

In a session term, in which so many interests were urgently pressed, numerous measures failed of necessity for want of time to complete them. Of those in which Dr. McKnight was interested that thus failed was the "act to classify the insane and insane criminals—to separate the criminal from the ordinary insane." In his speech on that measure, he said:

"It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the first Continental Congress met. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the great *Magna Charta* of our liberties was written, signed, sealed and delivered to the world. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the fathers declared 'that all men are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the grand old Republican party was organized, and the declarations of our fathers reaffirmed and proclaimed anew to the world. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that Congress created our national emblem, the stars and stripes; and it was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that fair women made that flag in accordance with the resolution of Congress. It was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that our flag was first unfurled to the breeze, and from that day to this that grand old flag has never been disgraced nor defeated. It was upon the Delaware river of Pennsylvania that the first steamer was launched. It was in Philadelphia that the first national bank opened its vaults to commerce. It was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that the first paper-mill was erected in America. It was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that Colonel Drake first drilled into the bowels of the earth and obtained the oil that now makes the 'bright light' of every fireside 'from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand.' It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the first Christian Bible Society in the New World was organized. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the first Soldiers' Christian Commission was formed. It was on the soil of

Pennsylvania that the first school for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans was erected. It was on the soil of Pennsylvania that the first medical college for the New World was established. And now, Mr. President, I say to you that it was permitted to Pennsylvania intelligence, to Pennsylvania charity, to Pennsylvania people, to erect on Pennsylvania soil, with Pennsylvania money, the first insane institution, aided and encouraged by a State, in the history of the world.

"In the bill which is now before us Pennsylvania is simply expected to take another advance-step in the march of civilization. It is not a hasty step. It has been well considered, and is heartily approved by all those in the State having in charge the insane convicts and the criminal insane."

Probably the most important speech delivered by Dr. McKnight during his Senatorial term, and which received most universal commendation, was that on the amendment to the Constitution, introduced by him, to lessen the number of Senators and legislators, to increase the yearly salaries, and to extend the tenure of terms. The salary has since been fixed by legislative enactment, so the part relating to that feature of the proposition is left out of the extracts from the speech given below:

"It is certainly no exaggeration when I say that it takes fully one term, as the tenure now is, for a new member to familiarize himself with the usages, customs and rules of debate and legislation, and by the time he begins to feel a little at home in his work, begins to have some experience and assurance, and could appear creditably to himself and be of use to his State, then his term of office is at an end, and he is forced to step down and out to make room for some other novice in the art of making laws. It is a fact that about one hundred and fifty new members are elected to the House every session, and in saying this I wish it distinctly understood that I cast no reflection upon the character or general intelligence of the new members. They are, as a rule, highly respectable men of intelligence, honor and strict integrity. But, Mr. President, I do most positively assert that inexperience is ignorance; that ability may be inexperienced; and I need not remind you that inexperience is weakness, and that dishonor frequently lies in wait for weakness. Short tenures preclude all opportunities to gain that experience, education and those enlarged views of men and measures which are indispensable for legislators in the management of public affairs. Experience is as necessary to law-makers as it is to doctors, lawyers, farmers and business men; for without it in any avocation there must be bungling results. I do not advocate trained professional law-makers. I only believe that in calling a citizen to official life his tenure should be long enough to enable him to become acquainted with his official duties, so that he may be qualified to discharge those duties with credit to himself and profit to his country. If in our legislative bodies we could have more experience and better official knowledge, we would have purer and better laws. And further, our clumsy and ambiguous legislation, which has been so perplexing to the courts and the source of so much litigation, could and would be greatly improved, if not entirely remedied. As a matter of economy, the advisability of this change cannot be questioned. Mr. President, legislative work is performed by men governed by the same aspirations, ambitions, rivalries and hates that actuate and characterize humanity in every vocation of life, and who attempt to, and do, take advantage of their fellows in legislation precisely as they do in other spheres of life. Then you can easily see that opportunity and shrewdness place a great lever in the hands of the experienced and unscrupulous member, by which he can use men of inexperience to assist him in accomplishing wicked and mischievous purposes. 'Knowledge is power.' Experience and knowledge must rule. Hence, we are forced, as the terms of office now exist, to have managers of men, or in other words, what is so obnoxious to the people, 'boss rule.' In the weakness of ignorance the inexperienced members are led like sheep. This deplorable condition of 'boss rule' can only be remedied through a longer term by which each individual member can acquire the experience and self-possession that will enable him to avoid the schemes of evil and designing men. In my opinion from this higher standpoint of tenure and experience will rest not only the future peace, welfare and safety of the State, but also of this nation. If advisable, one-half of the members and one-third of the Senators could be elected every two years; then at each session of the Legislature one-half the members and one-third of the Senators would come fresh from the people.

"One thing is sure, Mr. President, our State is becoming so great, and its machinery is so vast and complicated, that to be honestly and efficiently governed it must be ruled by experienced men—men of character and ability. But, Mr. President, such men are loth to submit to a struggle involving great personal sacrifice and the expenditure of large sums of money to obtain an election to an office of so short a tenure, and much less, I assure you, are men of character and ability willing to submit to a renewal of such a conflict, every two or four years, for an office involving great personal sacrifice and of no pecuniary profit."

In substantiation of his argument Dr. McKnight submitted the following points:

First. Important measures fail in the House every session because it is impossible for those who present them to have them considered by that body, owing to its great numbers. In fact, in the House, legislation is almost entirely performed by the Speaker and a few veteran leaders, who are chairmen of the committees. Hence, evils fail of correction, laws are passed that are hard to understand and easily misconstrued, simply from the confusion that results from numbers.

Second. The judgment, the honest conviction of nearly every Senator and member is, that each body is too large. Especially is this judgment clear in regard to the House. Every one will agree that the dignity of that body is lost, the opportunity for debate is limited, and the privilege to amend any legislation that is offered is restrained, if not destroyed.

Third. Reflection of the public will is not accomplished by numbers. Five qualified men would, and could, reflect the will of a thousand people better and as faithfully as fifty would reflect the same. The Senate can do in one day work that would require two days' labor in the House.

Fourth. Large assemblies are always noisy and turbulent. The members cannot, and do not, become personally acquainted with each other. The body at times becomes uncontrollable—a perfect bedlam. The Speaker, ordinarily, arbitrarily recognizes whom he pleases. The members whose seats are in the rear of the floor find it impossible to hear and know what is going on, even when the House is ordinarily tranquil.

Fifth. Increased membership lessens individual responsibility for legislation, and, as a result, increased ways are devised to deplete the treasury. Railroad facilities would enable a member to represent a larger district than he formerly could have done. He can now "pass" around among his constituents.

Sixth. The best results ever obtained from any delegated body in the history of the world was the framing of the Constitution of the United States, which body at no time contained over thirty-eight men.

Seventh. To this Legislature the people look for economy and reform, and by the adoption of this amendment we will give them a true reform. Its provisions will save to the State, as the salary of each member now is, over one quarter of a million of dollars for every session of the Legislature. The items of this saving are as follows, viz.:

It will save the salary of 17 Senators	\$ 25,500
It will save the salary of 101 members	151,500
It will save the postage of 118 members and Senators	11,800
It will save stationery and mileage of 118 members	11,200
It will save in shortening the session to 100 days	66,000
Total saving for session	\$266,000

In 1860 Dr. McKnight was married to Miss Penelope G. Clarke, who has proved a true help-meet and model wife and mother. They have four living children—Amor A., a prominent citizen of Denver, Col., now serving his second term as City Auditor; Jay B., also a citizen of Denver; and Misses Mary A. and Bonnie, still under the parental roof. The Doctor is still in the vigor of life, actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and maintains his place in the foremost ranks of the Republican party and as one of the leading business men of Jefferson county.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENAST.

PHILA.

JOHN F. HARTMAN ET

JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT.

PERSECUTION for the sake of either religious or political beliefs by the powers and principalities of the Old World was, through one of its consequences, emigration, of immense advantage to this country in its earlier history in sending thither a generally God-fearing, liberty-loving people of sober and industrious habits, and of thrifty and saving dispositions. Their descendants, especially in New England and Pennsylvania, have distinguished themselves in all avocations and professions, and have been noted for their patriotic sacrifices in all our wars. Among the least known, perhaps, among the emigrants who were driven hither by religious persecution were the sect called Schwenckfelders, who were forced to fly from Silesia in 1733-34. They fled in many directions; but among those who landed in Philadelphia in September, 1734 (O. S.), was Tobias Hertteranft, or Hartranft, as the name is now spelled and pronounced, the ancestor of the late GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who was the sixth in descent from that early settler.

John F. Hartranft was the only child of Samuel Engle Hartranft, of Norristown, who was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, on the 16th of December, 1830. At the age of fourteen his parents removed to Norristown, where he attended for some time the Treemount Seminary, under the care of Rev. Samuel Aaron. He afterwards passed the Freshman year at Marshall College, Mercersville, where he was prepared for entrance into the Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. He sedulously pursued his studies there for three years, and graduated at that institution, in 1853, in his twenty-third year. As a student he had always been a quiet, thoughtful boy, with none of those flashy qualities born of conceit which lead some young men to enter the learned professions with the expectation of immediate distinction. His was rather the purpose to apply educational and natural gifts to some industrial employment, such as civil engineering, which leads to the material development of the country. Accordingly he directed his studies to surveying and engineering, and his first employment after leaving college was in assisting to run a line for a railroad from Chestnut Hill to New Hope, *via* Doylestown, and also a road between Mauch Chunk and New Haven. The following year Michael C. Boyer, Sheriff of Montgomery county, selected him as his Deputy, which position he filled until the expiration of Mr. Boyer's term, in 1856. He was continued in the same position for three years by Sheriff Rudy, Boyer's successor. During this latter period Mr. Hartranft commenced the study of law, doubtless with the view of becoming more professionally familiar with the duties of the office which he held. On the 4th of October, 1860, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office. Some time previously he had joined the Norris City Rifles, being chosen Lieutenant and afterwards Captain. He soon showed an aptitude and taste for military matters, and, as the Rifles was a flourishing company, Captain Hartranft,

at the next election of the line officers held by the volunteer militia, was chosen Colonel. This was in 1859. There were five companies already organized in the vicinity of Norristown, and these formed the main part of the regiment of which he was the commander.

The anticipated trouble with the South had aroused the patriotism of the members of the regiment, and no sooner had President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, after the attack on Fort Sumter, than Colonel Hartranft tendered the services of the regiment, composed of the Montgomery county militia, to the National Government through the patriotic Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew Gregg Curtin. Two days after the fall of Sumter Colonel Hartranft went to Harrisburg for that purpose, leaving his subordinate officers at home busily engaged in filling up the companies to the standard. Being accepted by the Governor, the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, as it was then numbered, consisting of seven companies, rendezvoused at Harrisburg on April 20th, and in a day or two was on its way to Washington, *via* Perryville and Annapolis. The regiment reported to General Butler, and did good service in keeping open the communication between the National Capital and the North.

After making Washington secure for the new administration and driving the rebels from the approaches to it, General Scott did not order an advance until almost at the expiration of the three months for which the Fourth Pennsylvania was enlisted. The order to advance on Bull Run was not issued until the very day that the Fourth Pennsylvania was ordered to the rear to be mustered out. A few, however, offered to go into the fight as volunteers. Among them was Colonel Hartranft, who was accepted as a volunteer aide on the staff of General William B. Franklin, who, in his report of the engagement, spoke of his services in the highest terms of commendation. Colonel Hartranft's gallantry and courage on this his first engagement with the enemy marked him as a leader, and on his return home he had no difficulty in completing arrangements for the formation of the afterwards famous Fifty-first Regiment, which he commanded in so many battles. The regiment was organized in Harrisburg in September, 1861, and was assigned to the command of General Burnside, who had been ordered to make a winter campaign in North Carolina. The expedition left Annapolis by sea early in January, 1862, and on the 10th of February Colonel Hartranft led his men into their first battle in the swamps and thickets of Roanoke Island. The rebels supposed the defences impregnable, but Foster's and Reno's troops, of which the Fifty-first was part, not only carried the works at the first assault, but secured nearly all the garrison as prisoners. At the attack on Newberne a few days later Hartranft's force was held in reserve at first, but soon participated in the final assault which carried the works of the enemy, and the whole coast of the State was in the hands of the Federal authorities.

A period of rest now followed, but early in August, 1862, Burnside's command of eight thousand men was suddenly ordered northward. Here Reno's brigade, including Hartranft's regiment, did efficient service in covering the retreat of

Pope's army after the disaster of the Second Bull Run. At Chantilly, on the 1st of September, they gathered fresh laurels, effectually guarding the capital from attack and compelling Lee to make a long detour in his advance on Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Antietam the Fifty-first once more distinguished itself, for, when other troops had been again and again repulsed in their efforts to take the stone bridge, which was the key of the position, General McClellan sent word to Burnside that it must be carried. General Burnside knew from what he had seen of the Fifty-first Regiment in North Carolina that he could rely upon it for a forlorn hope, and he sent to its commander his aide, General Ferrero, who delivered the following explicit order: "General Burnside directs that the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartranft commanding, storm the bridge." The result showed that he made no error of judgment. The bridge was stormed, taken and held, the regiment suffering a loss of twenty-two killed, including the lieutenant-colonel, and fifty-eight wounded. This brilliant charge, which was led by Colonel Hartranft in person, secured for him the most flattering mention from General Burnside in his report to General McClellan, in which he strongly urged that Colonel Hartranft be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. This justly deserved recognition was, however, delayed for another year. Late in December the ill-starred forward movement was made on Fredericksburg, and in the action before that city the regiment lost in killed and wounded ninety out of two hundred and fifteen men.

In the spring of 1863 General Burnside, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and, with the Ninth Corps, was sent to make a diversion in favor of General Grant, who was then besieging Vicksburg. Accordingly, in April, Colonel Hartranft and the Fifty-first Regiment started west by railroad *via* Cincinnati, and in a short time the command was posted in detachments at various points in Kentucky for the purpose of protecting Unionists against guerillas. In June Colonel Hartranft was ordered with his regiment to the Mississippi to operate on the Big Black, in the rear of Vicksburg, in order to prevent General Joseph E. Johnson from relieving that beleaguered city. Here the men suffered incredible hardships from the hot climate, impure water and want of food until Grant captured Vicksburg, and took Pemberton and all his troops prisoners of war. Colonel Hartranft, who had for some time been acting as a brigade commander, was now, with the Ninth Corps, returned to Kentucky and West Tennessee, whence they marched over the mountains to East Tennessee. His brigade arrived at Campbell's Station just in time to prevent Longstreet from intercepting Burnside's march to Knoxville. Here a spirited fight occurred in which Colonel Hartranft, being the senior officer, commanded a division and maintained and enhanced his previous reputation for courage, decision, judgment and ability. It was largely through his skill and knowledge of engineering that Knoxville was held against a much superior force and, after nearly a month of desperate and unsuccessful effort, Longstreet was obliged to raise the siege. Immediately after the siege of Knox-

ville the Fifty-first was furloughed, and allowed to visit home and recruit. At the expiration of this furlough the regiment rendezvoused with full ranks at Annapolis, Md., where, in the absence of General Burnside, the command of the corps, numbering twenty thousand men, was assigned to Colonel Hartranft, to whom all new regiments were ordered to report, and to whose supervision was committed the work of the equipment of the troops and the reorganization of the corps. This was a high honor to an officer whose rank was still only that of Colonel. Notwithstanding the delay in suitably rewarding his services, Colonel Hartranft showed no lack of activity or interest in the work of suppressing the rebellion, but always displayed the greatest judgment and energy, coupled with the most conspicuous gallantry and unselfish patriotism.

During his service in the field as a Colonel he participated in the engagements at Roanoke Island, Newberne, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station and the siege of Knoxville, and in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; and for his gallantry at the last named engagement, and in the desperate struggle of the Wilderness, he was made a Brigadier-General, his commission dating from May 12, 1864. Soon after he was made a Division Commander, and as such participated in the battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Mine, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, Poplar Spring Church, First and Second Hatcher's Run, Fort Stedman, Petersburg and Richmond. He won his Major-General's stars by his heroic capture of Fort Stedman, which was one of the most daring and brilliant episodes of the war. Throughout the winter of 1864-65 the two armies lay entrenched within a few yards of each other, each watching for a weak point in the other's lines. The Confederates, realizing that it was only a question of time when the success of the Union arms would prevail, decided to attempt to break through the Federal lines in front of its base of supplies. Accordingly, before day on March 25th, they made an assault on Fort Stedman, and such was the suddenness and impetuosity of their charge that the Union troops were captured or driven out, the enemy advancing their front beyond the line of the nationals and taking some rifle-pits abandoned by the Northern soldiers. This was the status at four o'clock in the morning, when Hartranft, who was lodging a mile away, hearing the firing arose and learned that Fort Stedman, situated near the Appomattox, had been taken by the enemy. Hastily forming his regiments to resist the Confederate advance most effectually he soon received orders from General Parke, who was in command of the Army of the Potomac that day owing to the absence of General Meade from the front, to retake the fort without delay. Reinforcements with the aid of the artillery of the Ninth Corps having arrived and been placed in position just as General Hartranft had set his troops in motion, orders came from head-quarters to suspend the attack until the arrival of the Fifth Corps. Feeling assured of success, however, and fearful that he might not be able to communicate with his entire line in time to countermand the order to attack, General Hartranft determined to proceed with the assault,

which he did, leading the centre of the charge in person. No troops took part in this attack other than his own division and a few of the First Division, who had occupied the line prior to the Confederate assault. The enemy, not expecting the tables to be so soon turned upon them, were driven back after a stout resistance with the loss of many killed and three thousand taken prisoners, and the fort was retaken. The victory was complete, the Union line restored, and the Confederates immediately set about arranging for the final evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. This famous assault, partly with new recruits, was one of the most brilliant achievements of this celebrated siege. The action was the crisis of General Hartranft's military career as also of the war of the rebellion. Had he failed he would have been ruined; for technically and strictly he was leading a charge on countermanded orders, and success was all that made it a personal victory. The result justified the action of the General and demonstrated the possession of those qualities for which he was noted—decision, quick judgment, an unerring faith in his men, and the nerve to assume responsibility when he felt that the end justified his doing so, even to the technical disobedience of orders, knowing as he did that to blindly obey would be a mistake.

In August, 1865, he was nominated Auditor-General, and elected in October of that year by twenty-three thousand majority. In the autumn of 1868 he was elected to the same office by a handsome majority. In consideration of his distinguished military services during the war of the rebellion President Johnson tendered him the Colonelcy of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., dating from July 28, 1866, which, however, the General declined in a letter of suitable acknowledgment, as he preferred returning to civil pursuits. Upon the expiration of the second term of Governor Geary's administration General Hartranft was placed in nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party, and after one of the most bitter contests known in the history of this State was elected by a triumphant majority of thirty-five thousand. On May 26, 1875, he was again nominated for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. This time he was unanimously placed in nomination by the Republican party, the only instance in the history of Pennsylvania in which an incumbent of the office had no opposition in a convention when proposed for a second term. His strict adhesion to what he deemed the right had engendered a factional feeling against him in the ranks of the party, but he was re-elected by a majority of over twelve thousand. Throughout his service as Governor General Hartranft took high ground upon all the leading questions of the day, and particularly as regards matters relating to municipal reform, to which he devoted much attention, and his messages bear witness of his statesmanlike understanding of the subject. In the convention of the Republican party held in Cincinnati in the spring of 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Governor Hartranft's name was presented by his friends; but, after several ballottings, Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was placed in nomination and subsequently elected.

Immediately upon his retirement from the Governorship President Hayes appointed him Postmaster of Philadelphia, and before his term as Postmaster had expired, his commission as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia was forwarded him from Washington, and he assumed the duties of his new appointment about July 15, 1880, and served until after the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1885, after which date he was employed in private pursuits until his death.

Very soon after the expiration of his second term as Governor, General Hartranft was appointed Major-General commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania—a position which he filled with distinguished ability up to the time of his death—and the splendid discipline and condition of this body is largely due to his fostering care and capacity for organization. Shortly before his death he was suggested as a suitable man for the position of Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Corporal Tanner; but he peremptorily declined the office, which he could have had if he so desired.

General Hartranft's health had not been good for some time prior to his demise, and he was advised to try the benefit of a voyage to Europe. This he did, but returned home in worse condition than when he started. His illness was not considered alarming until about two weeks prior to his death, when symptoms were developed indicating a complication of uremia, pneumonia and malaria, and he steadily grew weaker until death relieved him from suffering at noon on October 17, 1889. The tributes of respect paid to his memory by public and private bodies and civic and military organizations were sincere and heartfelt, and the papers throughout the State and country contained columns of obituary notices and extended accounts of his career—all according him full meed of praise as an honest and competent public official, and a gallant, patriotic and able soldier.

If not one of the most brilliant soldiers of the war of the rebellion, General Hartranft was certainly one of the most reliable, prudent and successful commanders; for it has been justly said of him that he never made a mistake, while his bravery, promptness, nerve, dash and ability were frequently shown and cannot be questioned. His career as a soldier and public official, and his high character as a private citizen have added lustre to the annals of the State, which has honored itself in honoring him.

General Hartranft discharged the duties of whatever position he was called upon to fill, whether in the field, in the cabinet or in private life, with conscientious fidelity and distinguished ability. His modesty, firmness and integrity won for him the respect and confidence of all who were brought in contact with him, and, although not a demonstrative man, he was warm-hearted and sincere, and those who knew him best, loved him best.

General Hartranft was married, January 26, 1854, to Miss Sallie D., daughter of William H. Sebring. Six children were born to the union—four sons and two daughters. Two, his eldest daughter and second son, died in childhood. Samuel S., Linn, Marion and Annie, with their mother, survive him. C. R. D.



REUTERS-UNION.

PARIS.

SAMUEL K. SCHWENK.

SAMUEL KLINGER SCHWENK.

GEN. SAMUEL K. SCHWENK, an officer in the regular army of the United States, retired because of "wounds received in the line of duty," and now one of the most notable stock-raisers, especially of Jersey cattle, in the United States, has a most distinguished military record that reflects credit upon the State of which he is a native. He was born, May 8, 1842, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and is descended from the Von Schwenks of Germany, a noble family, several of whom served with distinction in the late Franco-Prussian war, and his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, participated in the war of the American Revolution. General Schwenk was educated at the Dickinson Seminary, which he left in order to enlist in the service of his country during the war of the rebellion. He studied military tactics when but a boy, with an old French officer, and at the age of sixteen was appointed Lieutenant of the Germanville Artillery. While at the Seminary he instructed the Dickinson Cadets, composed of the teachers and pupils of that institution. On August 19, 1861, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and proceeded with the command to South Carolina. In actions at Beaufort, and twice at Port Royal Ferry, he acted with bravery and skill, and received the thanks of Generals Stephens and Hunter. He was ordered with his regiment to Virginia, arriving there in time to take part in the battles of Second Bull Run and Chantilly. At South Mountain he was wounded in the ankle. At Antietam he participated with his regiment in the battle though scarcely able to walk, and was given command of the sharpshooters on the front of the Ninth Corps, where he was pitted against the famous Palmetto sharpshooters, whom he drove in and thereby opened connection with Hooker's corps on the right, receiving therefor handsome recognition from Generals Wilcox and Burnside. At Fredericksburg he again led the skirmishers, and reached out on the left until he joined hands with those of Franklin's grand division.

The Ninth Corps, to which his regiment was attached, was sent West in the spring of 1863, and at Blue Spring and Hough's Ferry, where the advance of Longstreet was met, Captain Schwenk performed one of those daring feats with which his name was often associated. He not only fought the enemy's skirmishers and captured a number of them, but actually went within the hostile lines, gaining full information of the enemy's position and numbers, and in the end took prisoners a party sent out to demand his own surrender. "At Campbell's Station," says his brigade commander, General Cutcheon, "he behaved most bravely, and during the entire siege of Knoxville was especially distinguished for his coolness, prudent judgment and determined gallantry as well as professional skill in the construction of defences."

His most conspicuous acts of gallantry, however, were performed during the

battles of the Wilderness in 1864. At the battle of Ny River on May 9, 1864, he is accredited with having "saved the day." The rebels were ascending a hill, and, if they had reached the crest, would have discovered the weakness of the Union forces confronting them, but Captain Schwenk, perceiving this, took the responsibility of ordering a charge with the bayonet, which his superior officers hesitated to do, and with part of a regiment repulsed the rebels from the crest, and saved the brigade from a probable serious disaster. In one of the engagements before Spottsylvania Court-House he may be said to have gone into the fight as a Captain of one company and to have come out of it a commander of five regiments.

The circumstances were these: In a charge at the battle of Spottsylvania, on May 12th, the left wing of his regiment, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, having to pass through a thick underbrush, became separated from the right wing, which had open ground and advanced more rapidly. The brigade commander was wounded, and five regiments, including a portion of Captain Schwenk's, were outflanked and virtually cut off from the main body of the troops. During a temporary lull in the fighting Captain Schwenk was active in urging different officers to reform their regiments, and supply the cartridge-boxes of the living from those of the dead and wounded. The enemy was in close sight behind rifle-pits in front and in open woods on the left, and was also reforming his lines apparently to charge. At this crisis Captain Schwenk urged his superior field-officer to assume command, and make a charge to drive the enemy from their front; but he declined, and all of the five field-officers present united in requesting Captain Schwenk to take command, pledging themselves to obey his orders. This he did, and, speedily reforming the line, led a charge that drove the enemy back into his rifle-pits. In reforming the First Michigan Sharpshooters the color-bearer was shot, when Captain Schwenk picked up the colors and carried them until the staff was shot out of his hands. Later in the day, when he and the troops with him had been reported at the corps head-quarters as captured by the enemy, in answer to a message sent by him for ammunition, reinforcements and orders, the lieutenant-colonel of his own regiment reported to him with six companies of the regiment, asking where he should place them; and when Captain Schwenk requested him to take the command to which he was entitled, he answered: "No, you have won it; please keep it."

At the North Anna and at Shady Grove he was alike conspicuous, always upon the advanced line when danger threatened and peril was most imminent. At the battle of Cold Harbor, after thirteen bullets had passed through his clothes harmlessly, he was struck in the side by one which passed through the vertebra, and he was carried from the field, as it was supposed, mortally wounded. He had, however, the benefit of eminent medical skill, the case being regarded as a remarkable one, and he survived, though many months elapsed before he was able to move about. In the meantime an examining board had pronounced him permanently disabled, and the order for his discharge on account of "physical

disability from wounds received in action" had been issued. On the day following that on which this was promulgated Governor Curtin had ordered his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On six several occasions he went before the examining board to induce them to recommend a revocation of the order of discharge, and as soon as he had succeeded, though the wounds were still open, he proceeded immediately to the field and assumed command of his regiment, with the rank of Major. At the retaking of Fort Steadman, and at the final capture of Petersburg, he was engaged at the head of his troops, who, under his lead, performed prodigies of valor. For "conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg and in the assault on Fort Steadman, Virginia," he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, March 25, 1865. On July 24th of the same year he was brevetted Colonel, and on the same day Brigadier-General of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the National Monument at Gettysburg, in July, 1865, Colonel Schwenk's regiment was selected, upon the recommendation of General Grant, to represent the infantry of the army. At the muster-out of the troops on the 30th of July, 1865, only one hundred and thirty-four men and two officers remained out of nine hundred and forty who originally went forth with the regiment. In his farewell order to his men he said: "The story of the old regiment, with the incidents of the past four years, will always be remembered and cherished with the memory and virtues of our noble comrades whose remains are mouldering in ten different States. Your deeds of valor and trials of endurance with the achievements of thirty-two battles will brighten many pages in the annals of your country's fame."

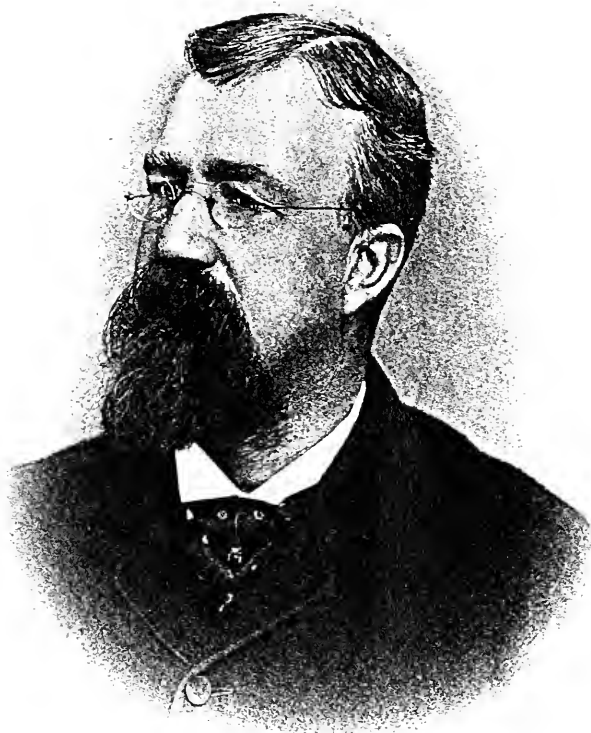
General Schwenk entered the civil war as First Lieutenant, and came out of it a Brigadier-General by brevet. He participated in thirty-two battles, was wounded nine times, and received in all five brevets. Soon after his discharge he entered General Hancock's First Army Corps, and served for a time at Camp Blair, in Michigan. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Forty-first Regular Infantry, which he joined at Baton Rouge, La., in March, following, and was shortly afterwards made Adjutant. He was in succession brevetted Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army "for conspicuous gallantry and skilful and meritorious services at Ny River, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor." He was stationed at Brownsville, Texas, in 1867, and was Assistant Adjutant-General to General Mackenzie, who was in command of the Department of the Rio Grande. During the prevalence of the yellow fever he also performed the duties of Regimental and Post Adjutant until he was himself stricken with the disease, and, after having nearly recovered, suffered a relapse which came near terminating fatally. He was promoted to be Captain in December, 1867, and stationed at various forts along the Texas frontier, where he had several encounters with the Indians. In July, 1868, he was President of the First Military Commission for Texas, under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. A year later he was sent to Nashville, Tenn., in charge of recruiting

service, with offices in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. When the army was reduced, in 1871, he was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry; but, in consequence of disability from the wounds which he had received during the war, he was compelled to give up active service, and on May 17, 1876, was placed upon the retired list of the army.

After his retirement from the army, General Schwenk became interested in the improvement of stock, especially the Jersey breed of cattle. In 1885 he purchased from John I. Holly, President of the American Jersey Cattle Club, his famous farm near Plainfield, N. J., with its stock of imported Jerseys, and is now managing it. A local journal remarks: "The spirit that placed him first in war has now incited his ambition to be even first in the peaceful profession of a gentleman dairyman. Butter from his cows has won the gold medals in all competitions of note wherever it has been entered. It is a treat to visit Holly grove dairy and farm. The most celebrated buttermakers oversee the manipulation of its products, and every appurtenance and process is gilt-edged, and of the most approved modern form. The herd are fed on only the best of wholesome food, and no brewers' grains are used. It is indeed a model place in every way."

On December 24, 1879, General Schwenk was married to Miss Emma Mai Marconnier, daughter of Alexander Marconnier, a prominent merchant of Evansville, Ind. She is a lady of great artistic talent, and while a pupil in the School of Design for Women in Philadelphia received the first gold medal awarded by that institution.

E. T. F.



F. GUTENST

PHILA.

HENRY E. DAVIS.

HENRY EYRE DAVIS.

JUDGING by results there seems to be something in the atmosphere of Pennsylvania which develops talent for practical affairs. In every section of the Commonwealth there are to be found young men who have disclosed tact and capacity for business enterprises, and without the class schooling, which is applied elsewhere, they master the details and conquer the intricacies of commercial life.

Among those who have conspicuously achieved this distinction is HENRY E. DAVIS, of Sunbury, Pa. He was born in Selinsgrove, Snyder county, on June 7, 1845. His father, James K. Davis, is President of the First National Bank of Selinsgrove. His mother was one of those prudent, careful and good women who impart correct ideas to their offspring. She is also living.

Harry E. Davis was always a bright and industrious boy. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, and took a course in the Selinsgrove Missionary Institute, a modest but efficient institution of learning which won deserved praise in the State in its time.

At the age of twenty years young Davis began his business career, and has been active in affairs ever since. His first experience was as clerk in a store in his native town; in which position he served one year. Then he removed to Meadville, Pa., where he obtained a position in a large retail dry-goods store, and remained a year. In 1867 he entered the First National Bank of Sunbury, Pa., the most extensive institution of its kind in that section. He remained there some years and mastered every detail of the business. But the arduous nature of the work impaired his health, and he was compelled to relinquish the position and seek employment of a less confining character.

In 1871 he became the representative of Hall Brothers & Co., a Baltimore firm, which was the sole agent for the sale of anthracite coal mined by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company and the Lykens Valley Coal Company. His district embraced Pennsylvania and the West, and his office was located in Sunbury. He held this important relation to the business interests of his community for ten years. At the expiration of that time he severed his connection with the firm which he had served so long, so faithfully and so well, and went into the business of buying and shipping anthracite coal on his own account. The venture met with gratifying success from the outset, and has been prosecuted with characteristic energy ever since. Some years ago he added to his business the industry of mining and shipping bituminous coal from mines which he acquired in Somerset county, Pa.

Mr. Davis has always been one of the most progressive citizens of his adopted home, and every enterprise which promises the promotion of the business and the development of the material interests of the community has found in him a willing promoter. He is President of the Sunbury and Northumberland Street

Railway, an enterprise just approaching completion which promises the most important results in facilitating the business and adding to the convenience of the community. He is Vice-President and General Manager of the Bethel Coal Company of Somerset county, Pa.; a Director in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad, and Director in the First National Bank of Sunbury, the institution in which he spent several years of his early life. He is also a Director and was one of the foremost promoters of the Sunbury Electric Light Company, which was among the first and is now among the most perfectly equipped electric plants in the Commonwealth. In addition to that he has always been among the first and most active men in the community to advocate progressive ideas and improvements in the affairs of the town, and many of the advanced steps which mark Sunbury as among the leading towns in the interior of the State are traceable to his enterprise and foresight.

Mr. Davis is an active and earnest Democrat. Naturally a man of his progressive spirit would be called on by his party to serve in official capacity, and he has proved himself not only useful, but faithful, in the discharge of municipal functions imposed on him in the town council, the school board and other honorary capacities. He has frequently been delegate to State and county conventions, and has discharged every trust which he has accepted with scrupulous fidelity and notable intelligence. But he has never consented to take an office of emolument, and to those who have suggested such compliment his invariable answer has been that he had too much business to attend to to sacrifice his time in the discharge of public duties which there were plenty of competent persons willing to assume. But while he thus abstained from political aspirations on his own account, he has always been zealous and active in the advancement of his friends, and thus exercised an important influence in the affairs of the county.

Of honorary offices, however, he has had a full share, and in 1876 the Democrats of Northumberland county named him for State Senator, but he readily yielded the district nomination to his friend, Hon. A. H. Dill. When Mr. Dill resigned to become the Democratic candidate for Governor two years later, the eyes of the party naturally turned to Mr. Davis, but he was among the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Hon. S. P. Wolverton. In 1878 he was a member of the State Committee, and, in 1880, during the Hancock campaign for the Presidency, was on the Electoral ticket for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District. In 1886 he was one of the Secretaries of the Democratic State Convention, and was an earnest advocate of the nomination of Hon. William A. Wallace for Governor. He has always been a liberal contributor to the party campaign funds, and is regarded by the Democratic leaders of the State as one of the safest party counsellors and most sagacious political advisers.

On October 18, 1869, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Kate C. Haas, a member of one of the most respected families in Sunbury. The fruit of the union is two accomplished daughters. Mr. Davis lives with his family in a beautiful and comfortable home in Sunbury, the hospitalities of which he takes delight in dispensing to strangers visiting the town.

G. D. H.



F. GUTENKUNST.

1884.

WILLIAM NOLEN.

WILLIAM NOLEN.

No better illustration of the opportunities which are open in this country to pluck, ability, hard work and square dealing can be found than in the career of the Nolen Brothers, of Reading, Pa., who are among the leading and foremost railroad contractors and bridge builders of the country, as is evidenced by hundreds of symmetrical arches, majestic spans and solid piers which can be seen throughout the United States, and which will stand for many generations as monuments to their skill and thorough workmanship.

The founder and head of the firm is WILLIAM NOLEN. He was born in Queen's county, Ireland, on St. Patrick's day, 1840, and is the son of James Nolen, who emigrated to this country about the year 1846 and engaged in the business of contracting. Among the undertakings which he carried to a successful issue was the building of a portion of the Lebanon Valley Railroad in the vicinity of Reading, and the branch of the Philadelphia and Reading system running from Auburn to Dauphin. He died in 1858, and William went with his mother to New York city, where they had previously resided, returning in a short time, however, to Reading, when he entered the employment of Henry Jacobs, the master mason of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for whom he worked at his trade of stone-cutter. He had the reputation of being an excellent workman when he was but eighteen years of age, and when but a very young man he was foreman for Riley, McGrann & Co., the well-known firm of contractors of Lancaster, Pa., on some of their largest contracts for the Lehigh Navigation Company. He was a thorough master of his trade, a young man of extraordinary energy and ambition, and his nature was such that he chafed at having to work as a subordinate. Consequently, when but twenty-two years of age, he went into business for himself, having nothing but his trade, his brains and his ambition for capital. He worked that combination, however, to excellent purpose, and in 1862 secured a contract for building a waste weir at a place called Bland's Turn on the Schuylkill river. His partner in this venture was John Jacobs, and they did all the mason work and stone-cutting themselves, employing only tenders. But they made some money, and Mr. Nolen shortly afterwards went to Easton, where he secured contracts for the erection of a portion of the stone work along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad. His work proved very successful and remunerative considering the size of the contracts, and, returning to Reading with the reputation of being a successful contractor, he built the askew bridge for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Eighth street in that city under a sub-contract from Harry Hawman.

The building of this bridge, which is an admirable piece of work, established his reputation, and placed him in the front rank of contractors in that section. His services were asked for, work poured in upon him, and it was but a short time

until the firm of William Nolen & Co., consisting of himself, his brother, Charles Nolen, and John Dunn, was formed. The firm did a great amount of work in different sections of this and other States, a portion of which may be found along the line of the Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad, on which, in 1869, they erected six bridges.

Some time afterward the firm of Nolen Brothers was formed (the firm now consists of William, Charles, James and Thomas Nolen), and they commenced operations in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, with head-quarters at Oil City. There they built all the stone bridges on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad, leaving in their wake a series of structures that are the admiration of all who have seen them. From 1871 to 1873 the firm, among other contracts, executed all the mason work on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad from Renova to Driftwood, including the large stone viaducts at Hemlock and St. Mary's; erected thousands of feet of masonry on the "low grade" division of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Driftwood, on the Susquehanna river, to Redbank, on the Allegheny; built the "Linden Line" around Williamsport, Pa., for the Pennsylvania Railroad; and erected the bridge across the Schuylkill river at Port Clinton for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The year of 1873, notwithstanding the prevailing stagnation of business and manufacturing in most quarters, was a busy one for the firm of Nolen Brothers, who during that time, among much other work, built the Richmond street bridge at Philadelphia, with its twenty-three tracks, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. After completing this undertaking William Nolen visited Europe, and, besides making a pleasure trip over his native land, critically examined many of the finest stone bridges and similar structures in Great Britain and on the continent. Immediately upon his return in 1874 he secured the contract for all the mason work on the Bound Brook Railroad from Bound Brook, N. J., to a point near the Delaware river in the same State. It was an immense undertaking, which would have occupied most contractors for several years, but was accomplished by the firm in eighteen months, and the road was open for traffic in time for the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

From 1876 to 1880, inclusive, the firm built the connecting links between the New York City and Northern and the Sixth Avenue Electric Railways; erected the askew arch over the Fairmount Park drive of the west bank of the Schuylkill river at the Falls of Schuylkill bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; double-tracked the main line of the New York and Erie Railway from Callicoon, N. Y., to Hawkins, in the same State; and also built several bridges on the same line, notably the drawbridge across the Hackensack, the bridge over the Susquehanna at Susquehanna, and the bridge over the Chemung river at Corning, N. Y.

One of the finest monuments to the energy and thoroughness of the workmanship of the firm is the bridge over the mouth of the Wissahickon on the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. This structure

consists of about fifteen thousand five hundred cubic yards of stone. The time consumed in erecting it was but about eighteen months, and the cost approximated \$170,000. It is considered one of the best examples of its kind in America.

In 1882 the firm, in connection with Thomas A. Riley, of Pottsville, constructed the branch railroad running from Shamokin to Milton, Pa., for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, doing all the grading, mason work and everything else, including the erection of the large bridge across the Susquehanna at Sunbury. A considerable portion of the Schuylkill Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Reading and Pottsville was also constructed by the firm, and the Perkiomen bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is their handiwork.

The Tom Hicken branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles long, was constructed by them and Mr. J. N. DuBarry. To make but bare mention of the contracts fulfilled by the Nolens would require far more space than can be allotted in this sketch, and no attempt has been made in this article to more than give an idea of the extent of the business in their line that has been transacted by them. In the latter part of 1889 they finished the Allentown Terminal Railroad, which includes a number of massive bridges, and among the contracts on hand at the present writing are the erection of a railroad bridge at Port Jarvis, N. Y., another across the Delaware river at Hancock, N. Y., and still another at Hornellsville, N. Y., all for the New York and Erie Railway; a bridge across the Schuylkill river at the Falls, another at Willow avenue, Germantown, and still another at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Owing to the large amount of work they have done over so wide an extent of territory, the successful carrying out of so many undertakings, and the superior manner in which they have always performed their contracts, the firm has a reputation second to none in the country, and there is no one east of the Mississippi river interested in railroads, bridges or public works who does not know the Nolens, and few but who can refer to some of the many enduring monuments which attest their skill and the honesty and efficiency of their work.

The firm has a very large amount of money invested in machinery and rigging necessary to their business, including engines, derricks, locomotives, cars and all sorts of tools and appliances for grading and masonry. Owing to this fact, to their large capital, and to the administrative and executive ability of the members of the firm, they are able, at the shortest notice, to take hold of gigantic undertakings, and to push them to successful completion. They also own and lease extensive quarries of building stone, thereby greatly facilitating their operations in bridge work.

William, James and Charles Nolen are all practical masons and stone-cutters, and in their bridge work there is scarcely a single stone placed except under the personal supervision of one of them, and their care and skill is attested, not only by the many handsome, substantial and enduring structures that they have

erected, but by the testimonials which they have received from the leading engineers and railroad men of the country.

William, James and Thomas are residents of Reading, and are among its most valued, esteemed and enterprising citizens. William is a Director of the First National Bank and of the Citizens' Bank, and is largely interested in the Reading Electric Light Company, the Reading Steam Heating Company, the Pennsylvania Trust Company, and the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad Company. He is one of the principal stockholders in and a Director of the Academy of Music Company, one of the incorporators and a Director of the Reading Rolling Mill, and is a promoter of many other public enterprises. He has never held any public position other than that of Trustee of the Huntingdon Reformatory, a place to which no compensation is attached; but he is a liberal contributor to the funds of the Democratic party. He is not, however, blindly partisan, but believes in his friends, and most of the leading men in the State in either political party are proud to number him as one of theirs. He takes a great interest in the drama, and there are but few of the prominent actors in the country who are not his intimate personal friends, and who have not partaken of his hospitality when they have visited Reading. He attends mostly to the administrative part of the business of the firm. His head-quarters in New York city are at the Westminster Hotel, and in Philadelphia at the Hotel Lafayette. He is frequently found at either house conferring with men of large affairs, or entertaining a choice circle of friends. Though he is a thorough American, and sometimes jocularly claims to be a Pennsylvania Dutchman, he has a warm spot in his heart for the cause of his native country, and has been a liberal contributor thereto, as he is to all others which he considers worthy. He is a member of the Hibernia Society or Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia, and his face is a familiar one, and his presence always welcome, at the annual dinners of the organization both in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Nolen resides with his family in a magnificent residence on Fifth street, Reading, where he entertains liberally.

J. D.



GUTHRIE

PHILA.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

AMONG those who have grown up in unison, as it were, with the remarkable development of the electrical industry of this country, and whose biography is, in a measure, a part of the history of this mysterious and wonderful science, particularly in connection with the great strides made in the past quarter of a century in adapting it to the service of mankind, is SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, of Pittsburgh, one of the best known and most successful practical electricians in this country. He was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., July 13, 1851, and his success in life has been entirely due to his natural ability and unaided efforts. He obtained but a limited education at the public schools; for at the early age of twelve years he began work as a messenger-boy in the telegraph service. While employed in that capacity he studied and mastered the art of telegraphy, and in 1865, at the age of fourteen, located in Pittsburgh as an operator for the United States Telegraph Company. When that corporation was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Duncan was retained as an operator in the service of the latter concern, and rose rapidly through the various grades until he became Manager of that company's office in Pittsburgh.

Notwithstanding the laborious duties of his position, he found time to follow closely the experiments constantly being made in the matter of electric lighting, and almost immediately upon its commercial introduction he identified himself with the Brush system, and in 1881 was appointed Superintendent of the Allegheny County Light Company, of Pittsburgh. Being possessed of a keen, bright intelligence and a natural aptitude for the business, he quickly established the plant on a successful basis. Always keeping himself informed of improvements and mechanical appliances allied thereto, he kept thoroughly apace therewith, and was indefatigable in his efforts to reap all possible benefits therefrom. Consequently the Allegheny County Light Company, which is now controlled and operated by the Westinghouse interests, possesses to-day a station which is a monument to his energy and ability as an electrician. From an old, rickety building it has been transformed into a magnificent structure, which was erected, and all the machinery, electrical and otherwise, placed in it, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Duncan. His success in establishing the plant obtained for him the promotion as General Agent of the Company, which position he now occupies and fills with credit to himself and profit to his employers.

From the incipency of the National Electric Light Association, Mr. Duncan manifested a keen interest in its welfare, serving upon committees and giving his talents and attention freely at all times to further the aims and objects of the Association. Being a ready debater and well versed in parliamentary law, his usefulness was always evident and always acknowledged. At its convention held in Boston in August, 1887, his well-recognized influence secured the hold-

ing of the meeting in the following February in Pittsburgh, and he was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee. His services in this capacity were of incalculable benefit to the association. Its official proceedings testify that this was the most successful meeting held in its history up to that time. The attendance was larger, and the character of the papers read in reference to electrical subjects and the discussions thereupon, together with committee reports, were of a more interesting and instructive nature than at any previous meeting of the Association. At this meeting Mr. Duncan obtained such financial aid and recognition for the Association from Mr. George Westinghouse as to free it from immediate pressing burdens of debt, and for his well-directed and indefatigable labors generally he was rewarded and honored by being unanimously elected to the office of President of the Association. Quick to recognize defects, and what had militated most against its progress, he was equally as quick to remove them. He conceived and agitated the idea of a permanent head-quarters for the Association in New York city, with a capable secretary in charge; and, at the very interesting meeting held in the last-named city in August, 1888, his suggestion was acted upon, the Association by vote authorizing the location of such head-quarters. He spent his time and money in carrying out the instructions of the Association in establishing these head-quarters. His policy was an aggressive but judicious one, and in the best interests of the Association. At the Chicago meeting, held in February, 1889, Mr. Duncan declined the honor of a re-election as President. The excellent condition in which he left the Association, out of debt and with a handsome surplus—the result of his idea of establishing permanent head-quarters—testifies to his financial and executive ability and to his good judgment as a presiding officer.

Though mainly giving his attention to electrical matters, Mr. Duncan is interested in other corporations and lines of business in Pittsburgh, and has also found time to serve his fellow-citizens as a member of Councils for five years. His influence in that body has always been in favor of progress and improvement, and in the interest of the public. The present excellent police patrol system of Pittsburgh is due to his untiring and indefatigable efforts.

Though dignified in his bearing, Mr. Duncan possesses a personal magnetism and suavity of manner which make all who come in contact with him feel at ease. He is of medium stature, and, while not robust in appearance, he conveys the impression of a man possessed of unusual tenacity of purpose and quiet energy. He is a faithful friend and a fair foe, and counts among his friends many men representing the best business and social elements of the community in which he has his home.

Mr. Duncan was married, on October 17, 1876, to Miss Carrie V. Herron, a daughter of William Herron, of Pittsburgh. They have one child, a bright little daughter, to whom they are devotedly attached.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENUNST.

PHILA.

WILLIAM B. GILL.

WILLIAM BELLANGEE GILL.

THERE are many successful men occupying high posts in the employ of great corporations who have commenced in the most humble and subordinate positions, and evinced their fitness to manage the interests committed to their care by gradual development of unusual qualities as they steadily and constantly rose through the various gradations of advancement, winning recognition of their abilities and gaining places of trust and power. No better example of this attainment of confidence by ability displayed in subordinate positions is to be found than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

WILLIAM B. GILL, President and General Manager of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Bell Telephone Company, and Superintendent of the Sixth District, Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Philadelphia, is a native and life-long resident of the city in which he has won a place and reputation, having been born there December 27, 1847. All his elementary education was obtained at the public school, he having only attended the South-eastern Grammar School, on Front street below Pine. When fourteen years old he obtained employment in a shoe factory, but soon left that to enter the service of the "Independent and Inland Telegraph Company," one of the subsidiary lines out of which sprang "The United States Telegraph Company." He afterwards entered the employ of "The American Telegraph Company" as a messenger. In 1863 he was promoted to be "dummy boy," and went steadily forward and upward through the various grades of the service until 1866, when he attracted the attention and interest of Mr. James Merrihew, then manager of the Western Union Company and in charge of the Commercial News Department under Superintendent David Brooks. The quotations of the department were prepared by him with great care and promptness, and sent out several times a day by messenger, there being at that time no Corn Exchange, as now.

When Mr. D. H. Bates succeeded Mr. Brooks as superintendent of the district, young Gill was appointed Assistant Delivery Clerk, but was soon afterward promoted to be Assistant Cashier under Mr. William Carley, a gentleman well and favorably known in telegraph circles, and one of the first of the men now living who was engaged in the telegraph business. When Mr. Merrihew became superintendent he at once chose Mr. Gill as his chief clerk, and on the resignation of Assistant Superintendent George H. Grace to become telegraph superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad line Mr. Gill was appointed to the vacant position. When Mr. Merrihew was transferred to be assistant general superintendent of the Western Union Company at New York, Mr. Gill was appointed to fill the duties of Superintendent of the Sixth District *ad interim*.

In the reorganization which followed the consolidation of the companies in 1881 it was found necessary to give the superintendency to Mr. J. E. Zeublin, who had been superintendent of the American Union Company at Philadelphia, owing to certain circumstances which arose in the matter of effecting the union of the companies. Mr. Gill at once resigned and entered into a contract to construct the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Line between Philadelphia and New York, which, in spite of many obstacles, he accomplished in four months. Upon the completion of this contract he entered into another in connection with David P. Emminger, to erect a line for the American Rapid Company from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which was finished during the following winter. In April, 1882, Mr. Gill entered the service of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company as Manager at Philadelphia. This position he resigned on July 1st, following, to accept the Superintendency of the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company. When Mr. Zeublin resigned as superintendent of the Sixth District of the Western Union Company to take charge of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph System, Mr. Gill was appointed as his successor, retaining the general superintendence of the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company. The district under his charge includes the territory between the Potomac River and Jersey City, N. J., and extends to Altoona, Pa. Large interests of the company are under his care, and he has the supervision of the work of the Western Union in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and intermediate points embraced in the territory named.

Mr. Gill is a Republican, but the only political or public offices he has held are membership in the Board of Public Education, to which he was appointed from the Thirty-second School Section by the Board of Judges in 1888, and the position of Commissioner from the State of Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition of 1889. Besides his connection with the corporations before mentioned, he is a director in a large number of local telegraph and telephone companies in many of the outlying towns and cities of his district.

He is a gentleman of quiet activity, with a mind of somewhat marked judicial strength and tenacity of purpose. His judgment is good, his industry constant and his character unexceptionable. He has acquired by private study and reading a considerable knowledge of common law, and is generally so well posted, efficient and judicious, that he is thoroughly competent to meet the multifarious questions that constantly come before him in the performance of his official duties.

Mr. Gill was married on December 8, 1870, to Miss Lizzie H. Slater. They have five children.

C. R. D.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

WILLIS G. HALE.

WILLIS GAYLORD HALE.

PHILADELPHIA architecture was for many years so frequently a subject of ridicule that the term became a synonym for monotony and want of beauty; but since the Centennial there has been a marked improvement in the style of the buildings that have been erected. Girard College, the U. S. Mint and Custom House, the Commercial Exchange and a few other structures were the only ones in the city which could lay claim to any distinctive architectural merits prior to the change that came over the city in that respect about the time of the beginning of the third century of its existence.

Among the architects of Philadelphia who have done much to effect the notable improvement referred to is WILLIS G. HALE, whose examples of work have made a most favorable impression, and are creditable alike to his creative power and to the good taste and enterprise of the capitalists who adopted his designs. He was born at Seneca Falls, in the State of New York, and is descended from old Puritan stock on his father's side, while his mother's ancestors, the Gaylords, came from Normandy in France, some of them settling in the Wyoming Valley, in this State, where they were massacred by the Indians, their names appearing on the monument erected to commemorate that tragic event. His grandfather, Francis Hale, fought on the side of the patriots during the war of independence, after the close of which he settled at Otisco, south of Syracuse, and the old homestead is still in possession of the family. He married Olive Harrison in 1783, and seven children were born to the union—Eben, James, Charles H., Pliny, Seneca, Nancy and Charlotte. Pliny Hale was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Seneca, at the age of seventy-five, raised a company of soldiers and led them in the war of the rebellion. Charles H. Hale, the father of Willis G., was a man of great force of character. He was a strict Presbyterian, and one of the pillars of that religious denomination. He married Susan E. Gaylord, of Hartford, Conn., and died at Syracuse, N. Y., December, 1885, after having retired from mercantile life. His oldest son, Francis E. Hale, enlisted as a private, in 1861, in the celebrated Loomis Battery at Coldwater, Mich., was promoted to the rank of captain, and at the age of twenty-one was brevetted colonel, and served on the staff of General Loomis until the close of the war.

Willis G. Hale was brought up very strictly, his austere father firmly believing in the precept that to spare the rod would spoil the child. His preliminary education was obtained at the academy at Seneca Falls, Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora, and at the Auburn High School, where he finished his schooling. While still a pupil he ran away to join the army, but was too young to be enrolled, and was compelled to forego his patriotic resolve. After quitting school he was given the choice of a three years' course at Ann Arbor University to study engineering, or an opportunity to study architecture. His tastes inclining more to the latter profession he decided to adopt it, and began study in Buffalo, going later to Rochester, and finally to Philadelphia, where he entered the office of Samuel Sloan, and later had Mr. John McArthur as his preceptor. In 1873

he established himself in business at Wilkes Barre, Pa.; but the troubles in the coal regions caused such a depression in all kinds of business that he returned, on November 2, 1876, to Philadelphia, where he opened an office and met with almost immediate success. One of the first examples of his work to attract attention was the Record building on Chestnut street above Ninth, adjoining the post-office, erected for Mr. William M. Singerly. This was followed by the Independence National Bank, on Chestnut street below Fifth; while among his more recent works are the Keystone National Bank at Chestnut and Juniper streets; the large storehouses, 816 to 826 Market street, belonging to William Weightman, and occupied by Young, Smyth, Field & Co. and Wood, Brown & Co.; the elegant private residences of Messrs. P. A. B. Widener, George W. Elkins, Jr., and George D. Widener on the west side of Broad street above Girard avenue; the three massive buildings erected for William M. Singerly on the site of the old Masonic Temple on Chestnut street above Seventh, two of which are now owned and occupied respectively by the Union Trust Company and the Chestnut Street National Bank; the residence of Mr. James Richmond, north-east corner of Fortieth and Walnut streets; the rows of houses for Mr. Weightman at Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets; and the handsome and attractive new quarters of the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club on Arch street below Seventeenth.

All work from his office is designed entirely by Mr. Hale. It shows a versatility of talent that is notable, as instanced in the florid style of the Independence Bank, the severe simplicity of the Record Building, the picturesque details of the Keystone Bank, and the grandeur of the Union Trust and its adjoining structures. Mr. Hale is an Associate of the American Institute of Architects, and is also a member of its Philadelphia Chapter. He is a member of the Philadelphia Art Club, the Utopian Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Penn Club, the National Free Art League, the Iona Boat Club, the Masonic fraternity, and is a life-member of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy and the Fairmount Park Art Association. He is also well known in musical circles, and was for several years a member of the "Vocal Union" as first tenor. He devotes much time to music, and has a fine collection of stringed instruments and a valuable musical and architectural library. He has been solo tenor in several of the most prominent Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hale was married in the city of Baltimore, Md., June 23, 1876, to Augusta M. Cannon, daughter of the late John Bouchel Cannon, for many years a prominent merchant of that city. The ancestors of Mr. Cannon were natives of Lorraine, France, and resided for many generations near the town of Mirecourt, holding prominent positions in the government of the province prior to its union with France. The branch of the family from which Mrs. Hale is descended were Huguenots, who left their native country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, going first to Holland, and finally emigrating to America, landing in New York about 1680. On her mother's side Mrs. Hale is descended from the Mitchells, English Cavaliers, who came to this country during the Protectorate of Cromwell, about 1650, and settled in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have one child living, a daughter, Augusta Cannon Hale.

G. S. D.



F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA.

LEWIS H. REDNER.

LEWIS HENRY REDNER.

IT is with people as with pictures. We frequently come across a picture on the walls of one of our galleries from which it is impossible to stand far enough off to get the full value of the perspective. So it is with men and women living and working about us. We hear of this or that deed that they have done; some wrong they have striven to set right; some question they have helped to decide for the good of society; or some great business transaction that will indirectly benefit the city or the State. These fragments of their doings come to us; but they are too near to us in time for us to get a large grasp of all that their life means to them and to the world around them. This is always the disadvantage of contemporaneous biography, and it seems but just to say here that those who know Lewis H. Redner feel that large as is the amount of work that lies behind him, the possibilities of the future are equally great. He is still an active and untiring worker in his especial line of business, while, to the charities in which he is engaged, he brings unfailing energy and all the enthusiasm of an ardent and hopeful temperament.

By birth and education Lewis H. Redner is a Philadelphian. His father, Lewis Redner, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, but moved to Philadelphia early in life. His grandfather, Nicholas Redner, was a citizen of Trenton, New Jersey, while his paternal grandmother was Sarah Price, of Virginia, who is described as a woman of great mental strength and force of character. Whatever other traits Mr. Redner may have inherited from this Virginia grandmother, it is probable that to her he is largely indebted for his genial warmth of manner and vivacity of expression, characteristics that belong more to the Southern than to the Northern States.

Lewis H. Redner was born December 14, 1831, and at the age of twelve entered the Philadelphia High School. At sixteen he commenced his business career by going into the office of Andrew D. Cash, prominent as a conveyancer and real-estate broker. In this office a large amount of important business was yearly transacted. It was an admirable school for a young man and he proved so apt a pupil that at twenty-one Mr. Cash took him into partnership.

This partnership lasted for thirteen years, and during this period Mr. Redner took an active part in settling the interests of a number of large landed estates, as those of the Camacs, Dickinsons, Logans, and others. Endowed with business capacities of a superior order, and with the valuable experience gained in this office, it is not strange that, when the partnership between Mr. Cash and Mr. Redner was dissolved, and the latter went into business for himself, he should have taken his place as one of the leading real-estate brokers of Philadelphia.

Forsome years Mr. Redner's business operations have covered such an extended

field, and were often of so intricate a nature, that they would have engaged the powers of most men to the exclusion of all else; yet he has always had abundant time and strength for a large amount of Christian philanthropic work, which he is pleased to call his recreation. Possessing a fine *physique* and great powers of endurance, forming his judgment quickly and deciding promptly, even in matters of great importance, he is able to accomplish much in a short space of time, working while he works with a will, and when business hours are over throwing aside business cares to enter into some other pursuit. We are inclined to think that much of Mr. Redner's ability to execute a vast amount of work, in his office and out of it, is due to this power of concentration which he possesses, and to the not less valuable faculty of putting business aside when the office door is closed.

Music has always been one of Mr. Redner's recreations, and, although a self-taught musician, he is a thorough one, understanding the science of music and the art of composition. He has composed and published a number of Christmas and Easter carols, a popular one being "O Little Town of Bethlehem," the words of which were written by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., while in charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity. To this church, to St. Andrew's, and later to the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Mr. Redner has at different times lent his services as organist; while his readiness and skill in vocal music have made that gift a valuable help to him in Sunday-school and hospital work.

Had Mr. Redner chosen to enter the political field he would undoubtedly have met with success from his promptness in action, his readiness of speech, warmth of manner, and a certain power that he possesses of carrying people with him in anything that he undertakes. He has, however, taken no active part even in local politics. A Republican in principle, he has always been in sympathy with reform movements, and adheres to the belief that the most responsible men should be elected to office irrespective of party affiliations. Although this fact is to be regretted, as it always is to be regretted, when good men fail to bring their influence to bear upon important political questions, he felt himself called upon to labor in another field of usefulness, and has given all the time that could be spared from his business to works of Christian philanthropy.

Mr. Redner early identified himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been confirmed at St. Paul's Church at the age of sixteen. Although loyally devoted to the interests of this, his mother church, he is in cordial sympathy with the work of *all* Christian Churches, and in his lay ministrations, at hospitals and elsewhere, is attentively listened to by men and women of different denominations, and by Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

In church and Sunday-school work Mr. Redner has taken a leading part. For several years he was superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday-school, while he was at the same time organist of the church, and was a valued teacher at Holy Trinity while organist of that church. He was one of the organizers of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and has served there as Rector's Warden for eighteen years. When the Memorial Chapel in the parish of the Holy Trinity

was projected he threw his enthusiasm and energy into the new enterprise, where he carried out a theory that he has always held in common with Bishop Stevens and other thoughtful churchmen, which is, that the strength of a church rests with the children who are growing up in it, and that a vigorous Sunday-school will build up a living and working church. Hence, the Sunday-school of the Memorial Chapel, which Mr. Redner started with fifty children, increased in the course of twenty years, under his superintendence, to a membership of over 1,000.

During the late civil war Mr. Redner, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, organized the Soldiers' Reading Room on Twentieth street above Chestnut. When its usefulness ended with the war, and it was formally incorporated as a Home for Soldiers' Orphans, under the title of "The Lincoln Institution," he was an active spirit in obtaining money for the purchase of the large building on Eleventh street below Spruce, which is now used as a school for Indian children. As one of the appointed speakers of the Sunday services at Girard College he is always acceptable, doing his part of the important work of instructing the boys of the college on religious subjects, which duty devolves upon devout laymen, as no clergymen are permitted within its gates.

Mr. Redner was several years ago one of the Vice-Presidents of the Young Men's Christian Association, and still retains a deep interest in the organization as a member of the Advisory Board of the Association. He was one of the organizers of the Church Home for Children at Angora station over thirty years ago, and has been Secretary of the Board of Council of the Home during all that period. He is also a Director of the Sheltering Arms; a Trustee and member of the Sunday Breakfast Association; a delegate to the Convention of the Episcopal Church; and one of the Trustees of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, elected by the Convention. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Episcopal Hospital Mission appointed by the Bishop, and for a whole year conducted public service in the new mission building of the hospital until a proper minister could be obtained. At times he has served in the vestries of numerous feeble and struggling parishes, and is now a member of the vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and also of the Church of the Holy Apostles. Thus, although rendering efficient service in the established lines of church and philanthropic work, those who know Mr. Redner best realize that the field of labor for which he is peculiarly fitted by his broad humanity and gift of sympathy is outside of these lines—among the poor and afflicted, and especially among those who shrink from the ministrations of a clergyman. He has recently been made President of the Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, into whose noble work of raising the fallen and establishing them in some useful position in life he has entered with zeal and enthusiasm. His experiences during the Moody and Sankey revival in Philadelphia would form an interesting volume in themselves. He was not only in full accord with the work of these evangelists but organized and conducted evening and midnight services among the employés of the Philadelphia Gas Works, where these hard-working men often

took their hour of leisure to listen to what Mr. Redner had to say to them. What he said was always expressed in so kind and friendly a manner that more than one remained after the service to talk to him, and confide their troubles to him as to a brother.

In the University Hospital, where Mr. Redner has held Sunday afternoon services for several years, he has brought hope and comfort to many sorrowful hearts. His cheerful face and pleasant voice seem to bring sunshine into the wards, and many of the patients look forward eagerly to his coming with the return of Sunday. Not only by the service of prayer and song and exhortation does he interest them, but by approaching them individually and talking to them as to brothers—sons of one Father—and thus by his warm and affectionate interest in each one, leading him up to believe in "*God's possible by His world's loving.*"

About three years ago a young man in the last stages of consumption entered the hospital. An orphaned son of a soldier, neglected by friends and dependent upon charity, he was dispirited and indifferent about the future, fearing that the dissecting table, and not the grave, would receive his emaciated body. Into this young man's life Mr. Redner brought a new light. With his magnetic powers, with the promise that he would see that Christian burial was vouchsafed the poor boy, he at once became his spiritual guide. After several weeks of faithful service, on asking the invalid whether he would like to see a clergyman, he replied: "No, you meet all my wants. You have made the way of salvation so clear to me that I cannot help understanding and embracing it." Mr. Redner kept vigil during the last night on earth of the invalid, and after his death followed his remains to a suburban cemetery.

Another incident, known to the writer, also illustrates this phase of Mr. Redner's work. Not long since a man in deep poverty and distress called to see him. On asking the man how he knew his name and how he came to him, the man replied by asking him if he remembered a conversation with a sick man, at the Philadelphia Hospital, one evening during the previous summer. Mr. Redner recalled the circumstance, and the man added: "I was in the next bed to that man. I received comfort on hearing your words, and I tried to remember your name because I thought, if you were so good to him, you might be good to me some day."

These incidents show into what a network of interests those are drawn who are enlisted in works of this character.

Although engaged in so much active work, Mr. Redner finds time to enter into the pleasures of social life, and his is a welcome presence in many circles.

A. H. W.



F. GUTENST.

PHILA.

THOMAS P. TWIBILL.

THOMAS P. TWIBILL.

IN a "City of Homes" like Philadelphia, it is an important matter to the great majority of the inhabitants to know that they have clear titles to the properties they own, and therefore it is that conveyancing occupies so important a position among the professions, and that those engaged in it, who have established a reputation for carefulness and reliability, rapidly acquire prominence in the community. One of the most successful members of this profession in Philadelphia is THOMAS P. TWIBILL, who was born in that city April 27, 1858. His father, George A. Twibill, is one of the leading and most philanthropic residents of the city, where his extensive shipping interests and large real-estate holdings have made his name well known in the community for many years past.

Thomas P. Twibill, who is one of the leading conveyancers and real-estate operators in Philadelphia, received his early education in the public schools and then at La Salle College in his native city. At the age of seventeen he entered the large furniture house of Swan, Clark & Co., where he spent over a year in the capacity of a general accountant. After leaving the employ of this firm he took charge of large real-estate interests throughout the city, and by his close attention to the same acquired a measure of success in that business and laid the foundation of a knowledge which has been of great value to him since in his profession. Finding that his business of real-estate and conveyancing would be greatly facilitated by a thorough knowledge of the law, he entered as a student in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1881, and on October 15th of that year was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Twibill devoted his attention, however, almost exclusively to the conveyancing business and real-estate matters. His first large venture in this line was the purchase of the old Merchants' Hotel on Fourth street above Market, at one time one of the most popular and best patronized hotels in the city, and noted as the head-quarters of James Buchanan whenever that statesman visited the city prior to his election to the Presidency of the United States, and later as the residence of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. After altering this vast building of some three hundred rooms into apartments for offices and manufacturing purposes, he disposed of it to a syndicate and it has been used ever since as a business building.

He then purchased the tract of land formerly occupied by Barnum's circus, on South Broad street, extending along that thoroughfare from Dickinson to Morris and from Broad to Seventeenth streets. This valuable tract was purchased from the estate of John J. Ridgway, deceased, late of Europe, who was one of Philadelphia's most honored citizens during his lifetime. He cut it up into some five hundred building lots, ran streets through the property with all the necessary municipal improvements, and what had been for years an unimproved, unproductive open tract, blocking the way to the city's progress in

that direction, was changed to an improved district, yielding to the city's treasury a large sum in taxes on an assessment of over one million dollars and marking the way for further improvements in that direction.

The acquisition and disposition of this large tract took over two years to accomplish, and at the time the undertaking was considered to be the largest transaction of retailing real-estate in one operation that had then taken place in Philadelphia. At the end of the time mentioned not one lot remained unsold in all this large undertaking. Over three hundred men were constantly employed on the division of this property, and the cost in street improvements, together with the expense of granite curbing surrounding the entire tract, amounted to nearly sixty thousand dollars.

After this property was disposed of he turned his attention to country and suburban homes, and at Radnor Station and Devon, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he acquired various large tracts aggregating over one hundred acres of fine building sites, which are being plotted and will be offered to purchasers with extra inducements for the building of fine homes and looking to the gathering together of a community similar to what was done by him in the operation above described, but on a much larger scale.

Mr. Twibill has also in charge the large plot of ground formerly belonging to the Eisenbrey estate, bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth and Dauphin and York streets, known as "Renwood Park," containing over two hundred building lots, and upon which there have been already erected a large number of houses, the greater part of them being already occupied.

Though Mr. Twibill is but about thirty years old his knowledge of real-estate matters in Philadelphia and elsewhere is as complete as that of men twice his age. He has built up a business unexcelled by any one else in the city and established a reputation as one of the best posted men in his profession. Though his specialty is real-estate, law and conveyancing, his services as an expert have been called for in some of the important cases recently arising from the entrance into the city of steam railroads, notably in the damage suits of the Schuylkill East Side Railroad and the Philadelphia extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He has also frequently been called upon to act as an expert in damage cases before road juries in the matter of paying for the opening of streets in various parts of the city. He is one of the active members and also one of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Real Estate Exchange, having taken a prominent part in the formation of that organization, which is composed of the leading real-estate operators in the city.

Mr. Twibill gives every promise of attaining a high position as an authority in real-estate law. His interests are varied and the success he has already attained is the result of unquestioned ability and unusual thoroughness, and his well-established reputation for integrity and reliability cannot fail to bring him still greater fortune and an enviable name among those who uphold the city's fame for the stability and commercial honor of her business men.

C. R. D.



WILLIAM T. B. ROBERTS.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BLAKE ROBERTS.

THERE are so few persons in Pennsylvania, or any other State, who have been concerned in the erection of even one thousand edifices of any sort that the man who, in the course of a short life, has supervised the building of nearly two thousand dwelling-houses, some of them large and costly structures, may fairly be called prominent in his calling. Such a man is WILLIAM T. B. ROBERTS, now a master-builder in Philadelphia. He is of English ancestry, but his parents and grandparents were natives of this country.

Mr. Roberts was born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1850, and received all the education he has had in the public schools of his native city. When about fourteen years of age his parents moved to Venango county, near the town of Franklin, where his father was engaged in the management of the Asher Petroleum Company and in farming, the son assisting him in his agricultural labors during the planting and harvesting seasons, and being engaged in the fall and winter months in cutting timber in the forests.

After remaining about three years in Venango county the family returned to Philadelphia, and young Roberts was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, for which occupation he had a liking, and at which he served until he was of age. After finishing his apprenticeship he became associated with his father in building operations, and when this connection was dissolved by mutual consent he continued the business on his own account, both as a speculative builder and as contractor for capitalists who wished to improve tracts of ground which they owned. He soon won an enviable reputation for the superior character of the work done by him, and for the conscientious manner in which he carried out his contracts; and, as a result, houses that are known to have been erected under his supervision always command a ready sale and good prices.

Mr. Roberts has erected in Tioga, Germantown, the northern section of Philadelphia proper, and in the city of Scranton, in all about two thousand houses. One of the most important and extensive structures erected by him was the Aubrey Hotel, built as a speculation for the purpose of accommodating visitors during the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It fronted on Walnut street, and extended from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, and cost about \$250,000. Mr. Roberts also built the imposing private residence of Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, the well-known capitalist, at the north-west corner of Broad street and Girard avenue, which is unquestionably one of the handsomest, most costly and ornate private residences in the country. He also built the two houses immediately adjoining it on Broad street, which are the residences of Mr. Widener's son, George D., and the latter's brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Elkins, Jr. These three mansions are splendid specimens of architectural taste and of the builder's

skill, and are great improvements to that section of the city, and ornaments to the handsome street upon which they are located.

Mr. Roberts does not, however, confine himself to the building of such structures as have been enumerated above. He is prepared to undertake the erection of any style of public edifice or buildings for industrial purposes, and, as an evidence of his ability to carry out any work that may be placed in his hands, in the last-named line may be cited the extensive buildings, comprising the offices, machine shops, draughting-rooms, pattern shops, foundry, etc., which he built for the Pennsylvania Iron Works at Fiftieth street and Merion avenue. Messrs. Widener and Elkins, the wealthy members of the Traction syndicate of Philadelphia street passenger railway magnates, when they determined to engage in the extensive building operations in the north-western section of the city of Philadelphia at points reached by the various lines of their street railroads, gave to Mr. Roberts the entire management of the work of building the dwellings they had determined upon erecting; and an evidence of the satisfaction they had in his performance of the duty is the fact that they placed in his hands the building of their own private residences, and that there has never arisen any difference between the contracting parties. He has at present (July, 1889) under construction one hundred and fourteen dwelling-houses in the north-western section of the city, and has secured the ground on which to erect four hundred more in the immediate future.

Mr. Roberts' entire attention is given to his business. He has never taken any part in politics nor held public office of any kind. His leisure hours are devoted solely to the companionship of his family, consequently he is not a member of any social organization or club. He was married on the 15th day of June, 1871, to Miss Emma J. Britton. They have two children, a son about seventeen years of age and a daughter three years younger, both of whom are attending school.

C. R. D.



F. GUTKUNST.

PHILA.

ALLEN B. RORKE.

ALLEN BEARLY RORKE.

THE just pride which the city of Philadelphia takes in her deserving sons serves alike to inspire them to effort and infuse others with that laudable ambition which produces a spirit of emulation and leads to good results. While adopted citizens of the Quaker City are welcomed to the highest honors, and invited to share the richest fruits of her progress, those "native and to the manner born" are held high in public esteem and private regard when they disclose those qualities of head and heart that entitle them to such consideration. Thus in physics and mechanics, as in the fields of law and literature, there are in the front ranks in the army of progress native Philadelphians who have reaped the harvest of genius, zeal and integrity, which is abundant in material results, and who have won the respect and confidence of the public. Among this number stands conspicuously and deservedly ALLEN B. RORKE, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, and one of the most enterprising and extensive building contractors in the city. He was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1846. His lineage is a mixture of Irish, German and Welsh. His paternal great-grandfather, John Rorke, was born in Dublin, Ireland, but came to America in early manhood and located at Reading, where he married a wife of German extraction. They settled in Reading when the country thereabouts was in a most primitive condition, and their habitation was a log-cabin. His son John, grandfather of Allen B., was born in Reading, where he lived all his life. He also took a wife from among the German-American residents by the name of Bearly. Their son, James Rorke, father of Allen, was also a native of Reading; but when eighteen years of age he came to Philadelphia, where he apprenticed himself to Robert Reeves, then a well-known builder in the old Spring Garden district. He was a skilled mechanic and master of his trade, but, being of a speculative turn, was not successful in accumulating wealth. He married Rachel Kitchen, a daughter of James Kitchen, also a master-builder in Philadelphia, although a native of Clearfield county, who had resided for a time in Wilmington, where his daughter was born, but shortly afterwards moved to Philadelphia. It will thus be seen that his skill in his line of business is to a large extent hereditary.

Mr. Rorke attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when, following his natural bent and inclination, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and builder and thoroughly learned the trade—that in Philadelphia is the one whose members usually obtain the contracts for the erection of buildings, and sublet the work of other trades on such operations. He soon showed his aptitude for the business he had chosen, and when but twenty-two years of age was placed by his employer in charge of important work; and it was under his supervision that were constructed the Pardee Scientific School at Easton, the buildings of the Girard Estate, occupied for several years by the Board of

Brokers at the rear of the Girard Bank on Third street, and Horticultural Hall, erected in Fairmount Park for the Centennial Exhibition.

About 1879 Mr. Rorke started in business for himself, and almost immediately took a front place in the ranks of the builders of the city. His promptness and thoroughness in carrying out his contracts, and his disposition to do more rather than less than the agreement called for, soon attracted attention to him, and when once he obtained the business of his patrons they had no desire nor inclination to try elsewhere. Among the many buildings that he has erected since entering business on his own account may be mentioned the handsome residence of Thomas Dolan on Walnut street above Eighteenth; the extensive cordage works of Edwin H. Fitler & Co. at Bridesburg; the carpet mills of McCallum, Crease & Sloan at Wayne Junction; the armory of the State Fencibles on North Broad street; Thomas Dolan & Co.'s mill; the smoke-house, packing-house and stables of John H. Michener & Co.; John T. Bailey & Co.'s cordage works; the depot and stables of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Company; Hensel, Colladay & Co.'s large building on Seventh street, below Arch; Justice, Bateman & Co.'s warehouse on Gothic street; John T. Bailey's residence on Master street, near Fifteenth; the building of the Brush Electric Light Company on Johnson street, above Twentieth; the office of the Traction Company at 423 Walnut street; the spice warehouse of O. S. Janney & Co. on Letitia street; Sichel & Meyer's store on Arch street, below Eighth; the granite annex of the Bank of Northern Liberties; Frank Thompson's mill on Lehigh avenue; the Lennox Mills at Bridesburg; Dornan Bros. & Co.'s Monitor Mills; Leedom's mills at Bristol; the Fidelity Storage Warehouse on Market street; Jacob Reed's Sons' new store at Second and Spruce streets; Merchant & Co.'s new warehouse; Building No. 8 at Girard College, the dining-room of which will seat one thousand boys, and also Building No. 9 in the same grounds; the unique and attractive Manufacturers' Club building on Walnut street, west of Broad; the massive-looking and artistically designed edifice of the Western Saving Fund at Tenth and Walnut streets; the immense store on the Girard estate at Eleventh and Market streets, occupied by Hood, Bonbright & Co.; and the six roomy stores which cover the rest of the block to Twelfth street, and which are so designed and constructed as to give the appearance of but one building. These stores and the immense Hood-Bonbright structure give an idea, at the first glance, of but two imposing buildings filling the entire block. Mr. Rorke had also the contract for the erection of the immense sugar-refining plant of Mr. Claus Spreckles. So well pleased was that gentleman with the manner in which the first portion of the work was accomplished, that he directed his engineers and superintendents to arrange the details for the construction of the other buildings with Mr. Rorke, and give him the work without the formality of bidding for the contract. These are the largest buildings ever erected in Philadelphia in so short a space of time as was occupied in completing them—only twelve months.

Mr. Rorke's career is a splendid illustration of what skill and ability, backed

by energy and pluck, can accomplish. Although he has been in business for himself for only about a decade, he is unquestionably the most widely known and successful of the builders of Philadelphia. The rapid progress made by him, and the energy displayed in completing the various immense operations he has undertaken, have made his name known and respected among builders in all parts of the country. He is regarded by those engaged in the profession as the embodiment of sagacity, courage and energy. It is seldom that he fails to obtain any contract which he especially desires to secure; nor has he ever neglected to promptly and honestly fulfil any that he has ever made. Before undertaking to perform any large piece of work, he has a habit of taking a comprehensive view of the whole case, weighing every detail of cost and figuring so closely that there is no room left for a shade of difference. Then he furnishes his estimates. He proceeds, too, with a boldness and vim that astounds his more timid competitors. But his style of doing business is thoroughly intelligible, if one but stops to consider that he knows exactly what he is about, and that he is safer and surer in his quick conclusions than less mathematically gifted men are in their slow and halting methods. An illustration of his *modus operandi* in business is afforded in the course followed by him in obtaining the contract for the erection of the building of the Western Saving Fund. There were several competitors for the work, and, as the contract was considered a particularly desirable one by the builders, the figuring was very close. One of the most important points necessary in the calculation was the original cost of the granite and the expense of transporting it. While his competitors were slowly making up their estimates in their offices, Mr. Rorke quietly and promptly went over to New England, where the quarries are located, and, by reason of his established reputation, large capital and special business facilities, was enabled to make a very advantageous contract for the stone. That, of course, settled the business in his favor, and the trustees of the saving fund realized that it was to their advantage to have their building erected by the enterprising builder.

Mr. Rorke has for many years taken an active part in politics. He has always been a Republican, and is a liberal and generous contributor to the campaign funds. His advice was frequently sought as to men and measures before he occupied any position in the councils of the party. He has at no time been a seeker for office, although upon the election of Mr. Fitler as Mayor he was strongly pressed for the position of Director of Public Works by many prominent business men, who appreciated his unusual executive ability and desired that the public should have the benefit of it, and his appointment was under serious consideration for a time.

When a majority of the Republican party determined, at the spring election of 1888, that there should be a new order of things in its management in Philadelphia, it was decided that the chairman should be a business man of good repute and standing. Mr. Rorke at once became the unanimous choice of the members of the campaign committee, who did not favor the re-election of the gentleman

who had occupied the position for some years. It was thought that the success of the party was endangered by the jealousies which had been engendered by the ambitions of those at the head of the different factions. Mr. Rorke was consequently elected by a large majority of votes, and since his induction into office, to which he has been a second time elected, the affairs of the committee have been managed under new methods, and the rules of the organization have been strictly adhered to. He commands the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the party, and, as its leader, uses every legitimate effort to obtain harmonious action and bring about the best results.

Although Mr. Rorke has accomplished so much, he is hardly yet in the flower of his capabilities. As a business man he has earned a reputation second to none, and the conscientious fulfilment of all his contracts has secured him the friendship and indorsement of the leading business men of the city; while socially he has many warm friends and a large personal acquaintance, who thoroughly respect and admire his sterling and manly qualities of character.

Mr. Rorke is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken nearly all the degrees of that order. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Legion of Honor, the Five O'clock Club, and of a number of political clubs and organizations.

Mr. Rorke was married when he was but twenty-one years of age, and he attributes to that fact much of his success in life. He says the responsibility thus assumed acted like the superstructure and weight placed upon the columns or uprights in a building, and served to steady him. He married Lizzie Maynard, who was born in Brooklyn, daughter of Thomas Maynard, a native of England. When quite a child she came with her parents to Philadelphia, in which city she was educated. Mr. Rorke has two sons, one of whom is about twenty and the other sixteen years of age. They are both attending school.

C. R. D.



F. H. KUNST.

PHIL. 4

ROBERT R. CORSON.

ROBERT RODGERS CORSON.

Moses AUGE, in his "Men of Montgomery County," remarks in his terse style: "With few exceptions the whole Corson race have been cultivated in mind and notorious for their love of free thought. True to their Huguenot origin, they have been outspoken for freedom, the deadly foes of slavery, and most of them being life-long teetotalers." ROBERT R. CORSON, of Philadelphia, whose life we propose to sketch, is no exception to this rule. When a boy he heard the "great apostle of temperance," Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, dilate upon the benefits of total abstinence, and, heartily embracing his views, he has adhered to the principle by example and precept ever since, and has advocated in a quiet way the cause of prohibition on all suitable occasions. When a lad he lived with his cousin, George Corson, whose house was a prominent station on the "Underground Railroad," where many fugitive slaves stopped for food and shelter on their way to freedom, and here the youth's sympathies became deeply enlisted in their behalf. When the war of the rebellion broke out, and troops from the North and East began to pour through Philadelphia for the defence of the national capital, many of them unprovided with rations or suitable clothing, a few public-spirited citizens formed themselves into committees of relief, and elected Mr. Corson Corresponding Secretary of what was called the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee. It is estimated that during the war over six hundred thousand soldiers were supplied with substantial meals, without money or price, at the tables of the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" and its co-laborer, "The Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon."

As the war progressed it was found that many soldiers from distant States were lying sick or wounded in the hospitals of Philadelphia and adjacent places, without means even to purchase a postage stamp or material with which to write to their friends, and Mr. Corson took upon himself the labor of learning the names, residences, regiments and companies of such, and forwarding the list to the Governor of the State from which they came for publication in the newspapers in the town or county to which the men belonged, so that their friends might be enabled to communicate with them. This service was recognized by Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, as exceedingly useful, and he solicited Mr. Corson to accept the position of Military Agent to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of his State, in hospital or field, and furnished him with means to relieve their immediate wants. His example was followed by the Governors of other States, and Mr. Corson soon found himself officially employed to look after disabled soldiers, by appointment and authority of the executives of thirteen States. It became an important and laborious work, requiring his whole time and that of four or five assistants, who daily visited hospitals, conferred with the men and looked after their comfort and letters and papers. As soon

as the news of a great battle was received, like that of Antietam, Gettysburg, or the Wilderness, Mr. Corson would hasten to the field, and often spend days and weeks in distributing supplies, alleviating the sufferings of the wounded, cheering and comforting the sick, and taking down in writing the last message of the dying to the loved ones at home. Probably the most painful experience that he encountered whilst engaged in this work was that at Annapolis upon the return of those who had been imprisoned at Belle Isle, Andersonville and other places. Occasionally thousands of exchanged prisoners would be received at a time, many of whom survived a few hours only after landing. On one occasion, after the arrival of several steamers, burial service was held over forty-one bodies at one time. A record of all these martyrs to liberty and the Union who were thus buried was made by Mr. Corson or his assistants, and forwarded to the States from which the men had come.

He continued in this arduous work for nearly four years, and retired from it with flattering testimonials from the executives of the States which he had served, and bearing with him the heartfelt gratitude of thousands whom he had befriended. In recognition thereof, on December 9, 1864, Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, appointed him Assistant Quartermaster-General of that State, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, appointed him Aide-de-Camp on his staff, with the same rank, and Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire, had previously appointed him to the same position on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. The Legislature of Rhode Island passed resolutions of "thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Corson for his untiring energy and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of our soldiers." Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, Major Stearns, of Boston, came to Philadelphia with authority from the War Department to organize regiments of colored troops for United States service, and, appointing Col. Corson on his staff as his aid, placed him in charge of the main work. Through his exertions and that of the supervisory committee for recruiting colored regiments, composed of about sixty prominent citizens, over fourteen thousand soldiers were enlisted and sent to the front without cost to the government.

After the war had closed Mr. Corson spent five or six years in the service of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association as its Corresponding Secretary, and at one time had the supervision of one hundred and twenty schools for the education of the freedmen and their children, located in Virginia and other Southern States. He also took a prominent part in establishing in Philadelphia a school for the education of the orphans of colored soldiers who had fallen in battle or died in defence of the Union.

During this period (in 1867) he aided in organizing the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was its first Treasurer. He still continues in the Board of Managers.

When his labors in behalf of the Freedmen's Relief Association had been completed, Mr. Corson, true to his instincts and patriotic impulses, soon found

himself drawn to act with those who sought to correct the political abuses then generally acknowledged to exist in the State and city governments. He was one of the twelve leading citizens who, on October 26, 1871, formed the Municipal Reform Association, and when the famous Committee of One Hundred was organized, nine years later, he was made one of the secretaries, and continued as such during the several years of its active operations. In 1885, without his knowledge or solicitation, he was appointed by the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia one of the Inspectors of Moyamensing Prison, and at the present time prison management and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors are the chief reforms in which he manifests a special interest.

Having thus adverted to the leading incidents of what may be called his public career, we shall now briefly refer to his early and business life. The Corson family, as we have heretofore intimated, trace their descent from the Huguenots who fled from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which drove nearly all Protestants from that kingdom. Many of them came to America and settled in Bucks and Montgomery counties, in this State, where their descendants are quite numerous, and include several men distinguished in the learned professions and as scientists. Mr. Auge, before quoted, observes that they exhibit family peculiarities so marked that they remind him of some of the historic clans of Scotland. "The Corsons," he says, "will arraign each other sometimes sharply; but to the outside world they are a unit. This results from the very commendable and warrantable pride of family, or *esprit du corps*, as the French phrase it. Almost all the race possess a keen, jocular and sarcastic turn of mind, and some of them a talent for mimicry and critical badinage peculiarly French." Robert R. Corson, who is strongly imbued with these family characteristics, was born at New Hope, Bucks county, in this State, May 3, 1831. His father, Richard D. Corson, was a leading physician of that place, and his mother was the daughter of Thomas P. Johnson, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey. His preliminary education was obtained in the schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen he was sent to Treemount Seminary at Norristown, where, for three years, he enjoyed the benefits of the tuition of Rev. Samuel Aaron, whom many of his pupils regard as the most eloquent speaker this country has ever produced, not excepting Clay or Webster. Upon leaving the Academy he went to live in Schuylkill county, near Pottsville. There he remained several years, his health being delicate; but in 1856 he removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the business of shipping coal to eastern markets, in which business he continued until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and at one time he occupied three wharves on the Schuylkill river, and leased a mine near Pottsville to supply coal. Of late years he has been engaged in the insurance business, and now has the custom and confidence of some of the largest mercantile firms and manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia. In 1881 he joined a syndicate to purchase and utilize the wonderful Luray Caverns at Luray, Va., and having been appointed General Manager, spent a considerable portion of two years superin-

tending the erection of Luray Inn and in introducing electric lights into the caverns, which it is believed was the first attempt to utilize electricity for a purpose of this kind. Subsequently he was elected President of the Company.

In 1857 Mr. Corson married Rebecca J., daughter of Edward Foulke, of Gwynedd, whose paternal ancestor was one of the leading settlers of that name to pilot Welsh emigrant Friends to Montgomery, then Philadelphia county, in 1698. Mrs. Corson accompanied her husband on many of his journeys to the battle-fields of the late war, sharing in his labors, and she has always sympathized with his humanitarian views and benevolent impulses. They have no children.

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